&CO.
of
Silks.
Headquarters," as January has been consistent prices which we shall ns on equal grades anywhere else ead of others.
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stocked with the best assort- furnish all grades of trust- ideas in novelty weaves, present values—ranging in this city—and not surpassed
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$1.25—87½c.
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DS, CANNAILLE PLAIDS,
evening and medium tints—
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&CO.
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Special Sale of
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announce a special sale of at prices which make this usually attractive—The sale
Beaded Throatlets,
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rilliant cut jet and nail heads.
oken sets in Black Edgings—
ndyke Points.
lots of odd styles (broken s) at very great reductions.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 36. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STILL PUT AND CALL

Board of Trade Defeats the Reform Men's Amendment.

VOTE STANDS 604 TO 505.

No Penalty Is Provided for Trading in Privileges.

ILLINOIS LAW IS AGAINST IT

President and Director Hill May Resign Offices.

OPINIONS FROM OTHER CITIES.

By a vote of 604 to 505 the Board of Trade yesterday defeated an amendment providing for disciplining members for trading in "privileges." The rule was fought on half a dozen lines. The point at immediate issue was only one of three planks in the platform of the recently elected administration—war on "puts and calls," war on abuses of the warehouse system, and war on the bucket-shops. The people interested in continuing the trade in privileges found allies among the elevator people and friends of the bucket-shops. The elevator people were unable to defeat W. T. Baker at the annual election, but succeeded in checkmating him in his first move yesterday.

All by the Ears.

All sorts of interests were involved and all sorts of old sores were opened. Viewed from standpoints of personal interest and personal animosity of members the action of yesterday appears differently than to the outside public. The outsider will say the board simply went on record as against an Illinois statute and showed its fickleness by failing to support a man and a platform which were unanimously indorsed less than a month ago.

Privilege contracts have always been considered gambling contracts, prohibited by an Illinois statute reading as follows:

Whoever contracts to have or to give to himself or another the option to buy or sell at a future time any grain or other commodity, stock of any railroad or other company, or gold; or forestalls the market by spreading false rumors to influence the price of commodities therein, or corners the market or attempts to do so in relation to any such commodities, shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $1,000, or confined in the County Jail not exceeding one year, or both; and all contracts made in violation of this section shall be considered gambling contracts and shall be void.

Put and call contracts have never been recognized by the board and at various times efforts have been made to suppress trade in them. It has been tacitly admitted that the business could not be regulated and the trade has been allowed to flourish in the call-room.

Suits to Recover Money.

Suits at law to recover money lost from business originating in privilege trades have been successfully brought time and again against commission houses. The latest instance was furnished yesterday, where a verdict for $900 was returned against Walker & Co., a prominent stock and grain house. While the law has been denounced as obsolete and unconstitutional no effort has been made either to prove its constitutionality or to have it repealed.

Mr. Baker was elected on a reform platform. John Hill Jr. ran independently on the same platform for a place in the directory and was unsuccessful. The President's annual address outlined a campaign and was applauded. A special resolution was passed with only one dissenting voice providing for action on puts and calls. The administration considered it necessary to dispose of this question at once, and that amendment was at once proposed.

John Hill will probably resign, and it is likely the same action will be taken by Mr. Baker. He would neither affirm nor deny the report last night. His friends and the people who want to lock horns with the elevator people wish him to hold on.

OPINION IS DIVIDED IN NEW YORK.

Leading Members Discountenance Privileges, Though No Law Forbids Them.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Edward C. Rice, Treasurer of the New York Produce Exchange, expressed surprise tonight at the action of the Chicago Board of Trade in practically defying the laws of Illinois prohibiting trading in puts and calls. Mr. Rice said the system had been in vogue on the New York Produce Exchange many years, but latterly there had developed a strong opposition, which had resulted in the appointment of a special committee to report upon the feasibility of prohibiting trading in puts and calls. The leading members of the exchange were unanimous in discountenancing this particular method of grain speculation, and, although he knew of no law against it, he was satisfied the exchange would endeavor to abolish the practice. The chief trouble was that this method of trading was possible outside the exchange. The curbstone traders were the chief source of annoyance, but an effort would be made to put an effectual stop to these somewhat questionable deals. The committee charged with the consideration of the matter will report this week.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Members of the Buffalo Board of Trade are about evenly divided on the proposition to abolish trading in puts and calls, which was defeated by the Chicago Board today. The announcement of the Chicago vote was received as if it were an ordinary stock quotation. Opinions of the officers and members of the board differ as to whether the Chicago decision will affect Buffalo. When puts and calls were abolished here four years ago the market went up. Champions of puts and calls alleged that the present system holds the market steady. A. J. Wright, who is a member of both the Buffalo and Chicago boards, tonight said that he is opposed to puts and calls, and would have voted to abolish this trading had he been in Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The transactions in puts and calls in the speculative corner of the Commercial Exchange here are so small that the action of the Chicago Board of Trade excited but little comment. A prominent member of the exchange said he thought the failure of the put and call amendment to pass would not make a dollar's difference here.

MINNEAPOLIS MEN ARE INTERESTED.

Fear the Example May Prove a Bad Thing at That Point.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The defeat of the proposition to abolish puts and calls was received with interest among the members of the Chamber of Commerce. For several years among the more conservative leaders and actual buyers and sellers there has been objection to the growing power of the speculators on 'Change and several unsuccessful attempts have been made to exclude this class of people. The latest proposition, which was fought with much bitterness by the speculators, was to add a separate room to the 'Change floor to be used exclusively by puts and calls buyers. This was defeated, however. It is now feared that the defeat of the proposition in Chicago will make Minneapolis speculators more arrogant than ever.

PUTS AND CALLS ARE TABOOED THERE.

San Francisco Dealers Frown Upon That Method of Dealing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The expression of the officers of the San Francisco Produce Exchange is unanimous in its antagonism to the system of dealing in puts and calls. I. Cary Friedlander, Secretary of the exchange, said: "Such dealing is not recognized by the board and such transactions are considered illegitimate. It is contrary to the best interest of the exchange to legalize such trading, as it has a tendency to narrow the market." The matter was discussed two years ago and it was decided not only to discourage the system but to taboo it.

HOW IT IS TAKEN IN OTHER CITIES.

Some Are Surprised and Some Pay but Little Attention to It All.

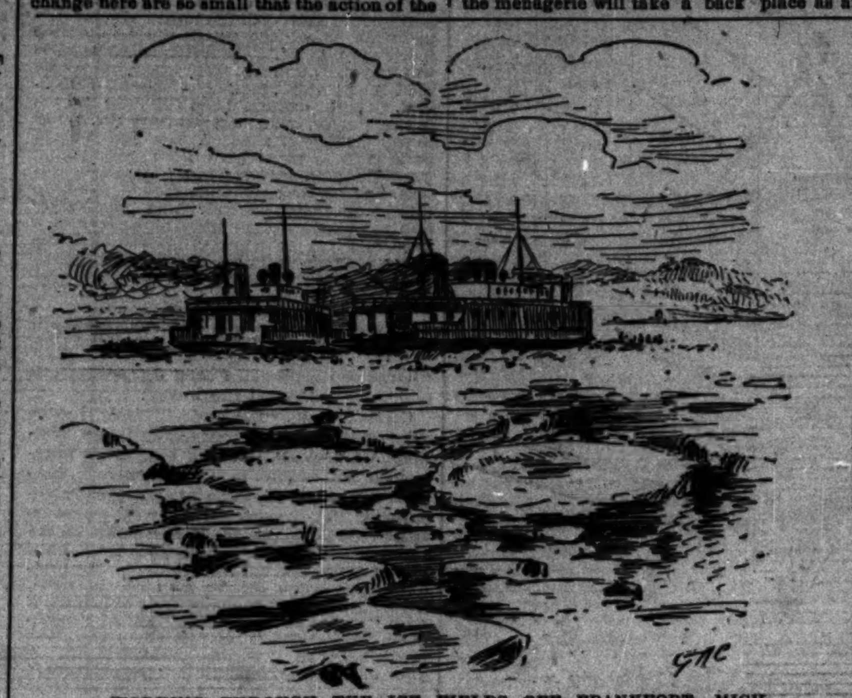
TOLEDO, O., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The Board of Trade took considerable interest in the proposition defeated today by the Chicago board, and several of the members and directors were heard to express themselves this evening to the effect that under the circumstances they would have taken a similar action here. Recent suits by country investors who have been unfortunate on this board occupied considerable time in the Common Pleas Court and the operators on 'Change came out with flying colors. There are not many heavy traders in Toledo. The laws of Ohio are different in regard to stock markets and dealings from those of Illinois and Indiana.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Thomas Booth, President of the Merchants' Exchange, said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE tonight the business had never been extensive enough here to make it of much importance. It was long ago prohibited on the floor of the exchange, but had thrived in a small way on the "curb." The local operators are dependent upon the Chicago quotations.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Officers of the Chamber of Commerce say there has been no puts and calls business in Cincinnati for many years. They can express no opinions on the matter.

Cousin of Gladstone Dies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—William E. Gladstone, a second cousin of William Ewart Gladstone, England's grand old man, died in this city Saturday. His grandfather and the father of the ex-Premier were brothers. He was 59 years old and came to New York a quarter of a century ago.



WORKING THROUGH THE ICE FIELDS OFF FRANKFORT, MICH.

POOR DUMB PETS DIE.

CRUDE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR LINCOLN PARK ANIMALS.

Young Puma's Tail Freezes Tight in a Pool of Water While the Beast Sleeps, Innocent of the Weather's Freaks—It Dies in a Few Days—Red African Monkey, Sick with Consumption, Is Pounded Near to Death by Two Jealous Members of His Tribe.

Unless something be done, and that quickly, the collection of animals at Lincoln Park will be so depleted by deaths and escapes that the menagerie will take a back place as an attraction. The animal house and the different cages scattered through the park have always been surrounded by crowds, a fact which shows that this feature of Lincoln Park has been the public's favorite. Mr. Yerkes, with an eye on the park's power of drawing crowds, has in the past been a liberal supplier of novelties, reaping the benefit of his donations in a goodly harvest of nickels. If he will but come to the rescue now and do that which the Park Commission will not do—supply suitable quarters for the animals—he may in the future be repaid for his generosity.

The fallow deer, a beautiful creature with a superb pair of antlers, is dead. Its shoulder was thrown out of place a month ago, and within a day or two it was necessary to give it chloroform to put it out of misery. The difficulty in this case, as in that of the elk which was gored to death a month ago, was a lack of room and a lack of proper partitions to keep the buck deer separated from one another. The buffalo are crowded into such narrow quarters that the bulls cannot be kept separately. This is especially necessary at this and the approaching season. The result of this running together, or rather standing together, for the yard space is too limited to admit of running, has been the goring of one of the bulls, perhaps the finest in the herd, by one of the others. The wound is a serious one and may result in the creature's death.

Puma's Tail Freezes Tight.

A young Puma confined with its mate in one of the park cages died recently. An accident befell the animal, if accident it may be called, a few days before its death. The accident from man's standpoint had a humorous side, though the creature probably thought it anything but a joke. It was ill and threw itself down just where its tawny tail would drop into the pool of water formed by the stream which furnished the puma's drink. The animal allowed its tail to stay in the water while it dropped into the fitful sleep of an invalid. The weather turned cold suddenly and the pool froze solid, its icy grip fastening about the puma's tail. When it waked up and found itself thus imprisoned it roused all the four footed neighbors with terrified howls. It swung round on the fastened end of the tail like the last boy in the game of snap the whip. It aroused some one finally and was cut loose with an ax. The animal died within a day or two. Since then its mate has refused food and is rapidly dying of grief.

The wires in the eagle's cage are broken and rusty. There are large holes above and at the sides, and through these have escaped several of the finest baldheads in the park's possession. One of these birds came down into the city as far as Elm street, where an attempt was made to capture him, but he had enough of the love of that liberty of which he is emblematic remaining to spur him to escape from his pursuers. One big bird has died. The cost of a new cage would be trifling. The present one is an eyesore and a bad environment for the bird supposed to be typical of the American spirit.

Proper Quarters the Need.

The employés of the park will not willingly say anything touching the needs of the animals. It is cold weather and the power of discharge rests with the Park Commissioners. The keepers are faithful and painstaking in their care of the animals. The creatures have everything they need except proper quarters and proper separation when separation is necessary. The condition of things at the park as far as the animals are concerned is patent to every observer.

The red African monkey which died Friday had consumption, the contracting of which probably cannot be laid at the door of the Park Commissioners. This monkey was treated during its illness as a well-paid physician treats his patient. It had dainties—at least dainties from a monkey's point of view—and the keepers tried every means in their power to save its life. The other monkeys did not like the favoritism shown their ill comrade and watched with jealous eyes the attentions showered upon it by the keeper. When the monkey became so weak it could not move about its companions thought their chance had come.

It was Friday afternoon. The monkey cage was surrounded with visitors. A big well monkey suddenly seized the consumptive by the tail and pulled it all over the floor of the cage. Then two able-bodied "monks" grabbed the unresisting invalid and carried him to the top of the cage, and picking out a particularly hard spot on the floor underneath they let him fall head first. This proceeding was the signal for a general game of football, in which the consumptive was the ball. They kicked that poor weak body all over the floor; they jammed him up against the sides of the cage, and one stalwart importation from Africa was about to kick him through the trapeze as a goal when the keeper, who had been summoned by two sympathetic women, arrived. They told him of the abuse that had been heaped upon the invalid, and knowing that death was only a matter of a few hours the keeper humanely chloroformed the animal.

Thought He Was Alive.

Then one of the women who had been touched by the monkey's plight carried the creature to the Academy of Sciences, where it was turned over to Assistant Curator F. M. Woodruff, who was to mount it for Prof. Baker's collections. Now, while that monkey was being carried to the basement of the museum in the arms of the good woman—and a prominent Chicago woman she is too—who had felt sorry for it, certain muscular contractions of the face and scalp took place which convinced the sympathizing one that the animal was not dead. So she impressed it upon Mr. Woodruff that no knife must be touched to the carcass until the fact of death was well established.

During the laying down of this admonition the body of the monkey was resting on a chair. Suddenly its tail jerked and dropped from the chair, striking one of the rounds with a thump. The woman jumped three feet and the man a foot and a half. The monkey was intensely human looking and this added to the uncanny feeling. Mr. Woodruff said the movement was due simply to muscular contraction and the woman left and joined her friend, the other sympathetic woman. Then the assistant curator took the monkey, hung it up in a dark corner, and went away.

That monkey weighed on the hearts of the women. They pictured to themselves its sufferings under the knife while still alive, and turning they went back to the academy. They went to the basement and finding the monkey gone from the chair jumped to the conclusion that it had come back to life and had hidden itself. They gathered their skirts carefully about them and called for the engineer. He came in, shut the door tightly behind him, and began a search for the supposedly resurrected animal, the women, the while, with closely gathered drapery, standing on boxes and looking much interested but more frightened. The engineer moved a box from one of the high windowsills. Instantly a dark object jumped outward and downward, brushing the dress of the nearest woman, who fell off the box and fainted against the radiator, while her sympathizing friend screamed. It was the engineer's black cat.

The monkey is still dead.

No Result in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 4.—One ballot was taken for United States Senator without any change today. There was one pair and one absentee. The result was: Shoup, 19; Sweet, 18; Claggett, 14.

WORST IN TWO YEARS.

YESTERDAY THE COLDEST DAY SINCE JAN. 15, 1893.

Wave Carries with It a Reduction in Temperature of 40 to 50 Degrees—How They Suffer in the Postoffice—Protection by Rigging Up Canvas—Public Schools Are Dismissed—One Man Frozen to Death—Some Relief Is Promised for Today.

It will be a comfort to some people to know that Mr. Doherty of the Weather Bureau thought last night would be a little warmer than Sunday night, and today a little warmer, say 5°, than yesterday, that is it would be 10 below before this morning.

Yesterday was the coldest day Chicago has seen since Jan. 15, 1893. Estimating from 7 p. m. to 7 p. m., the lowest temperature was 13° below and the mean temperature was 10° below. Jan. 15, 1893, the lowest temperature was 16° below and the mean temperature was 6° below. In the path of the cold wave yesterday and the day before the thermometer fell thirty to forty degrees at all points.

Next to the cab horses the greatest sufferers from the cold of last night were probably the Postoffice clerks. The great steam boilers in the basement did their best, and the numberless radiators throughout the ruins hissed and sputtered with the pressure to which they were subjected. But the annex was too frail to keep out the wintry blast. The thermometer ranged from 35 to 45 all around the building, and the clerks moved around at their tasks silently and sullenly as if their spines were congealed. Out of seventy men in the registration department no less than six are now lying dangerously ill from pneumonia contracted while at work in the office.

The chief of this department, Perry H. Smith, has built a canvas shanty over his desk and a neighboring radiator, and actually has forced the temperature up to 45°.

The cold brought additional complaints to the Board of Education of the lack of heat at some of the schoolhouses. The children at the Thomas Hoyne School at Cass and Illinois streets were dismissed, it not being sufficiently heated to allow them to take their seats. A few rooms in the basement of the Franklin School, at Sedgwick and Division streets, were uncomfortably cold and the pupils of these rooms were all sent home. About 9 o'clock word was received that the Jones School was too cold to permit the children to remain with prudence, and the pupils there also were sent home.

Michael Carmody of No. 120 Rubel street was found frozen to death on a porch at No. 132 West Eighteenth street yesterday morning. A cousin of the dead man lives at the number where his body was found. It is supposed he arrived at the house late Sunday night, and being overcome with the cold fell on the porch and soon froze to death. Carmody was a teamster and was 32 years old. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict fixing the cause of death as exposure.

Martin Johnson, No. 578 West Indiana street, called at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station early yesterday morning. His fingers were frozen and he was suffering from exposure. He was sent to Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

SEVEREST WEATHER OF THE YEAR.

Thermometer Down to Eighteen Below and Much Suffering Follows.

That the temperature throughout Illinois and neighboring States was uncommonly low yesterday is indicated by telegrams to THE TRIBUNE, which noted the thermometer at the places named as follows: At Dixon, Ill., 19° below zero; at Oshkosh, Wis., 16° below; at Decatur, Ill., 15° below; at Champaign, Ill., 18° below; at Detroit, Mich., 2° below.

PRINCETON, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—On account of the intensely cold weather all of the men employed by the government on the Hennepin Canal have been laid off for two weeks and those employed by the contractors have been reduced greatly in numbers. A large part of the men are living in tents at considerable distance from villages and much suffering is reported. The mercury tonight registered 4° below zero.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The news received yesterday reporting the freezing to death of eight men in the Seine River gold region was the only subject discussed among the gold men and prospectors in Duluth today. To accompany the report a cold wave swept down from the north, lowering the temperature to 22° below at noon, while at Saskatchewan at 7 o'clock this morning it was 48 below. It is still colder tonight, the thermometer ranging from 31 below in Duluth to 37 below in Tower, and 43 below further north. J. C. Foley, who owns the Weigand mine on the Seine River, said tonight a man would freeze to death in that country in ten minutes unless he kept his feet.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Joseph E. Laspade, the Surveyor of Chesterfield County, will lose both of his legs as the result of the cold Saturday night. He was riding home from Richmond and his body became benumbed, and he fell off the horse. He lay in the snow all night and a part of the day yesterday. When found he was entirely unconscious and has not been restored fully to his mental faculties. His legs will be amputated.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today;
Fair, with northwest winds.

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ALL HE NEEDS IS A CHANGE OF DIET.
[With apologies to "Life."]

LAST EDITION.

PERILS OF THE LAKE.

"Tribune" Men Go to Michigan in a Ferry Boat.

BATTLE WITH ICE FLOES.

Only the Stanchest Craft Could Stand the Test.

CHANCES FOR THE CHICORA.

Captains Convinced Not One of the Crew Is Alive.

HOPE FOR THEM NOW GIVEN UP.

Even the bare possibility that the dismantled hull of the steamer Chicora is afloat in the vast ice floes of Lake Michigan has from the start given hope that the crew might still be alive. How almost utterly improbable this is is shown by the record of a trip across the lake by a reporter and an artist for THE TRIBUNE, the object being to show in detail the perils attendant upon a battle with wintry seas and vast ice floes. The most northerly point on Lake Michigan where boats cross during the winter was selected. Kewaunee, Wis., some 200 miles north of Chicago, was the starting point, and the trip was made on a steamer belonging to the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan railroad, which is engaged in ferrying railroad cars. The boat is 285 feet long and 53 feet beam and carries twenty-four loaded freight cars. Built with an especial view of meeting vast ice fields, the steamers are equipped with three engines and three propeller wheels—two in the stern and one in the bow. Separate engines are employed to drive each wheel, so that in case one engine breaks down there is ample reserve power. The propeller wheels at the stern are of the ordinary pattern, but the one in the bow is much heavier and is made of iron and weighs four tons. It is built with special reference to withstanding the danger of breaking when the boat is being forced into solid ice.

Capt. Dority in Command.

Capt. A. T. Dority was in command of No. 2 when his passengers walked on board. "You will find it mighty cold out there," he said. He was assured it could not be too cold to suit the purposes of the mission.

In an hour the last of the cars which had been brought over were on the sidetrack, and the twenty-four other cars, loaded with flour, which the steamer was to take to Michigan, had been pushed on board. A dozen men, equipped with powerful jacks, then securely fastened every car to prevent the tops from rolling off the trucks while the boat was making its voyage. After this was done the cars were chained to the decks, and it seemed as if no sea would ever be severe enough to shake them loose. Then the steamer started out. The sister boat of the line—Ann Arbor No. 1—arrived from Frankfort just as No. 2 steamed out of the harbor.

"I am afraid this sea will be too heavy for us to get into Frankfort," Capt. Dority remarked, as the big boat swung around on its course and received the full force of the wind. With every mile the fury of the gale increased, and the seas, which were small and broken under the protection of the shore, began to roll with a mighty surge. The big boat, with its great beam stood up for a time fairly well, but a few miles further on it was bobbing around like a cork. The steamer was nearly in midlake when Capt. Dority decided he would be uselessly risking his boat in an attempt to break through the ice fields on the east shore, and gave orders to put back for Kewaunee.

Full Force of the Sea.

When the steamer had been running with the gale the full force of the seas had not been realized by the visitors. Now that its nose was pointed directly into the wind, the waves seemed nearly twice as large as they had been before. At the end of every toboggan slide down into the trough of the sea showers of spray fell on deck and dashed against the windows of the pilot house. Mile by mile the steamer fought its way back to Kewaunee.

By midnight the storm had gone down sufficiently to permit the steamer to sail again. This time the two boats steamed out of the harbor in company, and once more the course to Frankfort was laid out.

The steamers had not been out of port over two hours before a howling northwester swept down. It was accompanied by flurries of snow, and although the Captains of the two boats endeavored to keep in company they were quickly separated.

From that time on to morning it was apparent what winter navigation on Lake Michigan in a northwest gale with the thermometer far below zero really means. A minute on deck sent a chill through the body regardless of the amount of clothing covering it. Although the steamer's deck was of unusual height above the water on account of the large space occupied by freight cars underneath every minute or two showers of spray, and sometimes what appeared to be solid water, fell upon it. At times the spray sounded as it dashed against the windows of the cabin as if the drops had been frozen into hailstones.

Capt. Dority's quarters consisted of two rooms forward of the forward smokestack, separated by folding doors. He had assigned one of the rooms to his passengers. This

THE ANN ARBOR BOATS BREAKING THROUGH AN ICE FIELD IN THE MIDDLE OF THE LAKE.

THE FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE STEAMERS FAST IN THE ICE NEAR LUDINGTON.

SEARCHERS FROM THE STEAMER LUDINGTON ON THE ICE FIELDS LOOKING FOR THE WRECK.

was on the weather side, from which the gale was blowing.

Once the steamer was thrown on nearly its beam ends, and a tremendous crash against the closed folding doors gave the momentary impression that the upper works had been carried away. The visitors jumped out of bed involuntarily, but their panic was quickly allayed when they remembered that it was their side which would be carried away first, and that seemed to be intact.

Everything on End.

Then there was trouble in the dining-room. The silverware was "shooting the chutes" along with the rest of the furniture. In the morning it was found the sideboard had emptied itself and the knives and forks and

COMING ASHORE AT FRANKFORT FROM THE ANN ARBOR NO. 2.

other silverware, the drawers, and the chairs were one solid mass. The trouble in the Captain's room was that the furniture had pulled out its fastenings and had all joined in a general stampede. Between decks a tremendous crash was heard and the visitors were certain that a box car had jumped off its tracks, but this the crew denied.

When morning broke the Ann Arbor No. 1 was found at the edge of the vast ice field, which now extends along the east shore from Michigan City to the Straits of Mackinac. The gale lessened a little as daylight came, and then the two steamers attempted to force their way through the ice into Frankfort, which could be seen dimly in the distance. Ann Arbor No. 1 led the way, going into the field, head on. Capt. Dority chose a different course, and swung his boat around until its bow was headed directly into the lake. Then two sharp bells rang in the engine room, and he started to back his way into the ice fields.

The boats had not gone far before the waves had become heavy swells as they rolled through the ice fields. The floe was of a curious formation. It consisted almost entirely of ice cakes from ten to fifteen feet in diameter, looking like huge white tarts. The outer edge or rim was composed of snow-white ice from two to three feet wide. At the center of each there was a clear spot of ice of the ordinary green tinge. Capt. Dority explained that the cakes were formed by the snow, which fell into the lake and was rolled up in this peculiar manner by the waves. The cakes were of much thicker ice than the ice between them, and as the sea rolled in they broke apart at the edges, the tarts retaining their original shape, except at the edge of the ice floe, where they were driven together and formed what is known among mariners as "windrows." These windrows are from 50 to 100 feet wide and from fifteen to twenty feet deep, and are huge masses of solid ice.

Attack on the Floe.

The Ann Arbor No. 1 moved slowly into the floe, all three propeller wheels being in service. A thousand feet behind it came the Ann Arbor No. 2, its propeller wheels slowly breaking the tarts into fragments and driving them back in the current. The boats had gone about a mile when the leader came to a stop. Capt. Ackerman had encountered a windrow, which blocked the way. The steamer backed up two or three feet and again plunged into the windrow. It went only a few feet further than before. It became evident that if the steamers were to get into the harbor at all they had a long fight. After one more futile attempt the two boats approached each other and the Captains had a council of war. It was determined that the boats should take turns in the attacks. Each was to keep at the fight until it had become "stuck." When it could go no further and was held securely fastened in the grip of ice from either going ahead or backing up, the other boat was to free it and then take its turn in getting fast. Thus the two steamers worked hour after hour. One windrow was passed through only to encounter another and still another. Along in the afternoon the machinery of the No. 1 became temporarily disabled. The two crews set to work to make repairs, but it was dark before the steamer was in shape to continue the struggle.

Then another council of war was held. The two commanders were afraid that a shift of wind during the night might make their position on a lee shore extremely hazardous, particularly if the wind should change in such a direction as would put the vast ice field in motion. The disabled steamer was gotten free of the windrow after an hour's work and was towed out near the edge of the floe. Accurate ranges were taken on an electric light in the City of Frankfort, which showed dimly across the ice field, in order to determine if the floe began to move at any time during the night. It was decided that in such an event No. 1 would take the disabled boat in tow and start immediately for the harbor on South Manitou Island, twenty miles to the northward. Then the tired-out crews, with the exception of the men on watch, turned in, not knowing what minute they would be called on to run from the threatened danger.

As night came on the mercury fell steadily until it touched the lowest point known in that region for years. At midnight it was 15° below here.

Night on the Lake.

That night in the midst of an ice-floe is one which will not soon be forgotten. A knife blade was dull compared with the edge of the wind off the expanse of ice and water to the westward. The crunching of ice cakes against the sides of the steamer as it rose and fell in the heavy swell sounded ominous. The chill upon the air was more than the steam-heating plant, running at its full capacity could subdue.

"If this wind does not start a current to start the floe," Capt. Ackerman said after a call upon the passengers aboard the No. 2, "we will be all right in the morning. If the ice starts we will have a run for it."

"How long could any survivors last on the hull of the Chicora under similar conditions?"

"Not over half an hour, and not that long if their clothing became wet."

But the floe did not start on a voyage around the lake during the night, and when morning broke the two steamers lay as they did the night before. There was no telling when they would be able to break their way through the windrows which lay between them and their dock at Frankfort, and immediately after breakfast the travelers prepared to go ashore over the ice.

The lifeboat was lowered from No. 2 and THE TRIBUNE men took their places in it. This part of the trip was quickly made, as apparently firm ice was not over fifty feet from the stern of the steamers. The tarts beyond were rising and falling in the swell, but it was explained that all the newspapermen had to do was to jump from one to the other and be careful of the edges where the tarts joined. Inside of twenty feet one of the passengers slipped off the edge of a tart and went in. The skirts of his overcoat stopped his descent before he was much above his knees in the water. He scrambled out, and soon found that he was not much the worse, for the legs of his trousers quickly froze in the form of a bell.

After stumbling and falling and occasionally walking for a quarter of a mile the travelers were past the moving ice and had only to pick their way over the rough, slippery, and uneven surface. At one place the ice had the form of cannon balls from three inches to a foot in diameter, caused, no doubt, by the waves sweeping cakes of ice around until they took on the shape of spheres before being frozen fast.

On shore it was learned that the trips of the winter steamers between Ludington and Milwaukee on the Flint and Pere Marquette line were even more uncertain than the voyage between Kewaunee and Frankfort. With the ice fields now on the east shore it was decidedly uncertain when any boat leaving Ludington might reach Milwaukee. It might be a dozen hours and then again it might be six weeks.

ALL HOPES FOR CHICORA DISSIPATED.

Daylight Search Fails to Reveal Any Trace of the Wreck.

With faint heart, but determined not to leave untried the slight chance that the steamer Chicora might be in the ice off South Chicago, President Graham yesterday sent Will J. Hancock, the regular clerk of the Chicora, to this city from Benton Harbor, with instructions to secure a tug and make a thorough

ON THE BRIDGE OF THE ANN ARBOR NO. 2.

search of that part of the lake. Mr. Hancock was accompanied by M. B. Rice and "Doc" Ballengee, intimate friends of Capt. Stines. The tug T. T. Morford was chartered for the day and left at 11 o'clock with the party on board, in charge of Supt. James Sinclair of the Dunham line.

The Morford took a course straight to the four-mile crib and then turned to the southeast. Not a foot of open water could be found, the ice being from four inches to a foot in thickness. Progress was slow, the tug not going over four or five miles an hour. Several times it was brought to a standstill by ridges of the old ice which had been made fast by Sunday night's freeze. Mr. Hancock took his station at the bow and peered anxiously for hours over the boundless field of ice to the southeast. He could find many black spots which the imagination could easily distort into the black hull of a boat, but as soon as the tug approached them their real nature was seen. It was discovered that a black spot on the surface of the ice eighteen inches high was magnified by mirage until it seemed to be several feet above the surface. The tug continued to crush through the ice until it reached a point considerably to the eastward of South Chicago about five miles from shore. This was the vicinity where what was supposed to be the hull of the lost steamer was last sighted Sunday night. Here the tug stopped and the powerful glasses of the tug were used in scanning the horizon to the eastward and the northward. Not a thing was to be seen which might indicate that the Chicora had ever been there.

Gave Up All Hope.

Abandoning this last hope that his comrades on the Chicora might still be alive, Clerk Hancock ordered the tug to return to the city. The hole that it had cut through the ice on the way out had been closed up and frozen over, and the passage back was even more difficult than the one going out, on account of the intense cold, which was adding steadily to the thickness of the ice. It was nearly 5 o'clock before the Morford reached its dock, when Mr. Hancock sent a telegram to President Graham informing him that all hopes which had been raised by the early telegrams of Sunday were ill-founded.

"I confess that we did not consider it possible for the Chicora to have reached a point off South Chicago," Mr. Hancock said, "but Mr. Graham considered if there was one chance in 10,000 we should take it."

Mr. Hancock clings to the hope that when the bodies are found some water-stained piece of paper in the pockets will tell the story of the Chicora's loss.

It is likely that no extended search will be made for the bodies of the lost sailors until the ice begins to leave next spring. If developments then give any hope that the hull is within five or six miles of the shore of South Haven the lake will be dragged for a long distance in that vicinity.

More False Rumors.

A telephone message was received in the morning at the South Chicago Police Station to the effect that several men had been taken from a wreck at Whiting, but this, like many other stories that have been spread in the last two days, proved untrue. Capt. Dionne of the life-saving station at South Chicago went to Whiting early in the morning and late last night had not returned. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE who went to Whiting could find no trace of Capt. Dionne. Henry Beaubien, station agent for the Lake Shore railroad at that place, said two men, one of whom carried a pair of marine glasses and from the description might have been Capt. Dionne, started around the south shore from Whiting to look for the supposed wreck. Nothing had been heard from these two men when the reporter left Whiting last night. It was said there that the mysterious object which had drifted past South Chicago and Whiting Sunday had been seen off Michigan City, Ind., yesterday. Mr. Beaubien said the tug Protection and the alleged wreck were both in sight from Whiting at the same time Sunday afternoon, but a few minutes after the tug was seen the wreck was lost to view in the haze that settled over the lake. From this circumstance he thinks the wreck could not have been seen by the men on the Protection. If there had been an hour or two more of daylight it is probable the protection would have come up with the drifting mass and determined whether it was the hull of a vessel or not.

Willie Sticks to His Story.

Willie Hausler, the 12-year-old son of the senior member of the towing firm of Hausler, Lutz & Dunham of South Chicago, who was probably the first to see the so-called wreck, stuck to his story yesterday that what he saw was a hull and that there were men on the ice near it. He says he is sure the moving objects he saw were neither gulls nor ducks, for there were many of these birds in sight, and what he did see were much larger and to the best of his belief were men.

That lake men generally believe the Chicora has gone to the bottom of the lake is shown by the fact that they have organized no expeditions to go in search of the lost boat. If afloat the hull and machinery of the Chicora are worth $100,000, which means $50,000 salvage to the tug-owner who will bring the derelict into port.

Cyrus Sinclair, adjuster for the Inland Lloyds and ex-inspector of hulls on the lakes, is of the opinion that the vessel went down. He holds that the engines being amidships when the upper works were torn away the water poured into the engine pit, putting out the fires and finally sinking the vessel. Other mariners say that if by any possibility the hull is still afloat, taking into consideration the winds which have prevailed, it is now probably tight and fast in an icefield off the eastern shore, near Manistee, Mich.

Search Light to Hunt for Chicora.

The first use to which the search light on the Auditorium tower will be put is to search for the hull of the Chicora. It will be in position today. It will thrown a light clear across the lake, and if the Chicora is anywhere within thirty miles it will probably be discovered before tomorrow morning.

CHAGRIN FOLLOWS YESTERDAY'S JOY.

Friends and Relations of the Chicora's Crew Disappointed and Unnerved.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Great consternation has taken the place of joy and enthusiasm occasioned by yesterday's reports concerning the probable safety of a number of the Chicora's crew. Men who were most hopeful yesterday are seemingly most despondent and unable to find language to fit their feelings of disappointment and chagrin because some one set afloat rumers that have cruelly unnerved hundreds of friends of the lost crew. Indignation is supreme. Reports coming from other points are cast aside as "fakes" of the basest kind.

GIFTED IMAGINATIONS SEE MUCH.

Indiana People Excited by Dark Mounds Far Out in the Lake.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Persons who viewed the lake with glasses this forenoon imagined they saw smoke from a boat, but further investigation this afternoon proved that nothing could be seen. For two days past people in this city at various times saw a dark object far out on the lake at the edge of the ice fields or among the floes, but the conclusion is that the object was merely an iceberg large enough to appeal to overwrought imaginations.

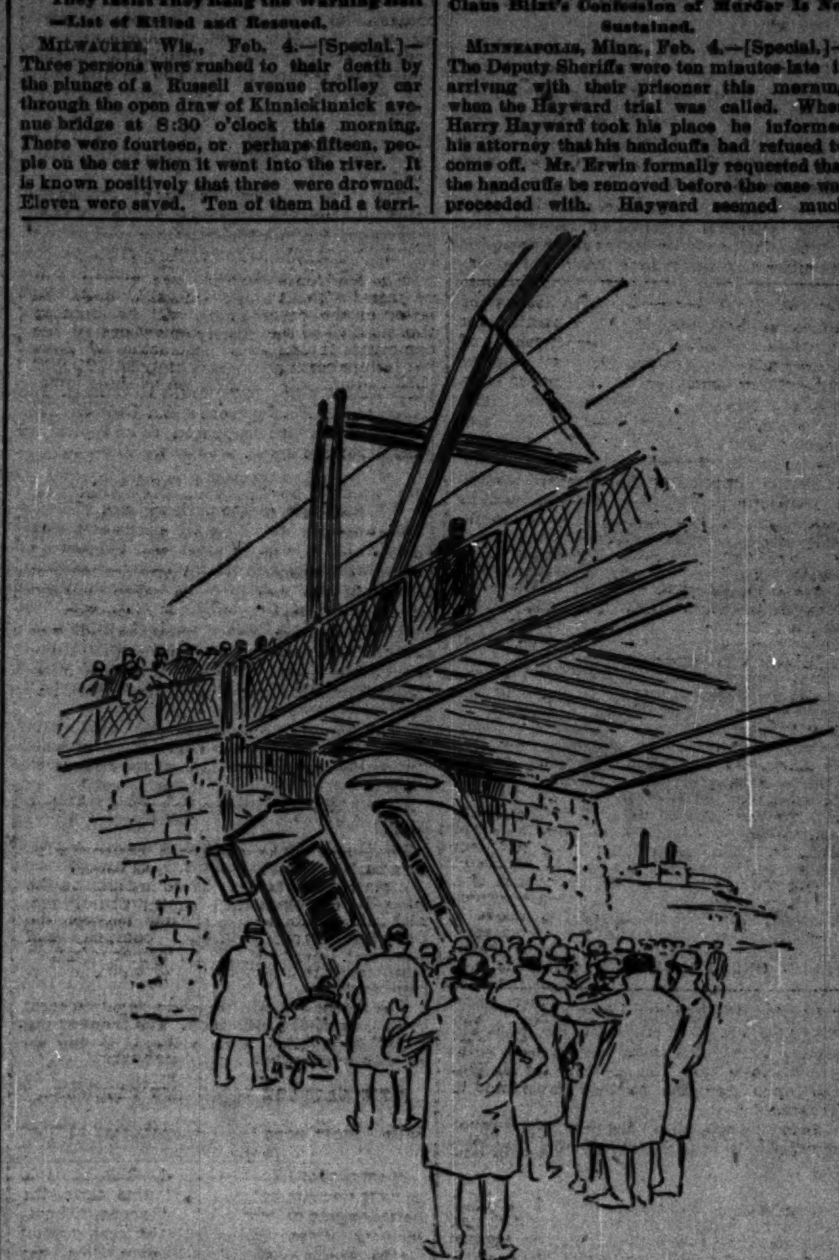
GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—There is an ice field five miles in width blockading this harbor. The steamers Osceola and Wisconsin, heavily loaded, are unable to get out. The steamer Nyack of the Muskegon line is fast in the ice off Muskegon.

CAR THROUGH THE ICE

THREE PEOPLE LOSE THEIR LIVES IN THE RIVER AT MILWAUKEE.

Russell Avenue Trolley Plunges Through the Open Draw of the Kinnickinnick Avenue Bridge—Eleven Persons Rescued with Difficulty—Street Railway Company Blames the Bridgetenders—They Insist They Rang the Warning Bell—List of Killed and Rescued.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Three persons were rushed to their death by the plunge of a Russell avenue trolley car through the open draw of Kinnickinnick avenue bridge at 8:30 o'clock this morning. There were fourteen, or perhaps fifteen, people on the car when it went into the river. It is known positively that three were drowned. Eleven were saved. Ten of them had a terri-



INSPECTING THE WRECKED ELECTRIC STREET CAR.

ble struggle in the car before they could be rescued.

It is generally believed the responsibility for the accident rests with Motorman John Kennedy, who was drowned, but this is stoutly denied by General Manager Wyman of the street railway company, who puts the blame on the bridge-tenders. He says they did not ring the bell or give any warning that they were about to open the bridge.

The Dead.

EHLMAN, MISS ANTOINETTE G., kindergarten teacher and daughter of William A. Ehlman, director of music in the public schools; residence, No. 132 Nineteenth street.
KENNEDY, JOHN, motorman of car No. 145.
SCHMIDTKUNZ, MRS. KATHERINE, a widow employed at the National knitting works; residence, No. 1007 Cherry street.

The Rescued.

ALB, MISS ANNIE, No. 710 Poplar street.
BRAND, F., No. 340 Grove street.
CHASE, G. W., No. 727 Fourth street.
HOFFMAN, EDWARD, boards at No. 446 Jackson street.
KUEHN, H., No. 307 Reed street.
OERTEL, A., No. 766 Island avenue.
PETERSON, ANDREW, conductor of the car.
SEVERY, W. P., No. 706 Walnut street; hand cut.
VORSTMAN, JOHN H., No. 416 Irving place.
WACHHOLZ, ELLA, No. 1118 Eleventh street; hurt about the shoulder.
UNKNOWN MAN, jumped as the car plunged into the river, received a cut over his eye, and ran away without giving his name.

The car was speeding to the south along Kinnickinnick avenue and when within twelve or fifteen feet of the bridge the passengers were startled by the conductor suddenly ringing the signal to stop. The rear door of the car was thrown open and some one shouted: "Jump for your lives!"

At the sound of the bell the motorman, John Kennedy, grasped the brake crank and twisted it with all his power. But the wheels slipped. There was no time to reach for sand. The passengers realized with horror that no power on earth could prevent them from plunging headlong into the river. The women gave quick convulsive screams. The rear door was the only means of escape offered. The men on the rear end, two or three including the conductor, had already jumped. William P. Severy was the first to reach the door from the inside. He had occupied the front seat at the window and had seen the bridge open shortly after the railroad crossing had been passed. He was the first to bound forward and reach the handle of the rear door. The instant he touched it the forward end of the car went down and he and the terror-stricken passengers who were crowding behind him were thrown to the front.

A heavy crash followed as the ice was struck and then the car gradually sank midway into the water. The fire was instantly quenched and the passengers entirely submerged.

Then began the struggle for life. John Kennedy, the motorman, was killed when the car first struck the ice. In the struggle in the car Miss Ehlman and Mrs. Schmidtkunz were drowned. When the car fell the occupants were all thrown to the forward end. The windows were broken and the water rushed in on them. The men began to fight their way to the top. Some climbed hand over hand along the edge of the seats; some walked on the shoulders of other struggling victims and held them down. Some swam to the surface. One woman clung to the neck of H. Kuehne and nearly drowned him as well as herself. Another clutched the arm of Edward Hoffman and pulled him back. It only lasted for a moment. William P. Severy swam to the top, put his hand through a window, and a fireman caught him and dragged him on the ice. Ella Wachholz and Annie Alb succeeded in getting into the water among the floating cakes outside the car and were quickly rescued. Edward Hoffman climbed along the edge of the car seat to the top and was dragged out by a fireman. The others were rescued in a similar manner.

The bodies of the victims were then taken from the wreck. The dead and the rescued were taken to the Marine Exchange, a small hotel in the neighborhood. The dead were laid on tables in a corner of the room.

Where the car fell there is eighteen feet of water, but fortunately there was about two feet of ice. The ice held the car partly above water and this fact alone made it possible to effect rescue.

Swung for the Tug Foley.

The firetug Foley was breaking the ice in the river at the time. It had whistled and the bridge was being opened to let it through. As soon as the firemen on the tug saw the car make its fatal plunge they jumped over the bow of the boat out upon the ice and ran to the rescue of the imprisoned passengers.

General Manager Wyman of the street railway company tonight issued a statement that the car stopped according to rule, but that the bridgetenders did not ring the bell or give any sign that they were about to swing the bridge. Henry Olson, August Jannett, and Frank Christinsky, the bridgetenders, declare they rang the bell and saw the approaching car, but they thought the motorman was looking straight at them and would stop. Conductor Peterson says he heard no bell; that the car stopped at the customary place before it began its approach to the bridge. It started again, and he gave the signal to stop when he saw the bridge draw open, but it was too late. He and another man on the rear platform jumped. It was 15° below zero at the time, and it is thought that Motorman Kennedy was numbed by the cold and could not control the car.

The street railway company is generally blamed for the accident, as it is asserted its employés do not pay much heed to the rule requiring them to stop before running on bridges. The car was taken from the river tonight, but no more bodies were found. The brakes were set tight and the insulation was burned out of the motor, which shows that the motorman reversed the current as well as set the brakes. The Coroner's inquest will be held tomorrow.

HAYWARD IS RADIANT OVER TESTIMONY

Claus Blixt's Confession of Murder Is Not Sustained.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The Deputy Sheriffs were ten minutes late in arriving with their prisoner this morning when the Hayward trial was called. When Harry Hayward took his place he informed his attorney that his handcuffs had refused to come off. Mr. Erwin formally requested that the handcuffs be removed before the case was proceeded with. Hayward seemed much amused at the incident. S. H. Dyer, the ailing juror, had changed places and now sits about the center of the back row. He seems to have recovered. There was a large crowd present at the reopening of the case. Harry Hayward, particularly, was radiant with smiling face and breezy style.

"I see," he said, "that public opinion is now willing to admit the possibility of an ingenious lie on the part of Blixt. I have been aware he was lying for a good many weeks. It is gratifying to note that the evidence obtained up to this time points to unreliability on the part of Blixt. Of course I know all about it, know something about the man, and am aware of his capabilities. It will take the public and this court a good deal of time to obtain the same amount of information that I could give on the subject."

"How do you feel about the outlook as far as the case has gone?"

"Feel? Why splendidly. The matter is bound to come out all right it seems to me. Nothing has been introduced yet that conflicts with the statement I made as to my knowledge of this affair when it occurred. O, yes, I am perfectly satisfied with the condition of the case."

The testimony of Dr. Nippert, when he again was placed on the stand this morning, was of an expert character. The defense is interested in establishing that the fractures found in the skull of the dead woman were sufficient to have caused death without the bullet from Blixt's revolver, and it already is established from this testimony that the blows administered before the shot was fired must have been terrific. The fractures, according to Dr. Nippert's autopsy, penetrated both the bony coverings of the skull, and were of about equal extent, something like four inches in length on both sides of the head. The line of cross-examination pursued by Erwin tends altogether to the discrediting of Blixt's testimony. Blixt, in his statement, says not a word about having struck the young woman before shooting her. In fact, he denies this absolutely. From the testimony of Dr. Nippert it probably will be a hard matter to satisfy the minds of the jury that those fractures of the skull were produced by a fall of the body from the height of a buggy seat. So far the testimony already secured as to the appearance of the body, the arrangement of the clothing, the disposition of the hat, and hemorrhage does not corroborate the story of Claus Blixt in any direction. It shows a wide variance in the manner of death, the time at which death ensued, and in a majority of the details included in the murderer's story.

PEORIA MAN KILLS HIS WIFE'S SISTER.

Shoots the Woman He Was to Marry and Then Himself.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Frank Adkinson and his wife, with whom he has not lived for a year, went to the court-house this morning to see what could be done toward securing a divorce. It had been agreed that when the divorce was secured Adkinson would marry his wife's sister, Lena Zipper. Adkinson accompanied the police matron to see Lena, who was nursing a child of which he is the father. Adkinson scarcely had commenced talking when he drew a revolver and fired a shot into Lena's left temple, killing her instantly. Then he fired two shots into his left breast and one into his left temple and fell on the dead body of the woman. Adkinson was removed to the hospital. He has small chance to recover.

KOKOMO LAWYER HAS DISAPPEARED.

J. E. Holman Borrows Money for His Partner and Is Not Seen Again.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—J. E. Holman of Kokomo is a well-known citizen of that place. He came here last Friday to secure a loan of $900 for his law partner, J. F. Morrison. The money he borrowed of Dickinson & Co., receiving a check payable to himself. He went to Indianapolis, where he had the check cashed, and since that time has not been heard of. His brother, M. S. Holman, is here today searching for him, and believes there has been foul play.

Taps All St. Louis' Street Car Lines.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The St. Louis Belt railway company, whose purpose is to construct and operate a belt line to connect all the different street railway lines in St. Louis, has been incorporated by Charles Green, L. M. Rumsey, R. C. Kerens, Moses Rumsey, and others. The capital stock of the corporation is $2,000,000. As stated by the projectors, the object of the proposed belt line is to tap the street railways all about the city and give every line and system connections with each other.

Northwest Notes.

The letter chain scheme of Phil Freiler of Elgin, Ill., does not call for canceled stamps, as first stated in THE TRIBUNE, but for live two-cent stamps.

Archbishop Kain of St. Louis has authorized the Catholic society of Queen's Daughters to coöperate with the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union in temperance work.

Adjutant-General Orendorff of Illinois has ordered special inspection of the Second and Third Brigades of the National Guard, so that reports may reach him not later than Feb. 20.

SOUTH DAKOTA IS NOW ALL RIGHT.

Treasurer Phillips Says He Has $670,000 to Pay $250,000 With.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Today State Treasurer Phillips in an interview has made the following statement:

"Owing to the constitutional provision limiting the State's debt to $1,000,000 and the rate of taxation to two mills, the emptying of the Treasury seemed at first to cause some embarrassment. This has passed away and there will be no further trouble whatever, not only in meeting the State's obligations, but in paying all of the appropriations in cash. The condition which might have caused the most embarrassment was the existence of $200,000 in funding warrants held by the Chase National Bank of New York, the Albany City Savings Bank, and the Albany Savings Institution. These were due in December and Taylor had collected sufficient money to pay them. The three institutions promptly have extended the warrants one year. This leaves us in excellent shape.

"The total expenditures between now and July 1 amount to $265,000—$175,000 under the general appropriation bill and $90,000 for the session of the Legislature and incidental expenses. Against this the State has cash resources amounting to $650,000. There is outstanding in uncollected taxes due $560,000. The counties will pay for the maintenance of the insane during the time specified $60,000. The insurance companies will pay $20,000 and from other sources we shall get $10,000, making a total of $650,000. There was on hand $20,000 in cash left by Taylor. We therefore have $670,000 to pay $250,000 with. A law just passed permits the Treasurer to float anticipation warrants against the assessed but uncollected taxes and for the amount required. We have offers from many sources. The Legislature also will undoubtedly authorize the levy of a deficiency tax to wipe out the default. The State therefore is in the best financial condition and there hereafter will be plenty of money for the demands."

"CAMP ON THE TRAIL OF CRIME."

Charge to an Omaha Grand Jury—Charges Against the Police.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The grand jury convened today, and Judge Cunningham R. Scott, who has become so notorious in his hostility to newspaper men, lawyers, and others whom he has frequently imprisoned for contempt, made a dramatic speech charging the jurors to "camp on the trail of crime and strike not your tents until you have ferreted out the criminal. Respectability and crime cannot go hand in hand. Crime is no less a crime because it is gilded with 'respectability.' The whited sepulchers are just as full of rottenness and dead men's bones as if it was painted black. If you find crime masked in 'respectability' tear off the mask and pursue the criminal by diligent inquiry and true presentment." One of the chief matters to be brought before the grand jury for investigation will be the alleged corrupt methods adopted by the police in dealing with saloons and other evil resorts. A Committee of Six, with the Rev. Alexander F. Irvine, formerly one of Dr. Parkhurst's chief lieutenants in the New York fight with the Tammany Tiger, has been busy collecting evidence relative to alleged crookedness among certain police officers. The committee has been at work for several weeks looking up evidence for submission to the grand jury. While none of the committee is willing at this time to furnish for publication anything regarding what has been done enough information has been obtained from an indirect source to justify the statement that the efforts of the committee have been rewarded beyond its most sanguine expectations. Among other disclosures the Committee of Six has made are that several policemen who have served long terms on the force are reported to be worth from $50,000 to $100,000, and many officers who, upon entering the department, were comparatively poor now support handsome bank accounts.

DIES FROM CIGARET SMOKING.

John Neilson's Love for Them Brings Him to the Grave.

John Neilson, a Norwegian boy of Evanston, died Saturday of cigaret smoking and was buried yesterday. He was 17 years of age, but his pinched and wrinkled face and sallow color, caused by the excessive use of cigarettes, made him look like a man of 50. Young Neilson was the son of Peter Neilson, a fish peddler, living at No. 1819 Benson avenue. He had been a driver of a grocery wagon for George D. Winter. One of the boys who worked in the store with him said that before he was taken sick four weeks ago he had a box of cigarets containing fifty packages which he smoked in ten days. Neilson had smoked ever since he was 10 years of age and some of his acquaintances said they had known him to smoke as many as sixteen packages of cigarets in one day. He was taken sick four weeks ago, but when he grew better in a few days he immediately resumed his cigarets. He immediately grew worse and never recovered. His excessive smoking seemed to make him dull and listless and he moved about slowly, much like a feeble old man. Sharp reprimands from his employer were heeded but for a moment, when he would relapse into a seemingly half conscious condition. The lining of his mouth and throat were sore and much inflamed during his sickness, so that he could take but little nourishment and that in liquid form. For days he lived on a small amount of milk, and for two or three days before his death he drank nothing but a little water and medicine. An attending physician said the rawness of his mouth and throat was due to cigaret smoking, and the lining of his stomach was probably similarly affected.

OSSIFIED WOMAN IN NEED OF AID.

Here Is a Chance for Charitably Inclined Persons to Do Good.

In a cheerless room in the rear of the second story of No. 157 Clark street without food, money, or fire lies Emma Schaller, known in the "freak" world as the "Skeleton Woman," the "Ossified Woman," and the "Skeleton Bride." Last evening her mother applied at the Harrison Street Police Station for assistance. She said she and her daughter had been without food for twenty-four hours and had no money. Her daughter, she said, because of the increasing ossification of her body, had become nearly helpless and could no longer earn money in museums. A collection among the officers at the Harrison Street Police Station relieved Mrs. Schaller's most pressing necessities. The ex-freak is able to move her jaw but little, and it was found necessary a short time ago to pull her teeth that she might have less difficulty in taking food into her mouth.

HE DIDN'T LIKE THE WALL PAPER.

Alexander Devlin's Taste Leads Him to a Police Station Cell.

Alexander Devlin didn't like the color of the wall paper selected by his wife and which was being put on the wall yesterday afternoon at the Devlin residence, No. 162 Peoria street, by Robert Schubert, a paperhanger. Accordingly Devlin entered the room where Schubert was at work and, while somewhat under the influence of liquor, began tearing the freshly pasted paper off the wall. Schubert tried to stop him and it is said Devlin drew a knife. Schubert defended himself with a paste brush. In the struggle Devlin was bruised on the head. An officer was called in and Devlin was arrested. He was taken to the County Hospital, but on his refusal to have his wound dressed he was taken to the Desplaines Street Police Station and locked up. A revolver was found in his pocket.

SAYS THE WIFE KILLED DR. POPE.

Brusseau Declares His Innocence at the Expense of the Woman.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 4.—William Brusseau, alleged murderer of Dr. Pope, who was brained with a hatchet Saturday in the presence of Brusseau and Mrs. Pope, told the police tonight that Mrs. Pope actually committed the crime and he knew nothing of her purpose until after she had dealt the fatal blow.

VETERAN GROCERY HOUSE ASSIGNS.

St. Louis Firm Turns Over $95,000 Worth of Property for Creditors.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—R. Mitchell & Crother, grocers, today assigned property estimated at $95,000 for the benefit of creditors. Attorney Simeon T. Price is named as assignee. The house has a history of thirty-five or forty years.

SOCIETY IN THE RING.

CIRCUS SHOW LAST NIGHT THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

It Has Its Grand Entree, with Fair Women and Brave Men Mounted on Gayly Caparisoned Steeds, Who Round and Round the Circle to the Music of the Band—Acts by People Not Unused to Life on Sawdust-Covered Earth Play a Part of the Program.

Society opened its circus at Battery D last night and society sat in boxes—such of it as was hardy enough to travel through an atmosphere below zero.

And it was a circus sure enough, from its sawdust arena and grand entree of eighteen riders, clowns, and wonderful elephant, to its tight-rope walker and trapeze performers.

There were circus music, in abundance and hot peanuts peddled by pretty girls. There were charming singing and numerous young women in short dresses, and there was the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, who vouched for the genuineness of the charitable object in view and in the true style of the show ring orator he announced:

"Now the circus will begin."

What followed this announcement was a surprise to the spectators. The circus did begin and with a dash and pomp that started applause. With an up-to-date circus air a big band thundered into the arena and after it came horsemen in velvet and spangles and white-skirted women, just as they do when Barnum plays on the Lake Front. The only thing that marred this pageant was the unhappy predicament of a young woman who sought to ride a trained circus horse, the component parts of which were two men. The rider was a professional, but she couldn't master the curves of the beast, which deposed her from every position she assumed, and with blazing eyes she dropped to the ground.

Greatest Show on Earth.

The grand entree with its bespangled horsemen vanished and then when the curtain was raised on the theatrical stage there was seen to be seated 1,500 people behind the band. They were on canvas, but they swelled immensely the circus effect.

Then the show began in earnest. Sol Wolfe and R. T. Barton gave an exhibition of wrestling on horseback. There were three bouts and Sol Wolfe was unhorsed in the third.

There was a ringmaster, and Robert Givins Jr. assumed this necessary part. There was also an assistant ringmaster, C. S. Felton, who, in evening dress, announced in advance the wonderful performances about to take place. After Mr. Wolfe had been unhorsed he announced some funny evolutions, and two horsemen did a neat bit of hurdle jumping, followed by athletic exercises and a tight wire performance by Miss Emma Stickney, a professional. The wonderful trick elephant Rajah was next. He was composed as follows: Front legs, E. J. Morris; hind legs, P. J. Schlossman. The front and rear sections of the animal worked in perfect harmony and wabbled out of the arena, to be succeeded by a "startling aerial act" by La Mothe and Mayward. These two trapeze performers flopped around near the center pole in a startling manner and then the clowns were given a show, the trained dogs, the long and short man, "the world's champion bareback rider," the "queen of the arena," and lastly came the finale, which was No. 14 on the program and styled "Bala-Klava-Mêlee."

The place looked much like a show ring. There was a veritable circus tent and there were real poles, flags, and bunting, and the Second Regiment Band furnished circus music of the most approved variety.

A Play with a Villain.

But the circus wasn't all that was furnished in the name of charity for the entertainment of those who ran the risk of catching pneumonia on their way to Battery D last night. There was as a prelude a play in which thirty or more young men and women were engaged, and in which the villain was foiled. The villain was "Bob" Melrose, a nephew of Willoughby Melrose, an old school gentleman of Woodlawn. His daughter was lost some ten years ago and he offered $10,000 reward for her recovery. His wretched nephew thought he discovered her in a gypsy camp and was going to marry her, get the money, and at the same time get into the good graces of the old gentleman. But then he had his eye on the wrong girl and various circumstances in the gypsy camp frustrated his schemes. But the doing of this gave rise to much singing and dancing and other diversion. It gave Miss Sophia Barth an opportunity to render several solos, which were highly appreciated. Miss Genevieve Brooker was also a favorite and the thirty gypsies had a lively dance in the green wood. And quite as charming as any part of the performance was the dancing of little 7-year-old Doris Mitchell of Englewood. She won the heartiest applause of the evening.

The circus is given for the benefit of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls. It will continue the remainder of the week. Among those in attendance last night were: Dr. E. H. Pratt, Dr. Mitchell, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. W. L. Tomlins, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Dickinson, Mrs. William Derby, Miss Nash, Mrs. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. William Cleve, Miss Hood, Miss Carr, Mrs. Raymond, Judge and Mrs. Smith, Erma Travis, Mrs. D. W. Richardson, Mrs. M. I. Sands, Mrs. M. Mulligan, Mrs. G. Hurlburt, Dr. H. W. Thomas and party, Mrs. Kendall, Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Bournique, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weir and party, Mrs. Lemax, Col. Forsythe and party, Col. John A. Jackman, Mrs. George B. Carpenter.

H. L. LEHMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Kills Himself Early This Morning in His Room at the Tremont House.

Henry L. Lehman, a traveling man for W. G. Dean & Son, No. 363 Washington street, New York, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart in his room at the Tremont House shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. His body was found by Clerk Reed five minutes later stretched across the bed. Drink and gambling appear to have been the causes of his suicide. He left letters showing he had a brother in Canton, O., Charles Lehman, No. 52 Tuscarora street, and Henry Koapinger, No. 233 Superior street, Cleveland, O., a brother-in-law. Among the letters left by Lehman was one addressed to Ben Calwell of Peter Van Schaack & Sons at State and Lake streets, and to his brother, W. M. Calwell. Lehman was 35 years old.

ADMINISTRATOR FOR DAVIS ESTATE.

Another Step Taken in Montana Millionaire's Will Litigation.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—Another step in the litigation over the will of Andrew J. Davis of Butte Mont., was taken today, when, after many continuances, Judge McKim of the Probate Court, appointed Charles A. Hellier of this city administrator on petition of Erwin Davis of New York and others. Mr. Hellier's bond was placed at $1,000,000. The estate left by Andrew Davis is valued at $7,000,000 to $10,000,000.

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NO FAITH IN CARLISLE

SENATORS SCOFF AT HIS LATEST FINANCIAL PREDICTIONS.

They Express Indignation at the Secretary's Statement That a Surplus of $22,500,000 Is in Sight—Reed Offers a Bill Based on the Allison Exchequer Note Scheme—Debate on the Administration Measure to Begin Today—Springer Apparently Hopeless.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Over in the Senate there was a little financial flurry today caused by the reception of a communication from Secretary Carlisle predicting a surplus of $22,500,000 or so by the end of the calendar year. It was at first thought this was a rather curt answer to the resolution of inquiry offered by Senator Allison and comprehensively amended by Senator Gorman. This sought to establish the fact that there is existing at the present time a large deficiency and that every dollar of the money received from the $100,000,000 bond sales had been used to pay current expenses. Some indignation was manifested when the Secretary's letter was first read, as it was supposed to be a manifest evasion of the resolution of inquiry, but it became apparent that it was only an answer to one of Senator Stewart's shotgun resolutions passed a week ago, the answer being about as valuable as the inquiry itself.

As one of the Senators put it, "We don't want to hear any more of Secretary Carlisle's predictions of what is going to happen. Every estimate of future results he has submitted for the last year or two has proved ridiculous. On both sides of the Chamber we have been forced to conclude that Secretary Carlisle's forecasts are about as valuable as a fortune-teller's advice on wheat futures. The thing which is staring us in the face is a present deficiency. Carlisle's estimates of a future surplus may be based on the proceeds of half a dozen bond issues. His answers to our inquiries will demonstrate clearly that all money received from bond sales thus far has been paid out immediately. It will also show current obligations unpaid, and a daily, weekly, and monthly deficiency. There is nothing dangerous in this, and nothing to the discredit of the Secretary, and we cannot understand why he and the President constantly ignore this deficiency. We can provide revenue enough or money enough to meet that deficiency without difficulty.

Way to Break the Endless Chain.

"The existing law says greenbacks received for gold shall not be retired, but shall be reissued. Yet they can be reissued only by paying them for current expenditures. If we provide ample funds for the legitimate expenses of the government from other sources those greenbacks will not be paid out again and the endless chain of which the President complains will be broken."

This statement explains what is expected from Secretary Carlisle's forthcoming comprehensive balance sheet and it is on the lines indicated that the Senate is most likely to deal with the financial situation. The text of the Secretary's letter is as follows:

In reply to Senate resolution of Jan. 28, 1895, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what is the estimated deficiency in the revenues of the government to pay current expenses between Dec. 31, 1894, and Dec. 31, 1895, and if the $153,337,580 cash balance in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1894, will be sufficient to meet such deficiency, I have the honor to state that from estimates made upon the basis of laws now in force it is believed that for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1895, the revenues of the government from all sources will exceed ordinary expenditures by $22,563,028.

The reading of the letter was closely followed by the Senate. Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.) went to the clerk's desk personally to inspect it. Then Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) sent for it and a group of Republican Senators gathered about him and read it over his shoulder. Mr. Gorman smiled significantly at the Secretary's direct and positive estimate of the ampleness of revenues.

Springer Rather Despondent.

Tomorrow will see the opening of the debate in the House on the financial question, and a vote will be taken at 3 o'clock Thursday. "We have done all we can," said Chairman Springer, in a rather hopeless tone of voice this afternoon, "and now the relief of the Treasury is in the hands of the Republicans." The leader of the Republican minority on the Banking and Currency committee is Mr. Walker of Boston, late of Chicago. "The currency bill as I left the committee," said he, "cannot secure 100 votes in the House. We are not yet assured the people want the greenbacks retired. Personally, I would consent to their retirement to relieve the Treasury, but I am not certain the people are ready to place the currency in the hands of the banks just yet. I intend to offer as an amendment a provision for short-term bonds. This I consider the true solution of the difficulty, but I propose to let the administration choose for itself. The amendment I shall offer will allow a discretion between the short-term bonds and those proposed by the administration bill. I believe the latter are wrong in principle, but I am willing to provide both remedies and then make the President and Secretary of the Treasury responsible for the choice between a good method and a bad method."

Reed Prepares a Bill.

Ex-Speaker Reed, who has been having frequent consultations with Eastern Republican Senators, suddenly took a hand in the fight, and in a way which was unexpected by Chairman Springer and the Democratic managers. "I propose," he said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent, "to separate the government as a banker from the government as a business man. It is the business man and not the banker who is in deep water, and when a business man gets into a hole financially he gives his notes, at the lowest possible interest, and for the shortest time in which he can possibly pay them. I propose to help the government business man by anticipating revenue."

Mr. Reed's proposition is startling in its simplicity, as it is simply the adoption of the Allison exchequer notes with the modification of existing laws to permit the maintenance of the parity between gold and silver. He proposes to authorize the issue of short term 3 per cent Treasury certificates to supply current deficiencies. The existing authorization in the resumption act to issue bonds is to be modified so as to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 3 per cent bonds to recoup the gold reserve when necessary. Mr. Reed believes with Republican financiers generally that the existing troubles are caused solely by lack of revenue. If interest bearing notes were issued to pay current expenses, they could not be used to deplete the reserve, while all greenbacks received for gold would be held in the Treasury. Should they accumulate rapidly, the banks themselves, to avoid a contraction of the currency, would be forced to deposit bonds and take out additional circulation.

Plan to Secure Silver Support.

Mr. Reed has become convinced the administration currency scheme cannot by any possibility pass the Senate. His plan for Treasury notes contemplates their being payable in "coin," not "gold." This, it is claimed, will make the proposition acceptable to the Southern silver Senators and possibly also to some of, the same brand of financiers in the House. The ex-Speaker has been endeavoring to bring the Republicans in the House over to his way of thinking, and with some success. Many of them say, however, that the bill on the lines laid down in the President's message had unquestionably received the approval of the country at large, and they believe it should be passed substantially as it is, leaving the temporary remedies, like the Allison notes, to be turned to as a last resort should the Senate fail to do its duty. The situation in the House is very much mixed just at present, but the Republicans are more than likely to agree on some uniform plan of action before the final vote is taken Thursday.

Mr. Reed devoted himself assiduously throughout the day to cloakroom consultations with the Republicans. He first endeavored to elicit the opinions of the gold men, and then talked to the silver men. The measure of his success is difficult to estimate. The plan is to offer the bill as a substitute for the administration bill, and by polling the solid Republican vote while the Democrats are divided on the administration bill make it the most formidable proposition in the field, and perhaps induce the Democratic opponents of the administration bill to rally to its support. Springer and his colleagues have counted on most of the Republican votes for the administration bill, and have prophesied that it would poll about the same support that was given to the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Accordingly Mr. Reed's move overturns their calculations to a great extent.

WAR CLAIMS BILL BEATEN IN THE HOUSE

Hatch and Hall of Missouri Engage in an Exciting Colloquy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—In the House bills were passed to authorize the Kansas and Northwestern railroad company to construct a railroad across the Indian Territory and to authorize the Governor of Alaska to create precincts and appoint justices of the peace.

Mr. Catchings from the Committee on Rules then introduced a special order for the consideration of the omnibus war claims bill. Mr. Mahon (Rep., Pa.) questioned the right of the committee to bring in such a rule, and Mr. Beltzhoover (Dem., Pa.) characterized it as an attempt of the Rules committee to ride rough-shod over a decided majority of the War Claims committee.

Mr. Catchings in reply warmly declared that every item in the bill had been found due by the Court of Claims and had been favorably reported from the Committee of War Claims. Mr. Catchings said that only $12,000,000 had been appropriated for war claims, despite the public impression that the sum was much greater.

The previous question was ordered, 128 to 95. Under the rule fifteen minutes was then allowed on a side for debate. Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) was very earnest in his opposition to the bill, which, he said, carried $718,663, distributed as follows: Alabama, $25,000; Arkansas, $49,000; Georgia, $28,000; Kansas, $2,000; Kentucky, $34,000; Louisiana, $50,000; Maryland, $46,000; Mississippi, $257,000; Missouri, $19,000; New York, $2,000; Pennsylvania, $21,000; Tennessee, $172,000; Virginia, $40,000; West Virginia, $14,000; District of Columbia, $11,000; North Carolina, $800, and Illinois, $500.

Mr. Sayres, Chairman of the Appropriation committee, also took a decided stand against the bill.

Mr. Reed closed for the opposition, contending that all classes of claims reported from the Court of Claims should be treated alike and an appropriation should be made, if the condition of the Treasury warranted it, to be applied on all. Instead this bill proposed after a debate of an hour to pay claims of a certain class for a certain section. He submitted that this was unjust.

Mr. Catchings in reply deprecated the cry of sectionalism.

The vote on the adoption of the order was then taken, the result being 95 to 148, which defeated the adoption of the rule by a large majority and showed a pronounced reversal of sentiment since the vote on the previous question.

Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., O.) then presented a special order from the Committee on Rules for the consideration of the new currency bill. The rule gave tomorrow and Wednesday until 3 o'clock for general debate and thereafter until 3:30 p. m. Thursday, when the vote should be taken for the consideration of the bill, under the five minute rule.

Hatch and Hall Quarrel.

Mr. Outhwaite's assertion that the rule was satisfactory to all factions of the House aroused the ire of Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.), who indignantly declared that it represented only the Banking and Currency committee and that committee represented only the banks.

Mr. Hall (Dem., Mo.) resented this statement, denouncing it as "absolutely false." "If the gentleman does not know that," he shouted, "he knows nothing about the committee."

Mr. Hatch grew exceedingly wrathy at Mr. Hall's remarks. He agreed to withdraw what he had said if the gentleman could cite to him a single bill reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency in the interests of the people. "I will say," he added, defiantly, turning to Mr. Hall, "that the gentleman's language is not such as he would dare to use to me off the floor of the House."

Instantly the House was in great confusion, and the members crowded about expecting a possible repetition of the row of Friday last, but the Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that the gentlemen were seated.

The incident went no further, as Mr. Outhwaite demanded the previous question, which was ordered. The rule was adopted, 135 to 28, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. Hainer (Rep., Neb.) offered an amendment to assess half the cost of inspecting meat for export on the owners of the meat inspected. Mr. Hatch made a point of order against it, and the amendment was passed over.

The bill was then passed, and the Hawaiian correspondence was laid before the House. Tuesday, Feb. 26, was set aside for eulogies on the life of the late Representative Post of Illinois.

SAY THE FIGURES ARE CONSERVATIVE.

Treasury Officials Concur in the Estimates Presented by Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Treasury officials generally express the opinion that Secretary Carlisle's estimate of a surplus of $22,500,000 for the calendar year 1895 is conservative. It is urged that the customs duty on sugar alone should bring in at least $35,000,000 during the next eleven months, and that the revenue from the income tax is likely to reach $40,000,000. The receipts from general customs and from whisky withdrawals are expected materially to increase from now on, which it is believed will bring the receipts for the twelve months up to about $380,500,000. The disbursements for the year, it is thought, will not exceed $351,000,000, leaving a surplus, after deducting the $7,000,000 deficit for January, of $22,500,000. The internal revenue officials, in figuring on the receipts from income taxation, estimate that the returns prior to July 1 will amount to $10,000,000, and for the remaining six months $30,000,000.

A spirit of serenity pervaded the Treasury Department today. So far as can be learned, there has been no change in the bond situation. All of the officials are extremely reticent on the subject. The consensus of opinion is that the amendment of a bond issue to foreign purchasers directly or indirectly will be made very soon, and that all arrangements to this end are substantially complete. The amount of bonds which the administration contemplates issuing and may give notice of at any time now is $100,000,000 of 4 per cents, to run thirty years. Arrangements, it is believed, have been practically concluded assuring the government that these bonds will be paid for with foreign gold.

Today's statement of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $144,412,174; gold reserve, $42,648,730.

Senator Allen (Neb.) today gave notice of a proposed amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill for the coinage of all uncoined silver bullion owned by the government.

SCHEMING FOR A FREE COINAGE BILL.

Voorhees Calls a Meeting and Silver Senators Are Unusually Active.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Interest in the financial question about the Senate today centered in the activity of the silver Senators and the frequent consultations held by them. This, taken in connection with the call issued by Senator Voorhees, Chairman of the Finance committee, for a meeting of the committee tomorrow, led to the general supposition that an attempt would be made by the silver advocates on the committee to secure the reporting of a free silver bill. Inquiry among the members of the committee failed to develop absolute assurance that the effort would be made, but enough was said in many quarters to indicate that the general supposition was not without good foundation and to justify the statement that the silver men are hopeful of bringing a free coinage bill out of the committee, if not at tomorrow's meeting at the next one to be held. They believe that Senator Jones of Nevada will unite with Senators Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, and White, in support of some measure that will be satisfactory to the silver men.

SECRETARY CARLISLE BADLY SCARED.

Reckless Driving of a Sleighing Party Puts the Minister in Peril.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Secretary Carlisle narrowly escaped being knocked down by a reckless sleighing party yesterday afternoon while on his way to the White House to consult with the President about the financial question. A high-stepping horse, drawing a cutter containing two young people, dashed across the street immediately in front of the Secretary. He was badly frightened. He fell backward toward the curbing with a start that shook his hat from his head, and it was several seconds before he recovered sufficiently to remark that he had a very close call. A Treasury policeman escorted the Secretary across the street in safety.

PALMER IN THE WAY.

THE JUNIOR SENATOR OPPOSING SPRINGER'S JUDGESHIP SCHEMES.

He Wants the Job So Eagerly Coveted by the House Banking Chairman for His Son—Wisconsin and Indiana Men Need Not Sigh for the Plum—Counsel Dunn of the Illinois Central Also Aspires to the Ermine, as Do Messrs. Vincent and Goodrich.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Notice has been served upon applicants for the Circuit Judgeship of the Seventh District that the new wearer of the judicial ermine must be a citizen of Illinois. It is agreed, inasmuch as Judge Woods resides at Indianapolis and Judge Jenkins at Milwaukee, that neither Indiana nor Wisconsin should expect the new Judge to come from its territory. Senator Vilas has announced publicly and privately that he is not making a canvass for any resident of the Badger State, and an intimation has been conveyed to the Hoosiers from the White House that it is useless for them to cast their eyes in that direction for this place. Consequently the friends of Representative Bynum are not at all hopeful that he will be promoted to the bench from the halls of legislation. On the other hand there seems to be an impression that Congressman Springer of Illinois has the inside track for the nomination. One thing is certain, he has conveyed to the President personally his desire to be thus honored, and he makes no bones about saying that he would gladly accept the place should it be tendered him. As a matter of fact he has hinted to the President that it would be no more than right, in view of his steadfast devotion to the cause of the administration under good and evil repute, that he should be permitted to sign himself Judge Springer after the termination of the Fifty-third Congress.

Some time ago it was given out that the Sangamon statesman was to be placed on the United States Court of Claims in the event of the retirement of Judge W. A. Richardson, who has reached the legal age, 70 years, for retirement, but this matter, for some reason or other, is hanging fire. So Mr. Springer has cast an anchor to windward, and hopes to catch the Seventh Judicial District Judgeship upon one of the flukes. At any rate he is not letting any grass grow under his feet, but makes a pilgrimage to the White House at the slightest indication of the approach of a cold wave in the shape of any other candidate. Senator Palmer is apt to prove a stumbling block in the pathway of Congressman Springer, however, for the junior Senator from Illinois wants this billet for his son, John M. Palmer, at present Corporation Counsel at Chicago. At any rate his name is on the list submitted to the President, and another Richmond in the field is ex-Judge William A. Vincent of the Waubansee club. A. A. Goodrich and Counsel Dunn of the Illinois Central railroad are also considered in the race.

[Mayor Hopkins has indorsed Corporation Counsel Palmer for the position of United States Circuit Judge provided for this district by Congress.]

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Congressman Babcock received a communication today from the Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin protesting against the passage of a resolution which has been introduced in Congress authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to procure and publish the records of the Columbian Exposition dairy tests. "These records have been put in pamphlet form," say the Wisconsin petitioners, "by the American Jersey Cattle club as collected by Velancey E. Fuller, Superintendent of the Jersey herd. This measure appears like a scheme to secure the printing of such matter at the public expense rather than by the Jersey Cattle club; at the same time it would cause somewhat of an official indorsement of the Secretary of Agriculture. In the dairy tests at Chicago only three of the seven principal dairy breeds were represented. Because of the unfair and unnatural conditions under which such tests were required to be made many of the breeders refused to subject their valuable animals to the danger of loss, and the wisdom of their refusal is shown by the fearful mortality which resulted. It is an outrage upon the other breeds to publish this matter at the public expense for the glorification of one breed. No one can or would object to its publication at its own expense by the breed which is thus covertly attempting to work up a name for itself. The Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin, representing more than thirty-five breeders of purebred dairy cattle, own more than 1,000 purebred animals and protest against the passage of this resolution as being unfair and unjust to a great majority of the dairy breeds of the country."

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Senator Turpie and Representative Cooper introduced in their respective Houses today a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of five persons to make surveys for a ship canal from the southern shore of Lake Michigan to the waters of the Wabash River. Two of the members of the commission are to be citizens of Indiana, another is to be an officer of the Engineer Corps of the United States army, and all are to be appointed by the President of the United States. Attention is invited to the fact that the importance of this project for the development of the Northwest was appreciated at the time Jackson was President of the United States, a favorable report having been made to the Twenty-second Congress in October, 1831. Such a canal would shorten the waterway from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico by nearly 400 miles less than any other proposed route or line now in course of construction. Reports made on the subject to Congress at various times since Jackson's administration have only demonstrated more fully the practicability of such an enterprise. There is a fall approximating twenty feet from the south shore of Lake Michigan to the headwaters of the Wabash River, and such a canal as is proposed could be built cheaply owing to the physical condition of the country through which it would pass. It is a level as well as sandy country and its natural advantages are therefore manifest. Should the commission be authorized to make the necessary preliminary survey and draw up plans and specifications they would first be submitted to the Secretary of War for his inspection and approval.

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There was a quiet tip out today that the Chicago public building would be called up in the Senate tomorrow and put through that body without difficulty. At least such was the intimation given by members of the Illinois delegation, and meanwhile they could not say definitely when the subject would be brought up. They appeared hopeful, however, that this week at least would witness a settlement of the matter. All that is needed is for the Senate to take action on the Vest proposition, and no fears need be entertained that the House will not concur in the Senate's recommendation. Friends of the bill incline to the belief that, if anything, Senator Vest has made their task easier than it would have been otherwise if he had undertaken to amend the measure which passed the House. Should the bill be put through the Senate this week an effort will be made to have an initiatory appropriation, say of a quarter of a million dollars, put in the sundry civil bill after it comes back to the House. This will be necessary in order to insure the beginning of the work on the proposed structure during the ensuing fiscal year, which begins July 1, 1895.

SUGAR WITNESSES MUST STAND TRIAL.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Is Denied by the Federal Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The Supreme Court of the United States today denied the application of Elverton R. Chapman, the recalcitrant witness in the Senate sugar trust investigation, for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that it was not competent for the Supreme Court to interfere in the matter until after the case should have been finally disposed of by the District courts. Chief Justice Fuller, who delivered the decision, said that if after the final decision of the case, and if that decision should be against him, it would be competent for Chapman to apply for a writ of error to the United States Court, and in case that it could not be granted then to apply for habeas corpus, but he thought the ends of justice would be better subserved if there should be no interference at this time. Chief Justice Fuller said the court had been unable to see that Mr. Chapman's case presented any exceptional circumstances as he had set up in his petition. The application for a writ of habeas corpus was also denied in the case of J. S. Shriver on the same grounds, the court remarking that it was essentially similar to the Chapman case. Justice Field dissented from the opinion.

APPROPRIATION BILLS FAR ADVANCED

All Likely to Be Signed Before Noon on the 4th of March.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The belief is justified that unless unforeseen difficulties arise all the appropriation bills will have been presented to the President for his approval before 12 o'clock March 4. A difficulty that has been suggested to the successful consummation of such a program is in the possible tacking on to one of the bills of a provision embodying some financial legislation, in the event of the failure of the enactment of another measure. The contest over such a step might delay action on the bill so that it would not reach the President in time. All the appropriation bills have been completed by the House committee having them in charge, except the general deficiency bill. The Military Academy is the only one of the regular annual appropriation bills that has received the Executive's approval, but the others as far advanced. But two, the agricultural and the naval bills, are now on the House calendar; the former will be passed without much discussion, while the latter, on the other hand, will be debated thoroughly and the recommendations of the committee favoring the construction of three battleships costing approximately $4,000,000 each undoubtedly antagonized by those members who think such additional demands ought not to be made on the National Treasury.

LAKE SIGNAL CODE MEASURE IS PASSED.

The Senate Also Approves the Gettysburg National Military Park Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The Senate spent most of the day on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and for the first time since the measure was taken up it did not serve as a text for financial discussion.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) from the Judiciary committee favorably reported the bill retiring Mr. Justice Howell Jackson from the United States Supreme Court bench and asked immediate consideration of the measure. Mr. Aldrich suggested that there were some other things which would prevent the full consideration of this measure, and it accordingly went over.

Mr. Davis (Minn.) presented the credentials of Knute Nelson, elected a Senator from that State.

The House bill to establish a national military park at Gettysburg, Pa., was passed.

A resolution was agreed to calling on the Inter-State Commerce Commission to furnish information as to contracts between the Canadian Pacific railroad company and American lines by which the former refrained from competing on freight and traffic in certain localities.

The House bill was passed to regulate commerce on the great lakes and connecting waters as to lights, signals, etc., to extend the international code already established.

NEW BALLOON FOR ARMY PURPOSES.

It Is Likely Soon to Be Constructed at Fort Logan, Col.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The army is to have another balloon, and this time the aerial engine of war will be made in this country. Capt. Glassford, of the Signal Corps, who is stationed in Denver, Colo., has recommended that material for a balloon be purchased and that the construction be done at Fort Logan, Colo., where there is a company of expert balloonists attached to the signal corps. He estimates the cost of a balloon made in this country at $700, or about one-third of the amount which was paid for the French make of the balloon at present used in the service. Gen. McCook has approved the recommendation, and it is likely Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, will instruct Glassford to purchase the material needed. It has also been decided to build a gas plant at Fort Logan, Colo., where gas stored in iron cylinders will be prepared for shipment to any point where a balloon may be located. Capt. Glassford believes there is a great deal in the subject, and that at no distant day those governments that spend money for experiments, such as France, will go into the matter more deeply, following the line of Maxim's investigations.

TO EXTEND TIME OF LAND FORFEITURES

Bill to Amend the Act of 1890 Presented in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The House Committee on Public Lands voted today favorably to report a bill introduced by Representative Ellis (Oregon) to amend the act of 1890 for the forfeiture of certain lands granted for railroads so as to extend the time within which persons entitled to purchase the lands may make such purchases to Jan. 1, 1897. Senator Power (Mont.) today reported from the Committee on Public Lands a substitute for the House bill for the examination and classification of mineral lands in Montana and Idaho within the Northern Pacific land grant. It provides for Commissioners, one to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, one by the Northern Pacific, and two by the Montana delegation in Congress, this commission to examine and determine what are mineral lands to be exempted from the grant to the railroad company.

AGAINST THE SETTLERS' RELIEF BILL.

Hoke Smith Says an Act Governing the Case Already Exists.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Secretary Smith has made an adverse report on House bill 7,991, for the relief of settlers on public lands lying in semi-arid regions. The object of the bill is to allow certain settlers in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma to make final proofs on their homestead and timber claims at the end of two years of continuous settlement and improvements, instead of five years now in vogue. A large number of these settlers have been obliged to leave their homes temporarily to support their families because of long continued drought or heat. Secretary Smith advises against the legislation in view of the act authorizing local officers to grant leave of absence to settlers on public lands who through total or partial destruction or failure of crops or other unfavorable casualty are unable to maintain support for themselves and family on the land settled on.

NO SPECIAL MAIL FACILITIES SOUTH.

Provision in Postoffice Bill Is Stricken Out in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The postoffice appropriation bill was reported to the Senate from the committee by Senator Blackburn today. There were only two important amendments. One of these increases the appropriation for the railway postal car service to the extent of $100,000, making the total for this purpose $3,205,000, and making it discretionary with the Postmaster General whether the entire sum shall be used. The other amendment strikes out the House bill provision for the appropriation of $196,614 for special mail facilities on trunk lines between Springfield, Mass., and New Orleans, La., via New York, Washington, and Atlanta, and makes no provision for that purpose. The total appropriation made by the bill as reported is $89,337,383, a reduction of $105,614.

CONRAD AND DICKINSON NOT OPPOSED.

Favorable Report on Their Nominations to Be Assistants to Olney.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The Senate Judiciary committee today voted to report favorably the nominations of Holmes Conrad of Virginia for Solicitor-General and I. M. Dickinson of Tennessee for Assistant Attorney-General. As neither Virginia nor Tennessee is represented on the Judiciary committee the favorable reports were made subject to objections by Senators from these States. Objections, however, are not expected.

IF A MAN'S WIFE TALKS HE PAYS.

In St. Paul the Husband Is Responsible for His Better Half's Slanders.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—In deciding a slander case today Judge Otis of the District Court held that a man is legally responsible for slanders uttered by his wife.

SHAME TO UNCLE SAM

AMERICAN GUNS AND BULLETS USED IN HAWAIIAN REVOLT.

They Were Shipped from San Francisco, and, as Alleged, the Administration Knew of the Conspiracy—Gresham Said to Have Been Informed of the Plot Nov. 10—No Steps Taken to Prevent the Breach of International Law—A Captain's Sensational Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The Winchester rifles carried by the Hawaiian rebels came, not from British Columbia but from America, and the bullet which killed Commissioner Carter was one of a number shipped from San Francisco. If the government at Washington was not a party to the rebellion it was criminally negligent, for it had ample warning. Yet, in spite of this, the Philadelphia was not the first American armed ship to sail for the islands this winter. A little schooner was before her, a tug steamed through the Golden Gate bearing arms and ammunition, and the American Government stood by with eyes discreetly or indolently closed and allowed the reproach to go out to the world that this country supplied ignorant and malicious rebels with arms for a desperate rebellion.

Dispatches received here this evening from Washington show that as early as Nov. 10 Secretary Gresham was informed that arms were being secured for the purpose of being taken to Honolulu. Minister Hatch gave the names of the vessels suspected of being engaged in the scheme, but it appears no attempt was made by the administration to intercept or prevent the consummation of such an outrage and the violation of international law. More than two weeks after the notification given the State Department at Washington a communication was returned to the Hawaiian Government to the effect that no definite information could be obtained on the subject and then Secretary Gresham appears to have been content to let the matter rest.

Arms Shipped from San Francisco.

According to the statement of the Englishman, Capt. Davis, who landed the arms at Honolulu, while it was not the Rosalie or Alexandria which contained the arms in question, they were loaded at San Francisco on another sailing vessel and subsequently transferred to his craft. This statement, made under oath, was received by a resident of San Francisco, and kept secret until this evening, when it was given to THE TRIBUNE correspondent.

The arms were landed on the islands by Capt. William Davis, master of the steamer Waimanalo, which, curiously enough, was mortgaged to W. R. Castle, the Hawaiian Commissioner, and an ardent Republican. Capt. Davis gives this account of the landing of the arms: "Jan. 3 I landed arms and ammunition from the steamer Waimanalo at Waikiki. I was engaged to go and get them ten days before by W. H. Rickard. He talked with me only once in the office of J. S. Walker. I was to receive $10,000, $1,000 in cash to bring those arms ashore. I was to go off in the Waimanalo to a schooner which had been lying off there with them for a week. He did not tell me the name of the schooner nor where she came from, but I found out afterwards she left San Francisco New Year's day. We sighted the schooner and the Captain came aboard our steamer. The name of the schooner was the Wichert, or some such name as that, San Francisco being in small letters underneath. The Captain said he was twenty-five days out. The arms given me were carbines. There was supposed to be 300 and seven or eight gun sacks of ammunition. The schooner was of about seventy-five tons burden and I was told the arms were on a tug being transferred to the schooner outside the harbor. The guns were all on deck in cases, loose, when we unloaded the schooner, but they were taken out of the cases when they were put aboard our steamer.

Don't Know Who Shipped.

"I do not know who shipped the arms from San Francisco, or who paid for them, nor did I hear the name of the tug, nor to whom it belonged. The Captain of the schooner which carried the arms was a German named Martin, a big, tall man of florid complexion. The mate I have seen down here in the islands somewhere but I don't remember his name. I heard that the Captain of the schooner was a cousin of some man interested in this rebellion, but who it was I do not know. I do know, however, that I was told afterwards I would have been put in irons in case I had refused to land the arms. We were expecting to make the landing at Kaakaakao, but Rickard went ashore and sent back word to land them in some other place or throw them overboard.

"Wilcox came aboard in a canoe and he ordered me not to throw the arms overboard. After a consultation between the leaders of the rebels the native boys took the arms and ammunition ashore in the boats. They were landed about 1 o'clock, and I came on to Honolulu at night. Rickards promised me $10,000 for landing the arms, but as a matter of fact I received only $20. The landing was made at Waikiki in two boats, which I believe belonged to Henry Bottleman. The last I saw of the schooner which carried the arms it was standing for the lee side of Lanai, the Captain having said he was looking for ballast. What became of her I do not know. She had on board four men—three whites and a negro."

This statement not only establishes the fact that the arms were shipped from San Francisco, but also proves the connection of Wilcox, Rickards, Bottleman, and others of the rebel leaders with the landing of the arms, and therefore will furnish the basis for their execution. Rickards, who managed the landing of the arms, is a British subject, and hence the anxiety of the British Commissioner to save his neck. The rebellion was led by Englishmen, but America furnished the munitions of war.

WARM CORRESPONDENCE OVER HAWAII

Secretary Gresham Has No Information in Regard to British Rebellionists.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—In the Hawaiian correspondence submitted to the House today Secretary Gresham says the department has no information in regard to arms having been furnished by British subjects to persons in rebellion against the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, but in a telegram from the United States Minister at Honolulu Jan. 11, forwarded by way of San Francisco, Mr. Willis says:

"Arms reported to have been brought from Vancouver by Norma." The department has no information in regard to any intervention by representatives of Great Britain to prevent the application of martial law by the Hawaiian Government to those concerned in the recent rebellion who claim to be British subjects or of any foreign representative whatever in the case other than a statement, contained in a note of the Hawaiian Minister Jan. 20, that "the British Commissioner at Honolulu, Mr. Hawes, has called upon the Government of Hawaii to give him assurances that no capital punishment will be inflicted upon the insurrectionists, there being fifteen Englishmen under arrest, which requested assurance the government has refused to give."

Under date of Honolulu, Nov. 10, Minister Willis transmitted to Secretary Gresham the following note of the same date from Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, adding that when he received it he had telegraphed the Secretary the facts briefly:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HONOLULU, Nov. 10.—Sir:—Information has just been received at this office tending to show that a filibustering expedition against this government is being fitted out in San Francisco, and that one of the following steam vessels, the Rosalie or the Alexandria, will be used for the purpose. The information points more strongly to the latter. I desire to ask the good offices of your government to prevent the shipment of arms on these vessels for such purposes. F. M. HATCH.

Following this correspondence with Mr. Willis, there was an exchange of notes between Secretary Gresham and Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister here, which is interesting mainly because of the insinuation by the latter that the presence of an American war ship at Honolulu would be acceptable. Mr. Thurston wrote Jan. 20:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I have received from my government telegraphic communication stating that the insurrection in Honolulu was broken; that several of the leaders and their remaining followers were fugitives in the mountains; that the British Commissioner at Honolulu, Mr. Hawes, has called upon the government of Hawaii to give him assurances that no capital punishment will be inflicted upon the insurrectionists, there being fifteen Englishmen under arrest, which requested assurance the government has refused to give.

The presence of an American man-of-war at Honolulu has been recently the subject of discussion in the press and elsewhere. It does not lie within my province to suggest any course of action on the part of the United States concerning such subjects. I feel, however, that it is due to your government and to the large American population and property interests in Hawaii to state that although the Government of Hawaii is, and will continue in the future, as it has been in the past, fully able to maintain itself against the attacks of all domestic enemies, yet in view of the serious nature of the charges now pending against a large number of both foreigners and natives and of other complicating conditions the state of affairs at the islands is critical, as in the event of further insurrection or complication, although the government will use every endeavor to protect foreign citizens and their property, it is not impossible that sudden contingencies may arise or isolated acts of violence take place against which the government, with its limited police and military force, may temporarily be unable to afford protection.

In his reply Secretary Gresham, Jan. 20, said:

On receipt of a dispatch from Mr. Willis yesterday morning on the subject of the uprising, which was immediately given to the press, a warship was at once ordered to proceed from San Francisco to Honolulu to afford needed protection to any Americans entitled to it. That fact was also announced by the press Saturday afternoon and this morning, and I naturally supposed that the announcement had attracted your notice.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Dividends Declared for Creditors of Insolvent National Banks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The Controller of the Currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows: Twenty-five per cent, the Hutchinson National Bank, Hutchinson, Kas.; 25 per cent, the National Bank of Pendleton, Ore.; 15 per cent, the First National Bank of Arlington, Ore.; 20 per cent, the First National Bank of Lakota, N. D.; 20 per cent, the First National Bank of Marion, Kas.; 12½ per cent, the First National Bank of Fort Payne, Ala.; 5 per cent, Commercial National Bank of Nashville, Tenn.

Judicial and Naval Nominations.

The President today sent these nominations to the Senate: Sinclair Taliaferro of Texas, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. Passed Assistant Engineer Robert C. Doniz, to be a chief engineer; Assistant Engineer Willis H. Day, to be a passed assistant engineer; Assistant Engineer Robert B. Higgins, to be a passed assistant engineer.

Hoke Smith Absent.

Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith is at Atlanta, Ga., where he will spend several days attending to private business. The Secretary has leased a home in Athens, where his family will spend the summer.

Washington Briefs.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the articles of incorporation and proof of organization, with map, of the Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation company of Colorado.

The Chambers of Commerce of St. Paul and Cincinnati passed resolutions calling on the Minnesota and Ohio representatives in Congress to give Cleveland's financial recommendations earnest support.

Senator Mitchell, Oregon, of the Subcommittee on Claims, which considered the bill for paying sugar bounties for last year, today reported the bill without recommendations to the full committee for such action as it thinks proper.

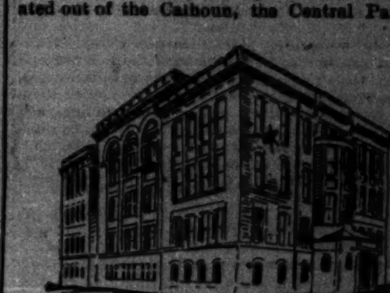
In the Senate today Mr. Carey (Wyo.) gave notice of a proposed amendment to the New Mexico enabling act, permitting Oklahoma and Arizona to form constitutions and State governments and be admitted to the Union. This is an omnibus bill introduced by request.

TWO FINE SCHOOLS THROWN OPEN.

Marshall and Gladstone Buildings Take in Two Thousand Pupils.

Two new schools, designated as the Marshall and the Gladstone, were opened on the West Side yesterday. They started with full complements of teachers and scholars. The new houses are of the latest design, best construction, and modern equipment throughout.

The Marshall School, on Adams street, between Kedzie and Spaulding avenues, was created out of the Calhoun, the Central Park,

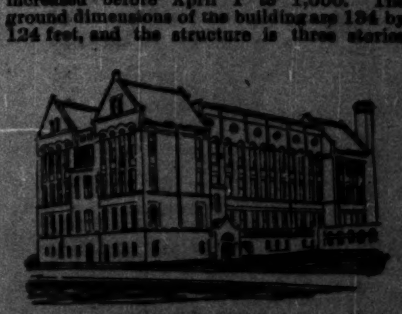


WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE SCHOOL.
[Robey street and Washburne avenue.]

and the John Ericsson Schools, and opened with 600 children in attendance. There will be 150 more tomorrow, by which time additional rooms will have been supplied with seats and desks. Louis J. Block, formerly principal of the Anderson School, is at the head of this one, and he has a corps of thirteen assistants. They are Mary M. Abbe, Sara E. Pettee, S. Jessie Root, Mary Tobias, Laura P. Nichols, Louise E. Arnt, Mabel Wood, Hellin M. Collins, Alice M. Gaylord, Emily L. Hierstand, Louise Riedell, Jessie Wilson, and Gena Crumb. The new building is different from that of any other school-house in the city in appearance. It is 164 feet long, 137 feet wide, three stories high, with basement, contains seventeen recitation rooms and a large assembly hall, will accommodate 1,350 pupils, and was erected at a cost of $90,000. It is one of the handsomest and also one of the best arranged of the many lately erected buildings in the city and was named in honor of Chief Justice John Marshall.

The Gladstone School, at Washburn and Robey streets, the new building just completed at a cost of $70,000, was named after William E. Gladstone, the Grand Old Man of England. Henry D. Hatch has been installed as principal and Louise C. Elwell as head assistant. This school was formed entirely out of the Brainard Grammer School, which had grown so large that the Board of Education long ago was forced to rent eight rooms on Twenty-fourth street. It becomes the grammar school of that division, and Mr. Hatch, with the following teachers, simply moved from the old into the new structure: Clara Wallenberg, Marion H. Dyer, Nell Kilie, Mabella A. Knapp, Kate Brown, Bertha M. Bruce, Nellie B. Maher, Charlotte E. Winters, Gertrude C. Skinner, Marie E. Schumacher, Aurelia M. Salisbury, Olive C. Thompson, Katherine Riodan, Helen M. Visser, Amelia Rapp, Anna O. Bennett.

These changes necessitated the appointment of a new principal and new head assistant for the Brainard School. Etta Gee and Anna S. Novatny, who held similar positions at the South Halsted Street School, were transferred with three of their teachers to the Brainard, which now becomes a primary school, and William Fraser was appointed principal of the South Halsted Street. The Gladstone is a sixteen-room building with an assembly hall and will seat 1,000 scholars. It opened yesterday with an average attendance of forty-five to each room, or a total of 750. This number, it is said, will be increased before April 1 to 1,000. The ground dimensions of the building are 134 by 124 feet, and the structure is three stories



JOHN MARSHALL SCHOOL.
[Adams street near Kedzie avenue.]

high above the basement. The heating and ventilating apparatus, as well as the equipment, are of the latest improved pattern. The new staff of the Brainard School, besides the principal and her chief assistant, already mentioned, is as follows: Laura C. Allen, Sara M. Lloyd, Sarah M. Evans, Margaret H. Bauld, Jennie Edwards, Edith L. Underwood, Ninetta M. Bolt, Maggie Kilie, M. Ellen Gravesteen, Alma C. Lorentz, Cecilia Stubbs.

To Form a Pine Syndicate.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 4.—A secret meeting was held in this city Thursday for the purpose of forming a syndicate. The Georgia-Alabama syndicate will coöperate with those already virtually in existence in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and the result will be the formation of a trust which will control the Southern pine lumber market. The mills represented include the vast majority of the Southern plants turning out long leaf pine.

POWDER IS TOO NOISY.

BANK BURGLARS GET $30,000, BUT RAISE THE TOWN OF MILAN.

They Are Seen as They Drive Off and Are Fired At—Posse Starts in Pursuit—Criminals Probably Hemmed In by a Network of Telegraphic Messages—Two of Them Thought to Be Captured at Sandusky—Scene of the Crime an Ohio Village.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 4.—Near 4 o'clock this morning a terrific explosion awakened the people of the Village of Milan, east of here. A hurried examination showed the Lockwood Bank Building had been blown up, the safe cracked, and its contents, nearly $30,000, taken by five masked men, who in blowing open the safe had demolished the building and started an alarm all over the village.

Among the many who investigated the explosion was L. L. Stoddard, cashier of the bank, and he was just in time to see five men leave the bank building, jump into a carriage, and drive away on a gallop. He fired several shots at them, but without effect, and the men soon disappeared in the direction of Sandusky. A posse of men was hurriedly organized and soon followed in pursuit. At the same time notices were sent by wire in all directions and the news spread around the burglars so effectually that escape was well nigh impossible.

The exact amount of money secured cannot yet be ascertained, but it is believed to be about $30,000. The bank is a wealthy concern, which fact doubtless was known by the men. The only error in their well laid plans was the heavy explosion which started the alarm.

SANDUSKY, O., Feb. 4.—The police of this city think they have two of the five men who blew up and robbed the Lockwood National Bank at Milan this morning. This afternoon they arrested at their homes in this city Gib Stoughton, a saloonkeeper, and Solly Hirschberg, the latter of no particular occupation. Stoughton and Hirschberg hired a rig from Rock & Hurd's livery stable here late Sunday night, saying they were going to Fremont. This rig partly was identified as the one in which the five bank robbers drove out of Milan after committing the robbery, and the fact that it was returned by Stoughton and Hirschberg this morning caused suspicion to be attached to them. None of the plunder was found on the prisoners. Nothing further has been heard as to the whereabouts of the other three cracksmen.

DR. LOCKE GUEST AT A LUNCHEON.

Ministers Spend Pleasant Hours with Him Yesterday Afternoon.

At the Palmer House yesterday afternoon the friends of the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, retiring pastor of Grace Episcopal Church, gave an informal luncheon in his honor. Nearly sixty pastors were present and two hours were spent pleasantly. The Rev. A. W. Little of Evanston was toastmaster and the following toasts were responded to:

"Auld Lang Syne," the Rev. W. J. Petrie, pastor Church of Our Savior; "True to Church," the Rev. W. F. Toll, Waukegan; "Kind to the Poor," the Rev. John Rouse, Trinity Church; "Old Friend for Evermore," the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, Sycamore, Ill.; "God Takes the Workman, but the Work Goes On," the Rev. T. N. Morrison, Church of the Epiphany; response, the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke; original poem, the Rev. H. G. Perry.

The following ministers were present:

The Rev. T. N. Morrison, the Rev. W. J. Petrie, the Rev. John Rouse, the Rev. Joseph Rushton, the Rev. C. H. Bixby, the Rev. A. W. Little, the Rev. G. B. Pratt, the Rev. C. C. Tate, the Rev. E. R. Neely, the Rev. S. C. Edsall, the Rev. G. W. Knapp, the Rev. Dr. Cleveland, the Rev. C. P. Wolcott, the Rev. D. F. Smith, the Rev. G. Ward, the Rev. F. J. Hall, the Rev. C. Holbrook, the Rev. W. C. DeWitt, the Rev. F. McIntyre, the Rev. W. F. Toll, the Rev. W. Warren, the Rev. J. Van Ingen, the Rev. B. F. Matrau, the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, the Rev. T. D. Phillipps, the Rev. H. G. Perry, the Rev. L. Pardee, the Rev. W. B. Hamilton, the Rev. J. W. Jones, the Rev. C. H. Beggs, the Rev. G. Adams, the Rev. Dr. Gold, the Rev. F. W. Keator, the Rev. J. C. Sage, the Rev. W. W. Wilson, the Rev. E. A. Larrabee, the Rev. Dr. Stone, the Rev. J. M. McGrath, the Rev. J. E. Thompson, the Rev. J. Sword, the Rev. Dr. Robbins, the Rev. A. L. Williams, the Rev. C. E. Moller, the Rev. H. G. Moore, the Rev. G. D. Wright, the Rev. Dr. Delafield, the Rev. C. P. Anderson, the Rev. H. C. Kinney, the Rev. C. E. Stires, the Rev. T. A. Snively.

A WEAK HEART.

What a Fearfully Dangerous Thing It Is.

And Yet How Few People Heed Its Terrible Warnings.

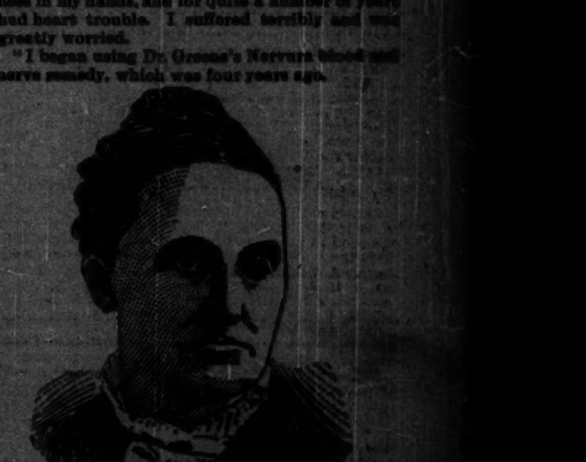
What Does That Palpitation and Shortness of Breath Mean to You?

Persons with weak heart get out of breath easily and have palpitation on the least exertion. As it gets worse they have dizziness, swimming of the eyesight, headache, faint, sinking feelings, attended by strange sensations. There is generally more or less nervousness and sleeplessness.

It is fearfully common and neglect is fatal. You can get well by taking the *right* medicine now. Mrs. Mary L. Robie of Morrisville, Vt., states:

"My family on both sides have been predisposed to heart trouble and I have myself been troubled with a pricking sensation and numbness in my hands, and for quite a number of years had heart trouble. I suffered terribly and was greatly worried.

"I began using Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, which was four years ago.



MRS. MARY L. ROBIE.

"It helped me and I continued to steadily improve under its powerful influence. I am now seventy-seven years old and owe my good health entirely to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy."

If you have weak heart, weak nerves, or bad blood, take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. *It cures.* It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the most successful living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th-st., New York City. He has the largest practice in the world, and this grand medical discovery is the result of his vast experience. The great reputation of Dr. Greene is a guarantee that his medicine will cure, and the fact that he can be consulted by any one, at any time, free of charge, personally or by letter, gives absolute assurance of the beneficial action of this wonderful medicine.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY CURES

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

PIT TRADE IS LIGHT.

ATTENTION IS DIVERTED BY THE PUT AND CALL ISSUE.

Wheat Prices Confined to a Narrow Range—Market Lacked Snap—New York a Fair Buyer—St. Louis Market Stronger—Corn Bulls Disappointed in the Visible—Oats Followed Wheat and Corn—Transactions in Provisions—Street and Other Markets.

Trading in the grain and provision markets suffered yesterday by reason of the interest shown in the "put and call" question. The bitterness of the fight was expressed by the size of the vote polled and the narrow margin by which the amendment was defeated. There were 1,109 votes cast, more than have been cast on many annual elections of officers. The proposed amendment was recommended by the directory of the board as a necessary first step in securing reform in a number of directions. It was in line with an existing Illinois statute and directly in line with resolutions passed at the annual meeting. The opposition made an organized fight on the proposition and succeeded in polling 604 votes to 505 cast in favor of the rule. There were no circulars put out by either side, as the matter was beyond the educational point and all the interested parties were busy marshaling their forces and securing votes. Wheat opened ⅛c lower than the close Saturday on local selling. The early Liverpool cable came in firm and caused some buying. New York houses were fair buyers, and the May delivery worked up to 53⅛@53¼c. There was no snap to the market, however, and closing cables were flat. Spot wheat in Liverpool was quoted steady but in poor demand, with red winter ½d higher. Red winter futures were ¼d higher. Antwerp was unchanged, while Paris and Berlin were higher on certain deliveries. The amount on passage decreased 1,048,000 bu. The American visible showed a good decrease but the English visible increased over a million bushels. Primary point receipts were extremely light. Nine leading markets reported 142,000 bu, as compared with 436,000 bu the same day last year. Shipments were 131,000 bu as against 59,000 bu last year. Exports in wheat and flour were 171,000 bu. Duluth and Minneapolis had 173 cars against 371 last year while local receipts were only 17 cars against 13,000 bu taken out of store. Of the local receipts as shown by the inspection sheet 9 cars were elevator transfers. The local cash business was, of course, restricted and the market was quiet and easy. A few cars were taken by millers. By sample—No. 3 red sold at 49@50½c; No. 2 red at 51½c; No. 3 hard at 52@53c; and No. 2 hard at 53½@55c. The St. Louis market was quite strong and closed ⅛c nearer Chicago price for May wheat than Saturday. Further cash sales to Southern millers were reported and there was a rumor that St. Louis millers and grain dealers expect a change in Spanish flour tariffs which will benefit them. The feeling in the local option market was easy during the latter part of the session and May wheat closed at 53⅛c.

The trade in corn was particularly light. May corn opened easy and firmed up to 43⅛c on expectation of decrease in the visible supply and the estimate of carlots. The increase of 66,000 bu was a disappointment and the market eased off to 42⅝c, and closed with that price bid. Outside markets were steady, but Liverpool was quoted ½d lower on spot and ¼d lower on futures. Primary points had receipts of 215,000 bu, against shipments of 148,000 and clearances of 108,000 bu. The visible supply showed an increase of 66,000 bu, against an increase the corresponding week last year of 945,000 bu. The total quantity now in sight is 12,720,000 bu, against 15,351,000 bu the same date in 1894. The increase was at Albany, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, and St. Louis and decrease at Baltimore, Buffalo, Peoria, and Toledo. Local stocks increased 253,000 bu and are now 5,604,000 bu, of which 1,322,000 bu is afloat. The stock last year was 7,201,000 bu, of which 2,783,000 was loaded into vessels. The local inspection sheet showed receipts of 187 cars and 3,000 bu withdrawn from store. There was no special change in the cash situation. On track by sample No. 4 sold at 38½c; No. 3, 39¼@39½c; No. 3 yellow, 39⅝@40c; No. 3 white, 39@39½c; and ears at 43@44c. Billed through: No. 3 at 39¾@37½c; No. 3 yellow, 37@38½c; and No. 3 white, 38c.

Dull Day in Oats.

Business in oats was fair as a whole with a tendency toward stagnation at times. The market was weak most of the day. Carrington-Hannah sold, and Ed Jones and Sidwell were among the leading buyers. The visible supply decreased 299,000 bu and is now 7,083,000 bu, against 4,067,000 bu a year ago. Local stocks showed a liberal decrease of 97,000 bu. Receipts were 21 cars over the estimate at 171 cars, and 185 cars are expected today. May opened at 28⅛@28⅜c, sold up to 28⅜c, and closed at 28⅛c sellers, a decline of fully ⅛c. February rested at 28⅛c. June was quiet over a range of 28⅛@28⅜c, closing at 28⅛c bid. Trading in samples was liberal, the supply being large with shippers and local consumers active. Values showed an especial change. Sales on track and f. o. b. were: No. 3 at 27@30½c, do white at 30½@31½c, No. 2 at 28½@28¾c, and do white at 31½@31⅝c.

All the barley offered sold at good prices, the difference between high and low grade narrowing, low moving up. No. 2 by sample sold at 55@56½c, the outside for fine. No. 3 sold at 54@55½c. No. 4, even of poor quality, sold at 53@54½c. A car No. 3 on track sold at 55c. The visible showed a liberal decrease of 272,000 bu, and is now 1,796,000 bu, against 1,814,000 bu a year ago. Yesterday's postings were only 17 cars in.

Rye was firm owing to its scarcity. No. 2 f. o. b. ranged at 51¼@51½c, and No. 3 sold at 50c. For No. 2 in store 50c was bid. Futures were dull. May was offered at 53½c and 52c was bid. Local stocks decreased 5,000 bu and are now only 124,000 bu, compared with 281,000 bu a year ago. The visible supply decreased 32,000 bu, making it now 404,000 bu, against 562,000 bu last year.

Cash flaxseed closed 1@2c lower. Offerings were much larger than for some days but the demand did not materialize proportionately. No. 1 Northwestern seed on track opened at $1.43 and declined to $1.42, and cars f. o. b. sold at $1.40½ early. Rejected ranged at $1.39½@1.40, the outside for choice. Most of the sales of May were at $1.42 late in the day. A few lots sold earlier at $1.42@1.43½. A cause for the weakness was to be found partially in the increased receipts, 12 cars, 10 of which graded No. 1. Shipments were 13 cars, 2,098 bu.

Timothy seed was dull and weaker. Common to good lots ranged at $5.00@5.60, and choice was quotable $5.75@5.85. Contract on February clover seed was nominally weaker at $8.40@8.45. Business was exceedingly small. Fair to good was quotably $7.75@8.25.

Bran was quiet and steady, with sales at $13.75.

Receipts of hogs were 6,000 over the estimates, and the market for products was rather easy. The range in provisions was narrow and the close was made at an intermediate point a little below the last prices of Saturday.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

A significant and pat illustration of what the put and call business may lead up to if the public once makes war on it was to be seen in a case decided in the courts almost at the same time that the balloting was going on in the exchange hall. A prominent house which has been acting as a broker for a commission merchant in another city had done business for the latter in which a put and call trade was involved. The trade turned out adversely to the commission merchant's customers. He sued the Board of Trade firm and got a judgment for over $600. Among the many conservative members of the board the case was considered an eye-opener. It was said by these members that every trade in privileges was liable to the same overhauling by the courts, and when the immense sum of money involved in the daily trade in puts and calls is considered the havoc that might be created if any parties to the trades should wish to recover damages is appalling to contemplate. The house in question is not anxious to have its name mentioned in connection with the case just decided in the courts, as the heads of the firm say that they realize how serious the consequences might be if other customers should take the same course as the commission man did.

The delegates from the National Board of Trade returned home Sunday. One of the notable acts of the meeting was the appointment of a committee, of which Secretary Stone is one, for the purpose of conferences with the Secretary of the Agricultural Department to see if the crop reports cannot be made more than approximations. The committee called on Secretary Morton, who was heartily disposed toward receiving the cooperative services of the Board of Trade people.

Trading in privileges lacked interest yesterday afternoon, and the business was not large. Puts on May wheat ranged at 52¼@52⅜c, and calls at 53⅜@53c. Puts on May corn sold at 47⅝@47⅞c, and calls at 48@48⅛c.

A New York dispatch to Logan & Co. was as follows: "Cash demand for wheat continues light, but is improving somewhat for No. 2 red. Our stock decreased for the week 450,000 bu, of which 265,000 bu was No. 2 red. Exporters say easier freights will start the demand again. There was fair buying of options today by United Kingdom and continental interests."

The following shows a different opinion from a correspondent of Bartlett, Frazier & Co.: "No show for business for export, even if ½c lower. It really looks much worse than you in Chicago suspect, because spring wheat is suddenly entirely neglected for export."

The total wheat visible is placed at 83,376,000 bu, as against 79,893,000 bu last year. For the week there was a decrease of 1,289,000 bu, as against a decrease of 945,000 bu the same week of 1894. The principal increases and decreases in the visible supply of wheat were as follows at the points named: Increase—Duluth, 185,000 bu; Chicago, afloat, 53,000 bu; and Indianapolis, 27,000 bu. Decrease—St. Louis, 375,000 bu; New York, 453,000 bu; Philadelphia, 156,000 bu; Buffalo, 151,000 bu; Kansas City, 114,000 bu; Boston, 90,000 bu; Minneapolis, 84,000 bu; and Chicago, 30,000 bu.

J. K. Fairbank & Co.'s monthly circular shows stocks of lard in United States, Europe, and afloat 198,890 tcs, against 189,836 tcs one month ago, and 112,697 tcs one year ago.

Since Jan. 1 the Minneapolis mills have ground 434,615 brls flour, equal to 1,955,858 bu wheat.

The English visible supply increased 1,076,700 bu.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 200 cars; oats, 185 cars; hogs, 26,000.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Feb. 4, 1894.
WHEAT.				
Feb....	49⅞	49⅞@ 50⅛	49⅞	59⅜
May....	52⅞	52⅞@ 53⅜	52⅞	63⅜
July....	53⅞	53⅝@ 54	53⅞	64⅞
CORN.				
Feb....	39⅞	40⅛@ 40⅛	40⅛	34⅞
May....	43	42⅝@ 43⅛	42⅞	37⅞
OATS.				
Feb....	26⅛	26⅛@ 26⅛	26⅞	....
May....	28⅜	28⅛@ 28⅜	28⅞	29⅞
MESS PORK.				
Feb....	....	9.67½@ 9.72½	9.70	12.65
May....10.00		9.87½@ 9.92½	9.90	12.75
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Feb....	....	6.45 @ 6.47½	6.47½	7.47½
May....	6.60	6.55 @ 6.57½	6.57½	7.37½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Feb....	....	4.95 @ 5.00	4.97½	6.35
May....	5.22½	5.15 @ 5.20	5.17½	6.47½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by carloads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat....	4	5	....	9
Spring wheat	8	....	....	8
Corn....	7	179	1	187
Oats....	136	34	1	171
Rye....	5	1	....	6
Barley....	5	12	....	17
Total....	165	228	5	398

Inspected out: 12,673 bu spring wheat, 3,317 bu corn, and 3,793 bu rye. From private houses, 16,179 bu No. 2 oats.

The following were the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close on the dates named (bu):

	Feb. 2, 1895.	Jan. 26, 1895.	Jan. 19, 1895.	Feb. 3, 1894.
Wheat....	27,018,000	27,009,000	26,941,000	21,721,000
Corn....	5,604,000	5,351,000	4,956,000	7,201,000
Oats....	1,995,000	2,092,000	2,159,000	998,000
Rye....	124,000	129,000	137,000	231,000
Barley....	31,000	31,000	31,000	129,000
Tot'l	34,767,000	34,612,000	34,224,000	30,280,000

These figures show an increase of 4,000 bu wheat, 253,000 bu corn, and a decrease of 5,000 bu rye, and 97,000 bu oats.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain (bu):

	Feb. 2, 1895.	Jan. 26, 1895.	Jan. 19, 1895.	Feb. 3, 1894.
Wheat...	83,376,000	84,665,000	85,586,000	79,893,000
Corn....	12,720,000	12,654,000	12,278,000	15,351,000
Oats....	7,083,000	7,382,000	8,124,000	4,067,000
Rye....	404,000	436,000	443,000	562,000
Barley....	1,796,000	2,069,000	2,318,000	1,814,000

These figures show a decrease of 1,289,000 bu wheat, 299,000 bu oats, 273,000 bu barley, and 32,000 bu rye, and an increase of 66,000 bu corn. For the corresponding week last year wheat decreased 971,000 bu and corn increased 945,000 bu.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

Articles.	Receipts 1895.	Receipts 1894.	Shipments 1895.	Shipments 1894.
Flour, brls....	12,736	8,427	4,314	5,737
Wheat, bu....	18,122	47,448	71,567	5,463
Corn, bu....	98,694	328,791	51,067	29,961
Oats, bu....	163,783	128,475	94,314	54,044
Rye, bu....	3,950	....	2,203	3,267
Barley, bu....	31,759	40,081	15,396	20,969
T. Seeds, lbs	123,700	69,556	54,128	135,993
C. Seed, lbs....	2,050	12,775	61,928	93,006
Oth. s'ds, lbs	300	170	21,890	....
F. Seed, bu....	2,378	2,570	3,665	3,638
C. meats, lbs	1,710	98,450	7,219	39,150
Cheese, lbs....	73,470	130,411	158,925	171,499
Butter, lbs....	279,801	312,399	377,391	389,402
Eggs, cases....	2,886	5,132	1,046	4,368
Hides, lbs....	305,585	381,366	363,470	545,670
Wool, lbs....	1,805	34,000	86,572	8,480

STREET PRODUCE MARKETS.

Trade Light on Account of the Cold—Poultry and Potatoes Firm—Butter Slow.

The cold weather still held trade on South Water street within narrow limits. While poultry was quiet the feeling was firm on account of light receipts. Turkeys were in excellent demand. A considerable stock came in frozen and was not desirable. Butter was exceedingly slow. Offerings of eggs were moderate and the demand good. Only a few cars of potatoes were unloaded, as it was almost impossible to move stock without frosting. Holders are heating the cars, and yet some potatoes have been found to be damaged. Inquiries for Hebrons and Burbanks are good at a higher market may result. Several cars of lemons on the way from New Orleans are being held at Southern points on account of the low temperature North.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extra separator, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 17@19c; thirds, 12@15c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's), 20c; firsts, 15@17c; seconds, 10@12c; packing stock, 8@9c.

CHEESE—New make: Finest full cream cheddars, 9½@9¾c per lb; twins, 9¾@10c; Young Americas, 10½c; slightly skimmed, 6@7c; Swiss cheese, new, 10c; brick cheese, 8@8½c.

EGGS—Choice, recandled, new cases included, 22@22½c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 20c; not strictly fresh, 18@20c; cooler stock, 14@15c.

POULTRY—Dressed springs, 7½@8c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 8@9½c; geese, 8½@10c; ducks, 9@11c; live turkeys, 5@6c; springs, 6½c; roosters, 4½c; ducks, 8½@9c; geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Less than carloads: Hebrons, 65@68c per bu; Burbanks, 65@70c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $1.75@2.00 per brl; Illinois, $1.50@1.75 per brl.

VEGETABLES—New cabbages, $1.00@2.00 per crate; celery, 20@30c per doz; cucumbers, home grown, $1.00@1.50 per doz; cauliflower, fancy, $2.25@2.50 per crate; onions, $1.50@1.75 per brl; lettuce, home grown, $1.00 per 4-doz. case; California tomatoes, $1.50 per crate; beets, carrots and rutabagas, 80@90c per brl; squash, $1.00@1.25 per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.23 for highwines.

PRODUCE MARKETS IN EAST AND WEST.

Grain, Cotton, and Provision Movements, with Closing Quotations.

New York, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Exports, 10,110 bu; receipts, 25,350 bu. Spot quiet but firm on mixed. Exporters took 48,000 bu No. 1 Manitoba, via Boston, on p. t., quoted 10c over May f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red quoted ⅛@¾c over f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard quoted 10⅛c over. Futures feverish and unsettled. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 62,442 bu, against 67,104 bu a year ago. Corn—Exports, 88,350 bu; receipts, 42,900 bu. Spot trading slow and values unsettled. Exporters took 16,000 bu steamer mixed 1c over May, f. o. b. afloat or 48c; do in elevator quoted at 45@45½c, steamer yellow at 47c, 1,000 bu No. 3 at 35½c. No. 2 nominally 46½c. Futures quiet and easier. Oats—Exports, 168 bu; receipts, 21,000 bu; spot dull and unsettled; sales, 15,000 bu No. 2 white at 35⅛@36c. February do at 35½c. March do at 35⅛c. May do at 36c; 10,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 33c in store and 33⅛@34c in elevator; 12,000 bu ungraded at 34@41c for white and 33@35c for mixed; futures quiet and featureless. Rye nominal. Official sales:

	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Saturday night.
WHEAT.					
March...	57⅛	57 1-16	57¼	57⅛	57⅜
May...	57⅜	57 11-16	58 3-16	57⅞	58
July...	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜	58⅛	58⅛
August...	58 7-16	58⅜	58½	58⅜	58⅞
CORN.					
Feb....	....	46⅛	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞
May....	47⅞	46⅞	47⅛	47	47⅛
July....	47⅛	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
OATS.					
Feb....	32⅜	32⅜	33⅜	32⅜	32⅞
May....	32⅛	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞

The visible supply of grain Saturday, Feb. 2, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange is as follows:

Wheat....	83,376,000 bu; decrease,	1,289,000
Corn....	12,720,000 bu; increase,	66,000
Oats....	7,083,000 bu; decrease,	299,000
Rye....	404,000 bu; decrease,	32,000
Barley....	1,796,000 bu; decrease,	275,000

BUTTER—Receipts, 6,640 pkgs. Fancy Western creamery steady but quiet at 24c; others moderate. Grades under the finest are still dragging and have no settled value.

CHEESE—Large colored fancy, 11@11¼c.

EGGS—27c.

SUGARS—Raws were held higher, but were inactive; centrifugal, 96° test at 3⅛@3 3-16c; muscovado, 89° test at 2¾; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 9-16c. Refined quiet; No. 13 eased off 1-16c, but other grades unaltered.

COTTON—At the start prices eased off 1 point, then advanced 1 to 2 points, followed by a drop of 2 to 3 points, closing dull at 4 to 5 points decline from Saturday's final figures. The market for spot cotton in Liverpool this morning was reported hardening. Quotations unchanged. Middling uplands, 3 31-32d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Future deliveries were quiet and steady at Saturday's values. Receipts at the ports today were 21,435 bales. On the spot the market was quiet but steady. Middling uplands at 5⅝c and do Gulf at 5⅞c. Sales, 56 bales for consumption and 100 bales on contract. The range of prices for the day was as follows, up to 3:55 p. m. Total sales, 77,100 bales:

Months.	Closing.	High.	Low.	Closing.	Saturday.
February...	....	....	....	5.37@5.38	5.41@5.42
March....	5.46	5.42	5.46	5.41@5.42	5.45@5.46
April....	....	5.50	5.45	5.44@5.45	5.49@5.50
May....	5.53	5.54	5.49	5.49@5.50	5.53@....
June....	5.56	5.58	5.53	5.52@5.53	5.56@5.57
July....	....	5.61	5.56	5.56@5.57	5.60@5.61
August....	....	5.66	5.61	5.60@5.61	5.64@5.65
September....	....	5.69	5.65	5.62@5.63	5.66@5.67
October....	5.73	5.74	5.72	5.68@5.69	5.73@5.74

COFFEE—The deal in contracts was limited and the strength of tone noticed in Saturday market disappeared entirely in consequence of weak advices from Europe, accompanied by selling orders, and the opening prices were firm from 5 to 15 points lower on all months, except December, which was steady. After the call prices underwent moderate fluctuations. Havre opened steady to ¼f lower, closing at an advance of ¼f. Hamburg was ¼@¾pfg lower. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 4,633 bags. American visible supply, 499,569 bags. Total sales were 10,000 bags. Closing prices at 2:40 p. m.:

Months.	Opening.	Variations.	Closing nominal.
February....	14.45	....@....	14.45
March....	14.40	14.45@14.55	14.45
April....	14.15	....@....	14.30
May....	14.15	....@14.25	14.25
June....	14.05	....@....	14.25
July....	14.10	....@....	14.25
August....	14.10	....@....	14.25
September....	14.10	14.15@14.25	14.25
October....	14.20	14.20@14.25	14.25
December....	14.25	....@14.25	14.25

COTTONSEED OIL—Dull and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; United closed $1.02 bid; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $5.80; do in bulk, $3.25. At Oil City, Pa.—National Transit certificates opened at $1.01⅛ bid; highest, $1.02⅛; lowest, $1.01⅛; closed, $1.02⅛. Sales, 1,000 brls; shipments, 154,573 brls; runs, 88,076 brls. Credit balances steady at $1.00 bid.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Easier. Engagements—Liverpool, 1½d; London, 1⅞d; Antwerp, 2½d; 10,000 bu to Glasgow, 2d.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 4.—WHEAT—Was dull. The market closed with a break. Clearances were small. Futures closed a fraction lower. May closed Saturday at 54⅝c, opened at 54½@54⅝c, high point being 55c. July closed Saturday at 55⅛@55⅜c, opened today at 55½c, rallied to 55⅜@55⅝c, which was the highest point of the session. There was a slow trade. The cash market was featureless, the millers confining their purchases to on track offerings. Receipts were 102 cars today. Close: February, 54⅛c; May 54⅛@54⅜c; July, 55⅛@55⅜c. On track: No. 1 hard, 56⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 55⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 54c. FLOUR—The flour market is dull and stocks are moving slowly. First patents in wood, $3.00@3.15; second patents, $2.70@3.00; first clear, $2.20; second clear, $1.80; red dog, $1.70.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 4.—GRAIN—Spring wheat limits were a little stronger today; inquiry was light, but the closing was steady at 63½c for No. 1 hard; No. 2 Northern, 62⅛@63c; old No. 1 Northern, 63⅛c; winter wheat offerings are light and for that reason 57c was asked for No. 1 red. Corn weak and lower; several cars were sold early to clean up some old stuff at a decline of ⅛c, and this caused an easier feeling at the close; No. 2 yellow sold at 45c; No. 3 yellow, 44⅛c; No. 2 corn, 44⅛c; No. 3 corn, 44⅛c on track. Oats quiet and easy; No. 2 white, 34⅞@35c; No. 3 white, 34⅛@34½c; No. 2 mixed, 31½c on track. Barley—Offerings are light and the demand is confined to a few small lots. Rye—No. 2 in store, 54c.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat advanced ⅛c early despite weakness elsewhere, but yielded later to outside influence, closing but ⅛c above Saturday. No. 2 red, cash and February, 50⅛c; May, 51⅛c; July, 51⅛c. Corn advanced ⅛c early, but yielded with wheat to a close ⅛@¼c above Saturday. No. 2 mixed, cash and February, 38⅛c; May, 40c; July, 40⅛@40⅜c. Oats firm, scarce, ⅛c higher. No. 2 cash and February, 30c; May, 29⅞c. Rye and barley quiet, without change. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, 51@51½c; red and 2 hard, 51@51½c; rejected, 46c; sample sales f. o. b. Mississippi River: No. 2 hard and 2 red, 57c. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed, 40⅛c; No. 2 white, 41c. Oats ⅛@1c lower; No. 2 mixed, 28⅛@29c; No. 2 white, 31½c. Rye, firm; No. 2, 50c. Flaxseed dull, $1.30@1.31. Receipts—wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn and oats, none.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull; No. 1 hard, cash and February, 57⅛c; May, 58⅛c; July, 59⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash and February, 55⅛c; May, 57⅛c; July, 58c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 52⅛c; No. 3, 49⅛c; Rejected, 46⅛c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 57⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 56⅛c. Rye, 46c. Oats—No. 2, 30c; No. 3, 29⅛c. Barley, 44@46c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 71; oats, 1. Receipts—Wheat, 25,685 bu; oats, 2,305 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 4.—GRAIN—Corn firm, higher; No. 2, 40⅛c; No. 3, 40⅛c. Oats slow; No. 2 white, 29⅛@30⅛c; No. 3 white, 29⅛@30⅛c. Rye nominal. WHISKY—Firm; highwines, $1.22. Receipts—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 35,100 bu; oats, 22,000 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 16,800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 6,500 bu; oats, 37,300 bu; rye, none; barley, 23,400 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 4.—RESIN—Firm; strained, $1.02; good, $1.07½. Spirits—Firm; 26⅛c. Tar—Firm; $1.00. Turpentine—Steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Of 800 tubs of butter offered on the Board of Trade today 50 sold at 23 cents, 175 at 22½c, and 30 at 22½c.

REPORT ON FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Breadstuffs and Provision Movements, with Closing Quotations.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Spot steady, demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 4s 3d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 1½d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 1d; No. 1 California, 5s. Futures opened firm, unchanged from Saturday's closing prices; closed steady with near and distant positions 1 farthing higher; business heaviest on middle positions; February, 4s 4d; March, 4s 5¼d; April, 4s 6¼d; May, 4s 6¾d; June, 4s 7¼d; July, 4s 7¼d. Corn—Spot easy; American mixed, new, 3s 11d; futures opened quiet, with near and distant positions 1 farthing lower, and closed steady with near and distant positions 1 farthing lower; business heavy on early positions; February, 3s 10¼d; March, 3s 10¾d; April, 3s 11d; May, 3s 11¼d; June, 3s 11¼d; July, 3s 11¼d. Flour—Dull; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 4s 10¼d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon steady; demand improving; Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 30s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 29s; long clear, light, 38@45 lbs, 28s 6d; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 28s 6d; short clear, backs, light, 18 lbs, 29s; short clear, middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 36s. Shoulders, square, 12@18 lbs, 29s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 36s. Shoulders, square, 12@18 lbs, 28s. Hams, short cut, 14@16 lbs, 40s. Tallow, fine North American, 22s 6d. Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d; Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 56s 3d; do medium, 51s 3d. Lard firm; prime Western, 34s; refined, in pails, 35s. Cheese quiet; demand poor; finest American white, 48s; do colored, 50s. Butter—Finest United States, 75s; good, 60s. TURPENTINE—Spirits, 21s 3d. ROSIN—Common, 3s 10½d. COTTONSEED OIL—Liverpool refined, 17s 6d. LINSEED OIL—20s 6d. PETROLEUM—Refined, 5¾d. REFRIGERATOR BEEF—Forequarters, 4¼d; hindquarters, 6¾d. BLEACHING POWDER—Hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. HOPS—At London (Pacific coast), £2 15s.

London, Feb. 4.—CANE SUGAR—Quiet; centrifugal Java, 11s 3d; Muscovado, fair refining, 9s 3d. PETROLEUM—4¼@4 11-16d; spirits do, 6¼d.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Trade Steady to Strong—Best Grades of Hogs Firm.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle	Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 4....	11,000	400	41,000	16,000
Total last week....	37,473	1,944	174,853	64,140
Cor. week 1894....	47,843	1,456	145,309	64,579
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 4....	2,000	60	11,000	1,000
Total last week....	12,850	264	67,331	8,127
Cor. week 1894....	17,973	193	52,368	4,349

Today's receipts were estimated at 6,500 cattle, 25,000 hogs, and 12,000 sheep.

CATTLE—The market ruled steady to strong at last week's closing prices. Most of the beef cattle sold at $4.00@5.00, with common lots at $3.35@3.50, and choice 1,400@1,600-lb steers at $5.40, but strictly prime beeves would bring $5.65@5.75. Nine loads of 1,286-lb fed Texas sold at $4.40; native cows and heifers sold at $1.40@3.60, bulk at $2.15@2.80; bulls, $1.75@4.00; veal calves, $2.50@5.50; stockers, $2.15@2.80; and feeders, $2.90@3.60.

HOGS—Trade was active and the best grades ruled firm, while light and the commoner grades ruled weak to 5c lower. The general market closed weak. Heavy sold at $3.75@4.30; bulk, $3.95@4.15; mixed and butchers', $3.80@4.20; bulk, $3.90@4.10; light, $3.60@4.05; bulk, $3.80@3.95; pigs, $2.65@3.80; bulk, $3.60@3.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKET ELSEWHERE.

New York, Feb. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts (two days), 4,395 head; on sale, 25 cars; steers active, 10c higher; native steers, inferior to prime, $4.35@5.20; oxen, $1.75@4.45; choicest steers, $3.75@4.45; bulls, $2.60@3.40; dry cows, $1.50@2.75; European cables quote American steers at 10½@11½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 9@10c; no exports today. CALVES—Receipts (two days), 900 head; veals ¼c lower; other calves steady; veals, poor to prime, $4.50@7.00; barnyard calves, $2.00@2.50; Western calves, $2.25@2.75. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts (two days), 15,392 head; 1,800 head on sale; sheep ¼c higher; lambs firm to shade stronger; sheep, poor to prime, $3.00@4.62½; lambs, common to choice, $4.50@5.80. HOGS—Receipts (two days), 12,940 head; steady; choice State hogs, $4.70.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,900 head; shipments, 500 head; market steady to strong; Texas steers, $3.00@3.90; Texas cows, $2.00@2.75; Colorado steers, $2.75@3.95; beef steers, $3.00@5.00; native cows, $1.55@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.60; bulls, $1.80@4.00. HOGS—Receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 200 head; market steady to strong; bulk of sales, $3.65@3.95; heavies, $3.75@4.00; packers, $3.55@4.00; mixed, $3.50@3.85; lights, $3.40@3.65; Yorkers, $3.50@3.65; pigs, $3.30@3.55. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, none; market steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,000. Market strong to 10c higher; native steers, light, $3.30@3.50; good to choice shipping and butchers, $3.75@5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.50; cows, $2.25@3.45; fed Texas steers, $3.30@3.80; grass steers, $3.20@3.35; cows, $1.85@2.10. HOGS—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 2,100. Market weak, lower; good, heavy, and medium weights, $3.95@4.00; fair to good, light, $3.75@3.95; common to ordinary, $3.15@3.70.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200; market 10@15c higher; steers, $3.00@4.90; cows, $1.25@3.60; stockers and feeders, $1.60@3.20. HOGS—Receipts, 1,300; market active and steady; light, $3.40@3.75; mixed, $3.70@3.80; heavy, $3.75@3.90.

EXPECT A RECEIVER.

PROSPECT OF THE LAKE STREET "L" ROAD COMING INTO COURT.

Stock Exchange Reports Indicate the Appointment of a Receiver This Week—Talk of a West Chicago Protective Committee—Questions Which Such a Committee May Get Some Light On—Weak Market at the Opening, with Inside Supporting Orders.

The bonds of the Lake Street Elevated company yesterday fell to the lowest price they have ever touched. They sold at 46⅛ and closed at the bottom. Current rumor is that the road will be in the hands of a receiver before the end of the week. No official confirmation was to be had of that report, but official confirmation of such a rumor is of course not likely to come before the application for the receiver is actually made. It is probable that a receiver will be asked for in the interests of the holders of the floating debt, for there is no indication that bondholders have united and agreed to place the road in the hands of a receiver in their interest. The extreme weakness of the bonds was taken as an indication that some one had pretty definite information regarding coming unfavorable developments. There does not seem to be much progress by any of the committees that are receiving deposits of bonds with a view to reorganizing the property. The market for the stock was lifeless and steady at 8¼.

A good deal of talk was heard yesterday about the advisability of forming a protective committee by the minority stockholders of the West Chicago Street railroad company. Legitimate investors in the securities of that company are about as disgusted with the situation as they have ever been in the history of the present management. Their faith in the earning power of the property is as strong as ever. They are convinced that if all the legitimate profits from the development of the street railway field reached the treasury of the West Chicago Street railroad company the outlook for the stockholders is entirely satisfactory. But they dislike a management which creates a corporate mechanism of innumerable wheels which may be capable of grinding out large profits to individual managers and small ones to the stockholders of the main companies.

If such a committee is formed from representative investors who have no purpose to serve other than the clearing up of questions affecting the value of the property and the putting of the street railway securities on a basis where legitimate investors can form an intelligent opinion as to their value the coöperation of a great number of security holders could be had immediately. There are a great many questions which such a committee might be set to work to find answers for. They might learn just what the relations are between the cable railways and the Lake Street and Northwestern elevated companies. They might learn how many auxiliary electric companies have been organized, what is the total amount of bonds guaranteed and to be guaranteed, and what is the amount of stock in these auxiliary companies upon which dividends have been guaranteed. They might learn just where the stock in these auxiliary companies lies, and who it is that will receive the profits while their own companies are taking all the risks. They might learn something of the relations between the Cicero and Proviso Electric company and the West Chicago Street railroad and whether or not the dividends on that stock have been guaranteed, and if it is proposed to guarantee the interest on a consolidated issue of the bonds of that company. They might ask the same questions regarding the Ogden street railway, the North Chicago Electric, the North Side Electric, the Chicago Electric Transit, the Inter-Urban Electric railway company, and possibly a number of others. They might learn whether the stock of the West Chicago Tunnel company is still in the treasury of the West Chicago street railroad, and if the stock of the Chicago Passenger railway is also there. They might find the total liability of the West Chicago company on account of real estate mortgages which were placed on the property occupied by the power houses prior to the acquisition of titles. They might learn whether the electric construction is being done by any of the several construction companies which have been organized by the insiders, and they could get some definite information as to just what has become of the surplus of both the North Side and West Side companies. There are, indeed, quite a number of questions which careful investors in a security would naturally like answered, and which the companies would undoubtedly be glad to furnish definite information upon if such information were called for by a committee with several millions of stock behind it—and full power to force its demand. Until some of those questions are answered to the satisfaction of investors no one need be surprised at the lack of interest on the part of legitimate investors in the Yerkes stocks.

The stock market opened at a sharp decline, West Side selling at 110 and North Side at 251. There appeared to be inside support to the market from the opening. Judiciously distributed orders stopped any further break and gradually brought some strength to the market. West Side regained the loss which the opening prices represented, selling up to 112, but closing at 111⅛. Definite announcement of the purchase of $700,000 Chicago Electric Transit guaranteed bonds and the $800,000 North Chicago Electric guaranteed bonds by N. W. Harris and the First National Bank was made. The announcement contained no particulars in addition to what was given in this column several days ago.

The general market was lifeless and quotations rather heavy. An announcement that all or a considerable part of the $100,000,000 bond issue has been placed abroad will probably bring at least temporary strength to the market, but until there is some stop which looks as if permanent relief will be afforded traders will be slow in taking hold of the long side of the market extensively.

The passing of the dividend by the National Lead company was one of the unfavorable features of the day.

The prospect that the new receivers for the whisky trust will take steps to cancel the bond issue added some strength to the market for that stock.

Sterling exchange continues weak on the probability that bonds will be sold abroad.

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

35 Am S Board Co..	24⅛	250 W Chi St R R act	110⅛
50 L St El R R act..	8⅛	20 do....	110⅛
2 do....	8⅛	500 do act....	110⅛
20 N Chi St R R....	253⅛	50 do act....	110⅛
100 do act....	251	10 do....	110⅛
5 do....	251	50 do act....	110⅛
50 do act....	251	50 do act....	110⅛
450 W Chi St R R act	110	10 do....	110⅛
10 do....	110⅛	10 In P & F Co....	8
50 do act....	110⅛	100 Cas S & T Co act	12
50 do act....	110⅛	5 Chi P & F Co....	45
20 do....	110⅛		

BONDS.

$3000 Consum Gas 5s s 10....	82	$1000 L St El R R 5s c off....	48
1000 C G L & C Co 5s	86		

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 N C S R R Co act.	251	500 W C S R R act....	111
50 do act....	251⅛	33 do....	111
50 do act....	251	100 do act....	110⅛
10 do....	251	100 do act....	111
50 do act....	251⅛	50 do act....	111⅛
100 do....	251	65 Am S Board Co..	25
50 L St El R R act..	8⅛	100 St'e W S C L act.	13
50 C R & M Co pfd..	29⅛	50 do act....	13⅛
50 do....	29	50 do act....	13
50 W C S R R act....	111	50 C P & F Co act....	44
3 do....	110⅛	150 G & S S B T Co act.	12⅛
150 do act....	111	100 do act....	12⅛
50 do act....	110⅛	50 N Y Bis Co act....	51⅛
250 do act....	110⅛	50 do....	51⅛

BONDS.

$6000 C A S S H T Co cx 5s....	40	$2000 L St El R R 5s coupon off....	46⅛
$10000 L St El R R 5s coupon off....	47	$10000 C G L & C Co 5s....	92⅛

SALES, SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

50 W C S R R act.... 111⅛

SALES, AFTER CALLS.

W C S R R....	111⅛	50 W C S R R act....	111⅛
50 do act....	111⅛	100 In. P & F Co....	8⅛
450 do act....	112	50 N C S R R Co act.	251⅛
50 do act....	111⅛	50 Cas S R T Co act	12⅛
50 do act....	111⅛	50 L St El R R act....	8⅛

BONDS.

$2000 W St R R debt 6s....	102⅛	$5000 L St El R R 5s coupon off....	46⅛

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 4.	Jan. 28.
New York....	$71,897,882	$64,728,514
Chicago....	15,294,000	14,154,000
Boston....	12,961,294	12,062,165
Philadelphia....	8,759,363	7,491,861
St. Louis....	4,633,669	4,283,369
Baltimore....	1,549,786	1,820,703
New Orleans....	1,069,789	908,145

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50c premium; St. Louis, $1 premium.

CONDITIONS ON 'CHANGE IN NEW YORK.

News from Washington Interests Wall Street, and Causes the Changes.

New York, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The situation in Wall street continues to hinge upon the expected bond issue, and considerable disappointment was expressed this morning on the reports from Washington that the official announcement would be delayed until Thursday, or, in other words, until the House of Representatives had voted on the Springer bill. The disappointment was subsequently modified somewhat by rumors that the Treasury circular might possibly be issued soon.

It was given out today that bankers identified with the foreign syndicate had already secured subscriptions abroad for $50,000,000 and the consensus of opinion was that the loan would be taken at or below a 3½ per cent basis, with a large amount of home subscriptions. The anxiety to obtain official information was so great that a waiting disposition was a pronounced feature of the different markets. The drawers of sterling exchange reduced their posted quotations in some instances and a check was given to gold exports.

The delay in the announcement of the bond issue caused a weaker market for American securities at London and led to a general decline. The foreigners first sold St. Paul and Union Pacific, but subsequently bought these stocks and also purchased Erie and Louisville and Nashville, particularly the latter, which was taken quite freely. The chief movement abroad today was in Union Pacific, which fell off smartly. Business in bonds fell away materially, with the majority of changes in a downward direction.

The early trading in the stock market was attended with a general decline in prices of the leading railways on the disappointment about the bond issue and the weakness at London. As the day wore along, however, a better feeling set in and under covering of shorts and some buying for the long account a number of stocks sold above Saturday's closing.

Sugar advanced on buying by a prominent room trader who has been a steady buyer for several days.

The decline in Union Pacific was due to the action of the House of Representatives Saturday in recommending the funding bill. A number of operators here and in Washington and London had accumulated a long line of the stock in expectation that the bill would be favorably acted on, and liquidation was noted both here and in London for these operators this morning. There was but a limited market for the stock, and the decline in the first hour caused holders to discontinue the liquidation for the present.

The announcement of the ousting of President Greenhut from the receivership of the whisky trust and the appointment of Messrs. McNulta and Mitchell as receivers caused good buying of the certificates, but the old interests made a vigorous effort to depress the price and for a time succeeded in preventing the local buying from having any material effect. The statement was freely made by some of those interested in the present movement that the Greenhut-Morris interests are altogether short over 50,000 shares of the stock. It was asserted, though on no responsible authority, that, so far as the investigation of the condition of the company has progressed, no assessment on the stock will be necessary.

General Electric was again sold in anticipation of unfavorable decision by the Supreme Court, but, as on preceding Mondays, the sellers were disappointed, no decision being handed down.

Late Saturday sterling exchange declined to the basis of $4.88 for sight bills, and today round amounts of exchange were sold at that figure. The exchange was sold almost wholly by houses representing the foreign syndicate with whom negotiations have been on foot for the sale of government bonds. Houses that had arranged to send out gold last Saturday, but who canceled their orders, were the principal buyers, probably to cover sales of bills made by them last week.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb. 4	Closing Feb. 2
Atchison....	600	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Amn. Cot. Oil....	95	20⅛	20	20⅛	20⅛
Do pfd....	240	64	64	64	....
Amn. Sugar....	38,400	93⅛	91⅛	93⅛	91⅞
Do pfd....	300	93	92	93	93
Amn. Tobacco....	100	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	96
Amn. Cable....	50	93	93	93	....
Am. Ex....	10	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	....
Bay State Gas....	900	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	....
C. B. & Q....	3,300	72⅛	71⅛	72⅛	73⅛
C. & N. W....	2,100	97⅛	96⅛	97⅛	96⅛
Do pfd....	180	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛	....
C., M. & St. P....	16,600	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
C., R. I. & P....	8,400	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛	63⅛
C., St. P., M. & O....	400	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	33⅛
Do pfd....	230	110⅛	109⅛	110⅛	....
Can. So....	400	49⅛	49	49	49⅛
Ches. & Ohio....	1,200	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	17⅛
C., St. P., M. & M....	2	110	110	110	....
C., C., C. & St. L....	300	38⅛	38	38⅛	38⅛
Do pfd....	10	80	80	80	....
Cent. R. R. of N. J....	3,300	89⅛	87⅛	89⅛	89
Col. & H. V....	6,600	20⅛	19⅛	20	19⅛
Con. Gas (N. Y.)....	200	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
Chicago Gas....	23,000	76	74⅛	75⅛	75⅛
C. C. & I. D. Co....	100	6	6	6	....
Del. & Hud....	1,100	130⅛	129	129⅛	129⅛
Den. & Rio G. pfd....	600	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	35
Dist. & C. F. Co....	14,900	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9
Edison....	100	99	99	99	....
Genl. Electric....	18,900	30	29⅛	30	30
[illegible]	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	....
Int. Con. & Ins. Co....	75	31	31	31	....
Ill. Cent....	10	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	....
Lake Shore....	200	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛	138⅛
Louis. & Nash....	1,120	53⅛	51⅛	53⅛	53⅛
Long Island....	100	84	84	84	....
L. E. & W. pfd....	100	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
L., N. A. & C. pfd....	200	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	22⅛
L. Island Traction....	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Laclede Gas....	400	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
L. & Erie....	10	16	16	16	....
M., K. & T....	500	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	....
Do pfd....	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Manhattan....	2,400	109⅛	108	109⅛	108⅛
Mo. Pac....	1,400	22	22	22	22
N. Y., N. H. & H....	118	193	193	193	....
N. Y. & N. E....	600	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30
Nor. Pac....	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	....
Do pfd....	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
N. Y., L. E. & W....	3,900	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	10⅛
N. Y. Cent....	100	100	100	100	100
Norfolk & W....	1,500	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Do pfd....	300	14	13⅛	13⅛	14⅛
N. Y., Sus. & W....	300	14	13⅛	13⅛	14⅛
Do pfd....	300	39	39⅛	39⅛	40
North Amn. Co....	1,600	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	....
N. Y., Ont. & W....	700	16⅛	16	16⅛	16⅛
Nat. Lead....	6,000	32⅛	30	31⅛	33⅛
Do pfd....	300	80⅛	79⅛	80	82⅛
P., Ft. W. & C....	16	150⅛	150⅛	150⅛	....
Phila. & Reading....	1,600	10	9⅛	10	10
Pullman....	200	155	155	155	156
Pac. D. & I....	300	3	3	3	....
P., C., C. & St. L....	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	....
Do pfd....	100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	....
Southern Ry....	1,500	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10⅛
Do pfd....	2,300	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	33⅛
So. Pac....	300	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	....
Texas Pac....	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Tenn. Coal....	300	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
Union Pac....	4,400	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	10⅛
U. S. Rubber....	100	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
Do pfd....	10	94	94	94	....
U. S. Cordage....	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Do pfd....	20	9	9	9	....
U. S. Leather pfd....	400	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
W. & L. E....	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Wabash pfd....	300	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Western Union....	2,100	88⅛	87⅛	88⅛	88

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams....	141	Fargo....	105
American....	109	United States....	42

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s, reg....	114⅛	U. S. 4s, coup....	110
U. S. 5s, coup....	114⅛	U. S. 2s, reg., bid....	95
U. S. 4s, reg....	110		

BOND TRANSACTIONS. 10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

[illegible]

2 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 4.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison....	600	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
American Sugar....	9,700	91⅛	93⅛	91⅛	93⅛
Do pfd....	35	92	92	92	92
Bell Telephone....	55	191	191	190⅛	190⅛
C., B. & Q....	1,000	71⅛	73⅛	71⅛	73⅛
Chi. Junc. Ry....	50	60	60	60	60
Do pfd....	20	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
General Electric....	2,900	29⅛	30	29⅛	29⅛
Mexican Central....	150	6	6	6	6
Oregon S. Line....	100	5	5	5	5
Pullman....	25	155	155	155	155
Union Pacific....	1,000	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛

BONDS.

$6000 Atch 4s....	64⅛	$1000 Gas 2d 5s.	53⅛@54
1000 C B & N 1st 5s.	104⅛	1000 Mex Cent 4s....	54
1000 G E 5s....	89		

MINING STOCKS.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 4.—Atlantic, $10.00; Boston and Montana, $38.12½; Butte and Boston, $10.25; Calumet and Hecla, $290.00; Centennial, $50.00; Franklin, $14.25; Kearsarge, $9.00; Osceola, $23.00; Quincy, $98.00; Tamarack, $145.00; Wolverine, $4.37½.

New York, Feb. 4.—Bulwer, 69c; Cholar, 80c; Crown Point, 40c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.00; Deadwood, 40c; Gould and Curry, 30c; Hale and Norcross, 70c; Homestake, $17.00; Mexican, 50c; Ontario, $9.00; Ophir, $1.50; Plymouth, 25c; Quicksilver, $1.00; Quicksilver pfd., $13.00; Sierra Nevada, 40c; Standard, $2.35; Union Consolidated, 50c; Yellow Jacket, 40c.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 4.—Alta, 37c; Alpha Consolidated, 8c; Andes, 30c; Belcher, 30c; Best & Belcher, 77c; Bodie Consolidated, 65c; Bullion, 12c; Bulwer Consolidated, 15c; Caledonia, 5c; Challenge Consolidated, 32c; Chollar, 36c; Confidence, 70c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.10; Consolidated Imperial, 1c; Crown Point, 42c; Gould & Curry, 30c; Hale & Norcross, 70c; Justice, 15c; Kentuck Consolidated, 4c; Mexican, 75c; Mono, 23c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Occidental Consolidated, 3c; Ophir, $1.40; Overman, $1.40; Potosi, 46c; Savage, 38c; Sierra Nevada, 39c; Silver Hill, 3c; Silver King, 10c; Yellow Jacket, 45c.

President Harper Is Speechmaking.

Dr. W. R. Harper left last night on an itinerary of speechmaking which will bring him to New York City Saturday night. Last night he spoke at Kalamazoo, Mich.; tonight he will speak at Oberlin, O. He will also speak at Adelbert, Utica, and Hamilton.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

FIRES RESULTING FROM VARIOUS FORMS OF ELECTRICITY.

Reports of Blazes Due to Current Which Show the Extra Hazard from Lighting and Power Circuits—Losses in the South Chicago Fire Sunday Morning—Charges Made Against Local Underwriters—Minnesota Fire Reinsures Part of Its Business—Other Insurance News.

Electricity has contributed many millions to the fire waste of the United States. The general introduction of electricity for lighting and power in all the cities and towns of any size has made the danger from fire considerably greater than it was when candles, lamps, and gas were used exclusively. There were, of course, many fires caused by lamps and gas, particularly by the explosion of lamps, but nothing like the number which are now to be charged to the electric current. In the view of insurance men many fires in which the cause is given as unknown are due primarily to electricity. Crosses, short circuits, defective installation and insulation cause the greater number of these fires. It is an established fact that fires may be started from woolen or cotton goods coming in contact with an incandescent lamp, even though the lamp is in perfect condition. This has caused many fires in show windows, where piles of goods are in close contact with incandescent lamps. There have been many fires caused by sparks from arc lights falling on piles of inflammable material, though the danger of fire from this source may be averted by the use of spark arresters fitting closely about the lamp above the globe.

The Electrical Bureau of the Chicago Underwriters' Association has just issued a report covering fires caused by electricity during October, November, December, and a portion of January. Special report is made by William H. Merrill Jr., who is in charge of the bureau, of 102 separate fires in which the cause was definitely determined to have been due to electricity. There are in addition other fires supposed to have been due to this cause and fires in power-generating plants which were, however, due to other causes. One fire in which the loss footed up $35,000 is reported as occurring in a building where the electric equipment was known to have been defective in many ways. The loss was total, however, and the cause could not be established. One man is reported as having sued an electric lighting company for damages said to have been due to defective wiring. A building burned which was wired throughout with iron wire.

Some of the fires reported are queer in character. One in a show window display caused damage of $500. There was a revolving star in the show window made of different colored incandescent lamps. These lamps were supplied by current from the trolley wire as was also a small motor used to cause the device to revolve. The window was piled full of cotton batting. The assured was informed by an electrician that the outfit might be considered somewhat hazardous, and acting on the suggestion, he placed a man on guard near by with instructions to throw a pail of water in case of accident. The outfit, short circuited, destroyed everything in the window, damaged the building, and burned off the guard's hair and whiskers. The report does not say whether the loss was on goods, fixtures, or whiskers.

In another case a flexible card was abraded by a brass rod used for the display of ribbons in a dry goods store. This rod was a metallic connection with the frame of a cash carrier and the carrier was supported by a No. 20 iron wire attached to the ceiling with a screw eye. The current passed from the cord to the rod, arced at that point, igniting surrounding ribbons and paper. It then passed to the iron wire supporting the cash carrier, fused this wire, and the hot metal dropped on paper boxes underneath, and set fire to these boxes and some paper which was near.

HEAVY LOSSES IN SOUTH CHICAGO.

Destruction Caused by the Sunday Morning Blaze, with Insurance Carried.

The insurance carried by the sufferers in the South Chicago fire was as follows:

Jenkins & Creer, on building:

Commercial Union.	$4,500	Firemen's, Mass....	$1,500
Security....	1,000	Williamsburg....	1,500
Guardian....	1,000	Eagle....	1,500
North American....	1,000	London & Lan....	1,500
North British....	2,500	Palatine....	800
Lancashire....	1,800		

Jenkins & Creer, on rents and fixtures:

Palatine....	$600	Connecticut....	$400
London and Lan..	1,500		

A. H. Hanson & Co., dry goods:

Northern....	$3,500	Grand Rapids....	$1,500
American....	2,500	Agricultural....	1,500
Springfield....	2,000	Niagara....	2,000

D. Berlsheimer, clothing:

German-Amer....	$1,000	Continental....	$500
Firemen's, Ill....	1,000	Hanover....	1,000
Phenix, N. Y....	1,000	Hamburg-Bremen	1,000
Union....	1,000		

NEW YORK INSURANCE HAPPENINGS.

Wealthy New Yorkers Subscribe to the Traders' Lloyds.

New York, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—John Jacob Astor has become a subscriber to the Traders' Lloyds. Among the other new names to these Lloyds are Edwin Gould and John Simpson, President of the Estey Piano company. The continued increase in the number of wealthy men to the Traders' Lloyds makes the other Lloyds wonder when they will stop.

The heavy loss in the fire at the Phoenix Glass company's works at Phillipsburg, Pa., creates surprise in insurance circles here. It was a sprinkled risk and was taken largely by Lloyds and Mutual. The insurance on the main factory, of which the loss is estimated at 75 per cent and over, is as follows:

Mutual Fire, N. Y..	$32,250	Mutual Lloyds....	$[illegible]
American Lloyds..	36,800	Commer'l Lloyds..	[illegible]
Mfrs.' Lloyds....	13,900	North River....	[illegible]
New York Fire....	10,000		
Nat. Underwriters'	6,900	Total....	$[illegible]

Insurance Examiner Strickland of Illinois has completed his examination of the Assurance Lloyds and has forwarded it to the Insurance Department of his State.

Charges Against Local Underwriters.

Edwards, Morse & Klee, insurance agents in the Woman's Temple, were up before members of Class No. 1 of the Chicago Underwriters' Association charged with violation of the board rules. The specific charge was a refusal of the firm to allow an examination of the books to ascertain if rates had been maintained and only the regular commissions paid brokers. The charges were formally presented at a special meeting of the members of the class to which they belonged. They were acquitted on a vote of 12 to 2.

Reinsures Part of Its Business.

The Minnesota Fire Insurance company of Minneapolis has decided to retire from North and South Dakota and Colorado and from portions of Illinois. It has reinsured its business in places where it is retiring in the Caledonian. Darlington, Harvey & Co. are agents for the Minnesota Fire in Chicago. They report the company will continue to do business in Cook County and in those towns in Illinois where its business has been profitable in the past.

Fraternal Societies Not Affected.

Dubuque, Ia., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Judge Husted says his decision in the Ancient Order of United Workmen case has no bearing on fraternal organization in Iowa because insurance is the main object and not fraternal organization. He simply followed the line of decisions on the same subject rendered by the Supreme Court.

General Insurance Notes.

Fred S. James has returned from a visit to New York and Hartford.

John W. Farnum, an insurance man of Elgin, Ill., was in the city yesterday.

F. M. Ewing of Nashville, who has a local insurance agency at that place, is in Chicago.

J. L. Windsor & Co. have been appointed general Western managers for the Security Mutual Fire of Providence.

T. J. Lilly, State Agent for Minnesota for the Continental, with headquarters in St. Paul, was at the offices of the Western department in Chicago yesterday.

IN THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Americans Decline on Pessimistic News from the United States.

London, Feb. 4.—Americans opened weak today and declined on a less sanguine view taken here about the negotiations of the new loan. On this subject there is a pessimistic letter in the *Financial Times* by Lawson. The virtual defeat of the Pacific railway funding bill assisted in the decline, Union Pacifics dropping to 8¾. There was a sharp rally at the close all around. Much uncertainty still exists about the expected loan, the situation apparently being that the leading financiers here are awaiting a decision from Washington as to the terms of the issue. Only a small amount of gold went into the Bank of England, because some holders are keeping back supplies on the possible chance of an American demand. The general markets were good. Consols were better. The Paris bourse is becoming buoyant again with a rise on all the Paris specialties.

Railway shares—Canadian Pacific, 53; Erie, 10⅛; do 2s, 68⅛; Illinois Central, 86⅛; Mexican ordinary, 16; St. Paul common, 57⅛; New York Central, 102⅛; Pennsylvania, 51⅛; Reading, 5⅛; Mexican Central, new 4s, 55⅛. Bar silver, 27 9-16 per ounce. Money, ½@¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills 1 per cent.

Consols for money and the account, 104 3-16.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today, £16,000.

Gold is quoted today at Buenos Ayres at 251; Madrid, 10.00; Lisbon, 28.25⅛; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 106.10; Vienna, 103.

Berlin, Feb. 4.—Exchange on London, 8 days' sight, 20 marks 44 pfgs.

Paris, Feb. 4.—Three per cent rentes, 102f 90c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

Miscellaneous Telegraphic Markets.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; spot and month, 56@56⅛c; March, 57@57⅛c; May, 58⅛@58⅛c; steamer No. 2 red, 53@53⅛c. Receipts, 481,636 bu; stock, 738,162 bu; sales, 20,000 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 55@57c; do on grade, 53⅛@56⅛c. Corn steady; spot and month, 45@45⅛c; March, 45⅛@45⅛c; May, 46⅛c bid; steamer mixed, 44@44⅛c. Receipts, 16,125 bu; stock, 552,550 bu; sales, 2,000 bu; Southern white corn, 45⅛@46⅛c; do yellow, 45⅛@46⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western, 36@36⅛c; No. 2 mixed, 34@34⅛c. Receipts, 14,172 bu; stock, 221,588 bu. Rye dull and steady; No. 2, 55@57c. Receipts, 2,366 bu; stock, 34,405 bu. OCEAN GRAIN FREIGHTS—Quiet, rates steady; steam to Liverpool per quarter, 2s ¼d@2s ½d February; corn for orders per quarter, 2s 9d@2s 10½d February.

Toledo, O., Feb. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat active, lower; No. 2 cash, February, 52c; May, 53⅛@53⅛c. Corn dull, easier; No. 2 mixed, 40⅛c; No. 2 yellow, 42c; No. 3 yellow, 41c. Oats quiet, steady; No. 2 mixed, 29⅛c; No. 2 white, 32c. Rye dull; cash, 53c. CLOVERSEED—Lower, steadier; prime cash, February and March, $5.12½. Receipts—Wheat, 13,500 bu; corn, 16,500 bu; cloverseed, 200 bags. Shipments—Corn, 75,500 bu; cloverseed, 1,094 bags.

TRIUMPH OF M[illegible]

VERDI'S "FALSTAFF" [illegible] GREAT HIT AT NEW [illegible]

Remarkable Orchestration and [illegible] Measures Pervade the Ope[illegible] Replete with Interesti[illegible] Maurel and the Other [illegible] able Work—Resolution [illegible] Trolley Franchises Passed [illegible] Aldermen—Ocean Liner Ov[illegible]

New York, Feb. 4.—[Spec[illegible]] latest work, "Falstaff," was pro[illegible] Metropolitan Opera-House toni[illegible] first time in America before a [illegible] brilliant audience and made a [illegible] tor Maurel, the famous French [illegible] peared in his original ro[illegible] staff. The opera was first [illegible] in Milan Feb. 9, 1893, under th[illegible] direction of the composer. [illegible] is Arrigo Boito, composer of "[illegible]" and librettist of Verdi's "Otel[illegible]" peare's "Merry Wives of Wind[illegible]" ready been set to music by the G[illegible] poser, Nicolai, for whom Mo[illegible] author of "Leah, the Forsaken,[illegible]" libretto. But Verdi felt a new [illegible] wholly different style would [illegible] The artistic excellence of his [illegible] fies its existence. Boito h[illegible] the story to a succinc[illegible] of Falstaff's attempt to [illegible] his exhausted purse by gaining [illegible] Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page. The [illegible] ducking from the basket and the [illegible] fairy masquerade in Windsor F[illegible] principal episodes of the fat knig[illegible] fiture. Boito's treatment reduc[illegible] to six scenes in three acts, brin[illegible] dents closer together, and keep[illegible] moving more briskly.

In setting this book to music V[illegible] parted even further from the tradi[illegible] of Italian opera than he did in "[illegible]" that work the old operatic aria [illegible] been retained in a modernized [illegible] "Aida," had almost disappeared [illegible] staff" it has quite disappe[illegible] does not mean that there a[illegible] sages of flowing and graceful mel[illegible] are many of them and they are [illegible] beautiful and elevated in style. [illegible] not cast in the old song-form of [illegible] tan school. The greater part of [illegible] however, is pure musical dialog[illegible] rich and picturesque orchestral [illegible] ment. The dialogue is written in th[illegible] arioso style which is characteristi[illegible] third period. It is eminently sing[illegible] requires of the hearer for its corre[illegible] tion a complete understanding of [illegible] of the text, and it seems a pity th[illegible] the opera was not given in Fr[illegible] would have been easier for the audi[illegible] low than Italian. Chicagoans [illegible] pare themselves for full enjoyme[illegible] work by making themselves thor[illegible] quainted with the libretto.

Scattered through this musical d[illegible] concerted pieces of rare beauty an[illegible] musical scholarship. The orchestra[illegible] in a somewhat Wagnerian manner[illegible] as it is constantly illustrating and [illegible] the story. The chorus has [illegible] to do, but that little is [illegible] tial part of the develo[illegible] the story, and not a mere [illegible] filling in. The gems of the w[illegible] staff's speech, "You will be the ru[illegible]" his superbly written raillery at [illegible] and Pistol's honor, taken from [illegible] IV.," with its expressive staccato [illegible] lovely lyric measures of M[illegible] reading of Falstaff's letter, the [illegible] nied quartet, which is a vocal sche[illegible] markable beauty, the finale of [illegible] John's "When I was a page to the [illegible] Norfolk," the splendid soliloquy of [illegible] this a dream or a reality?" the fin[illegible] basket scene, the minuet, and [illegible] Fenton and Nanetta in the last sce[illegible]

The opera, on the whole, is the [illegible] fin de siecle Mozart. It differs in [illegible] form from the works of the older m[illegible] in spirit it is like his writing. Fr[illegible] ning to end the music glows with [illegible] genius, sparkles with humor, [illegible] with the vigor of undying you[illegible] simply marvelous, as coming from [illegible] a man of 80, who might better h[illegible] to have exhausted his resources th[illegible] such splendid fecundity of imag[illegible] is surely one of the master [illegible] our time. The production [illegible] was admirable. Most of [illegible] was new, and all of it was approp[illegible] rel's impersonation of the fat knig[illegible] umphant work of lyric art. In [illegible] action, facial expression, and sing[illegible] sustained his reputation as the fore[illegible] tone of the day. Sig. Campanini [illegible] nounced success of the rôle [illegible] Mme. Emma Ames was delight[illegible] acting and singing, and Mme. Sc[illegible] to her laurels as Dame Quickly[illegible] Lussan was a charming Nanetta, a[illegible] parts were well filled by Mlle. de[illegible] Sig. Vanni, Rinaldini, and Nic[illegible] Mancinelli conducted and won [illegible] plause.

ACTION AGAINST THE BROOKL[illegible]

Aldermen Pass a Resolution for [illegible] of Trolley Franchises.

New York, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—[illegible] lyn Board of Aldermen did today [illegible] what the Executive committee of [illegible] strikers said they would do—adopt [illegible] lutions demanding the rev[illegible] the franchises of the three [illegible] able trolley railroad compani[illegible] city. The vote was 10 for and 8 [illegible] President of the board voting [illegible] resolutions. The Aldermen did n[illegible] ly trouble themselves to go into [illegible] phases of the question, but just [illegible] ball that was tossed them by [illegible] ers and passed it to the May[illegible] he will decline to sign [illegible] than likely. There was a [illegible] stration of strikers in the vicinity [illegible] Hall while the Aldermanic actio[illegible] taken. From 8,000 to 10,000 pe[illegible] ipated, but it was a well-ordered [illegible] shortly after the strikers' represen[illegible] gone into the hall with the m[illegible] gathering broke up gradually and [illegible]

President Benjamin Norton of [illegible] Avenue railroad company was a[illegible] fore United States Commissioner [illegible] Brooklyn this afternoon charge[illegible] violation of a United States stat[illegible] playing United States mail signs [illegible] cars that were not carrying m[illegible] States District Attorney Benne[illegible] for the prosecution. Ex-Judge M[illegible] sel for Mr. Norton, contended the [illegible] ment of the company with the U[illegible] Government provided that they m[illegible] to carry mail on all trains or ca[illegible] while perhaps there might hav[illegible] without mail actually on them, th[illegible] the sign was put on had been eng[illegible] rying mail.

In regard to the resolution p[illegible] Aldermen, Mayor Schieren said [illegible] this resolution comes before me [illegible] next is the regular way I will hav[illegible] to say about it. I decline to say [illegible] what I shall do."

The strikers have issued a mani[illegible] the public to take note of the ord[illegible] in which they conducted themse[illegible] City Hall, and denouncing the poli[illegible] ing them from assembling in [illegible] square.

This afternoon Judge Gaynor h[illegible] a decision on the application for [illegible] mandamus against the Atlantic [illegible] pany. The application was made [illegible] O'Connell, a mineral water bottler [illegible] to have suffered great financial [illegible] the company has not operated its [illegible] Gaynor allows the company twen[illegible] which to make answer before a [illegible] jury. The decision follows close[illegible] of Judge Gaynor's rulings in the [illegible] plication for mandamus.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The [illegible] application in behalf of the Broo[illegible] strikers to annul the charter of [illegible] Heights company because of its f[illegible] erate its line was resumed befor[illegible] General Hancock today. A dec[illegible] expected for several days.

STEAMSHIP LA GASCOGNE [illegible]

Anxiety Expressed in Some [illegible] the Safety of the Vess[illegible]

New York, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—[illegible] ship La Gascogne of the French [illegible] sailed from Havre Jan. 26 and [illegible] been at quarantine Sunday mo[illegible] yet arrived nor has she been sig[illegible] Island up to midnight. The o[illegible] company assure callers that it is [illegible] for a vessel to take nine day[illegible]

$25,000 Cash . . .

Is wanted as additional capital in a great manufacturing business. Goods sold used and consumed by at least 30,000,000

Men, Women and Boys

IN THE UNITED STATES.

The stock of a corporation manufacturing similar goods, but cheaper grades, cannot be purchased for $7,000 a share, while eight years ago it sold as low as $83.50 per share. Last year they paid a dividend of 84 per cent. Our business was established in '93; trade has increased so rapidly that it needs cash to handle the immense orders received daily from everywhere in the United States.

Goods retailed at 10, 15, 20, 25, 35 cents. Standard goods; no patent medicine or similar business; earnings are practically unlimited. Closest investigation is invited. For a man of unquestioned business ability and the necessary means this is an unusual opportunity. Answer promptly before too late. Address J 621, Tribune office.

For Sale in New Orleans

Splendid opportunity to secure a modern, perfectly equipped

Coffee Roasting Plant,

Almost new, having been used only a short time, known as the Creole Coffee Roasting and Grinding Establishment.

Capacity 6,000 pounds Roasted Coffee per day.

For further particulars address CREOLE COFFEE CO., Ltd., 327 Poydras-st., New Orleans, La.

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LIFE INSURANCE agents who can produce business should figure with the representative Chicago company. The tools we furnish will surprise you. No good man can afford to work in Chicago for any other company, as our men make big money. Four fine policies. Interviews confidential. WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE. 720 Chicago Stock Exchange Building.

CALL an A. D. T. Messenger and send a "Want" ad. to The Tribune. No extra charge.

Lloyds. Among the other new names to these Lloyds are Edwin Gould and John Simpson, President of the Estey Piano company. The continued increase in the number of wealthy men to the Traders' Lloyds makes the other Lloyds wonder when they will stop.

The heavy loss in the fire at the Phœnix Glass company's works at Phillipsburg, Pa., creates surprise in insurance circles here. It was a sprinkled risk and was taken largely by Lloyds and Mutual. The insurance on the main factory, of which the loss is estimated at 75 per cent and over, is as follows:

Mutual Fire, N. Y.	$32,250	Mutual Lloyds	$5,000
American Lloyds	26,800	Commer'l Lloyds	5,000
Mfrs.' Lloyds	13,800	North River	3,450
New York Fire	10,000		
Nat. Underwriters'	6,900	Total	$105,100

Insurance Examiner Strickland of Illinois has completed his examination of the Assurance Lloyds and has forwarded it to the Insurance Department of his State.

Charges Against Local Underwriters.

Edwards, Morse & Klee, insurance agents in the Woman's Temple, were up before members of Class No. 1 of the Chicago Underwriters' Association charged with violation of the board rules. The specific charge was a refusal of the firm to allow an examination of the books to ascertain if rates had been maintained and only the regular commissions paid brokers. The charges were formally presented at a special meeting of the members of the class to which they belonged. They were acquitted on a vote of 12 to 2.

Reinsures Part of Its Business.

The Minnesota Fire Insurance company of Minneapolis has decided to retire from North and South Dakota and Colorado and from portions of Illinois. It has reinsured its business in places where it is retiring in the Caledonian. Darlington, Harvey & Co. are agents for the Minnesota Fire in Chicago. They report the company will continue to do business in Cook County and in those towns in Illinois where its business has been profitable in the past.

Fraternal Societies Not Affected.

Dubuque, Ia., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Judge Husted says his decision in the Ancient Order of United Workmen case has no bearing on fraternal organization in Iowa because insurance is the main object and not fraternal organization. He simply followed the line of decisions on the same subject rendered by the Supreme Court.

General Insurance Notes.

Fred S. James has returned from a visit to New York and Hartford.

John W. Farnum, an insurance man of Elgin, Ill., was in the city yesterday.

F. M. Ewing of Nashville, who has a local insurance agency at that place, is in Chicago.

J. L. Windsor & Co. have been appointed general Western managers for the Security Mutual Fire of Providence.

T. J. Lilly, State Agent for Minnesota for the Continental, with headquarters in St. Paul, was at the offices of the Western department in Chicago yesterday.

IN THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Americans Decline on Pessimistic News from the United States.

London, Feb. 4.—Americans opened weak today and declined on a less sanguine view taken here about the negotiations of the new loan. On this subject there is a pessimistic letter in the *Financial Times* by Lawson. The virtual defeat of the Pacific railway funding bill assisted in the decline, Union Pacifics dropping to 8¼. There was a sharp rally at the close all around. Much uncertainty still exists about the expected loan, the situation apparently being that the leading financiers here are awaiting a decision from Washington as to the terms of the issue. Only a small amount of gold went into the Bank of England, because some holders are keeping back supplies on the possible chance of an American demand. The general markets were good. Consols were better. The Paris bourse is becoming buoyant again with a rise on all the Paris specialties.

Railway shares—Canadian Pacific, 53; Erie, 10¼; do 2s, 68¾; Illinois Central, 98¾; Mexican ordinary, 16; St. Paul common, 57¼; New York Central, 102¼; Pennsylvania, 51⅛; Reading, 5⅜; Mexican Central new 4s, 55¾. Bar silver, 27 9-16 per ounce. Money, ¾@1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills 1 per cent.

Consols for money and the account, 104 3-16.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today, £16,000.

Gold is quoted today at Buenos Ayres at 251; Madrid, 10.00; Lisbon, 29.25; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 106.10; Vienna, 103.

Berlin, Feb. 4.—Exchange on London, 8 days' sight, 20 marks 44 pfgs.

Paris, Feb. 4.—Three per cent rentes, 102f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

Miscellaneous Telegraphic Markets.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 4.—Grain—Wheat dull; spot and month, 56@56¼c; March, 57@57¼c; May, 58¾@58⅞c; steamer No. 2 red, 53@53¼c. Receipts, 481,686 bu; stock, 728,162 bu; sales, 20,000 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 55@57c; do on grade, 53½@56½c. Corn steady; spot and month, 45@45⅛c; March, 45⅛@45¼c; May, 46⅞c bid; steamer mixed, 44@44⅛c. Receipts, 16,125 bu; stock, 552,550 bu; sales, 8,000 bu; Southern white corn, 45½@46c; do yellow, 45½@46½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western, 36@36½c; No. 2 mixed, 34@34½c. Receipts, 14,172 bu; stock, 231,588 bu. Rye dull and steady; No. 2, 55@57c. Receipts, 2,366 bu; stock, 34,405 bu. Ocean Grain Freights—Quiet, rates steady; steam to Liverpool per quarter, 2s ½d@2s ¾d February; corn for orders per quarter, 2s 9d@2s 10½d February.

Toledo, O., Feb. 4.—Grain—Wheat active, lower; No. 2 cash, February, 52c; May, 53⅞@53⅝c. Corn dull, easier; No. 2 mixed, 40½c; No. 2 yellow, 42c; No. 3 yellow, 41c. Oats quiet, steady; No. 2 mixed, 29¼c; No. 2 white, 32c. Rye dull; cash, 53c. Cloverseed—Lower, steadier; prime cash, February and March, $5.12½. Receipts—Wheat, 13,500 bu; corn, 16,500 bu; cloverseed, 200 bags. Shipments—Corn, 75,500 bu; cloverseed, 1,094 bags.

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TRIUMPH OF MELODY.

VERDI'S "FALSTAFF" MAKES A GREAT HIT AT NEW YORK.

Remarkable Orchestration and Sweet Lyric Measures Pervade the Opera, Which Is Replete with Interesting Action—Maurel and the Other Singers Do Notable Work—Resolution Rescinding Trolley Franchises Passed by Brooklyn Aldermen—Ocean Liner Overdue.

New York, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Verdi's latest work, "Falstaff," was produced at the Metropolitan Opera-House tonight for the first time in America before a numerous and brilliant audience and made a big hit. Victor Maurel, the famous French baritone, appeared in his original rôle of Falstaff. The opera was first performed in Milan Feb. 9, 1893, under the immediate direction of the composer. The librettist is Arrigo Boito, composer of "Mefistofele" and librettist of Verdi's "Otello." Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" has already been set to music by the German composer, Nicolai, for whom Mosenthal, the author of "Leah, the Forsaken," wrote the libretto. But Verdi felt a new setting in a wholly different style would not be amiss. The artistic excellence of his work justifies its existence. Boito has reduced the story to a succinct account of Falstaff's attempt to replenish his exhausted purse by gaining the love of Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page. The scene of his ducking from the basket and the scene of the fairy masquerade in Windsor Forest are the principal episodes of the fat knight's discomfiture. Boito's treatment reduces the action to six scenes in three acts, brings the incidents closer together, and keeps the action moving more briskly.

In setting this book to music Verdi has departed even further from the traditional forms of Italian opera than he did in "Otello." In that work the old operatic aria, which had been retained in a modernized shape in "Aida," had almost disappeared. In "Falstaff" it has quite disappeared. This does not mean that there are no passages of flowing and graceful melody. There are many of them and they are exquisitely beautiful and elevated in style. But they are not cast in the old song-form of the Neapolitan school. The greater part of the work, however, is pure musical dialogue with a rich and picturesque orchestral accompaniment. The dialogue is written in the advanced arioso style which is characteristic of Verdi's third period. It is eminently singable, yet it requires of the hearer for its correct appreciation a complete understanding of every line of the text, and it seems a pity therefore that the opera was not given in French, which would have been easier for the audience to follow than Italian. Chicagoans should prepare themselves for full enjoyment of this work by making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the libretto.

Scattered through this musical dialogue are concerted pieces of rare beauty and profound musical scholarship. The orchestra is handled in a somewhat Wagnerian manner, inasmuch as it is constantly illustrating and explaining the story. The chorus has very little to do, but that little is an essential part of the development of the story, and not a mere musical filling in. The gems of the work are Falstaff's speech, "You will be the ruin of me," his superbly written raillery at Bardolph's and Pistol's honor, taken from "Henry IV.," with its expressive staccato chords, the lovely lyric measures of Mrs. Ford's reading of Falstaff's letter, the unaccompanied quartet, which is a vocal scherzo of remarkable beauty, the finale of Act I., Sir John's "When I was a page to the Duke of Norfolk," the splendid soliloquy of Ford, "Is this a dream or a reality?" the finale of the basket scene, the minuet, and the solos of Fenton and Nanetta in the last scene.

The opera, on the whole, is the work of a fin de siecle Mozart. It differs in style and form from the works of the older master, but in spirit it is like his writing. From beginning to end the music glows with the fire of genius, sparkles with humor, and throbs with the vigor of undying youth. It is simply marvelous, as coming from the pen of a man of 80, who might better be expected to have exhausted his resources than to reveal such splendid fecundity of imagination. It is surely one of the master works of our time. The production tonight was admirable. Most of the scenery was new, and all of it was appropriate. Maurel's impersonation of the fat knight is a triumphant work of lyric art. In make-up, action, facial expression, and singing he fully sustained his reputation as the foremost baritone of the day. Sig. Campanini made a pronounced success of the rôle of Ford. Mme. Emma Ames was delightful, both in acting and singing, and Mme. Scalchi added to her laurels as Dame Quickly. Zelie de Lussan was a charming Nanetta, and the other parts were well filled by Mlle. de Vigne and Sig. Vanni, Rinaldini, and Nicolini. Sig. Mancinelli conducted and won hearty applause.

ACTION AGAINST THE BROOKLYN ROADS.

Aldermen Pass a Resolution for Revocation of Trolley Franchises.

New York, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The Brooklyn Board of Alderman did today precisely what the Executive committee of the trolley strikers said they would do—adopted the resolutions demanding the revocation of the franchises of the three objectionable trolley railroad companies of that city. The vote was 10 for and 8 against, the President of the board voting against the resolutions. The Aldermen did not apparently trouble themselves to go into the legal phases of the question, but just caught the ball that was tossed them by the strikers and passed it to the Mayor. That he will decline to sign is more than likely. There was a big demonstration of strikers in the vicinity of the City Hall while the Aldermanic action was being taken. From 8,000 to 10,000 people participated, but it was a well-ordered crowd, and shortly after the strikers' representatives had gone into the hall with the manifesto the gathering broke up gradually and peaceably.

President Benjamin Norton of the Atlantic Avenue railroad company was arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle in Brooklyn this afternoon charged with the violation of a United States statute in displaying United States mail signs on trolley cars that were not carrying mail. United States District Attorney Bennett appeared for the prosecution. Ex-Judge Morris, counsel for Mr. Norton, contended that the agreement of the company with the United States Government provided that they must be ready to carry mail on all trains or cars, and that while perhaps there might have been cars without mail actually on them, the cars when the sign was put on had been engaged in carrying mail.

In regard to the resolution passed by the Aldermen, Mayor Schieren said: "When this resolution comes before me Wednesday next in the regular way I will have something to say about it. I decline to say in advance what I shall do."

The strikers have issued a manifesto asking the public to take note of the orderly manner in which they conducted themselves at the City Hall, and denouncing the police for keeping them from assembling in the public square.

This afternoon Judge Gaynor handed down a decision on the application for a writ of mandamus against the Atlantic Avenue company. The application was made by James O'Connell, a mineral water bottler, who claims to have suffered great financial loss because the company has not operated its cars. Judge Gaynor allows the company twenty days in which to make answer before a Judge and jury. The decision follows closely the lines of Judge Gaynor's rulings in the previous application for mandamus.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The hearing on the application in behalf of the Brooklyn trolley strikers to annul the charter of the Brooklyn Heights company because of its failure to operate its line was resumed before Attorney-General Hancock today. A decision is not expected for several days.

STEAMSHIP LA GASCOGNE IS OVERDUE.

Anxiety Expressed in Some Quarters for the Safety of the Vessel.

New York, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The steamship La Gascogne of the French line, which sailed from Havre Jan. 26 and should have been at quarantine Sunday morning hasn't yet arrived nor has she been sighted off Fire Island up to midnight. The officers of the company assure callers that it is not unusual for a vessel to take nine days in crossing at this season. Agent Forge said today that he had no fears for the vessel's safety and that she is probably delayed by heavy weather. All the French line fleet have recently been overhauled with the idea of increasing their speed, and this fact coupled with the arrival of the Cunard steamer Aurania yesterday, on time, gives rise to fears on the part of some for the safety of the French boat. The Captain of La Gascogne is Satelli, who is not only experienced but an extremely careful and conservative commander, and he would not drive through a hurricane or any unusually bad weather in order to make time. The Gascogne is an iron and steel, four masted steamer of 7,395 tons, and was built in 1886. She has the most improved system of water-tight bulkheads, and has three steel decks. She has accommodation for about 600 first class, 300 second class, and 600 steerage passengers. Her crew and officers number about 120.

PLANS OF THE FOREIGN BOND SYNDICATE

$75,000,000 of the New Securities Are to Be Placed Abroad.

New York, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Rumor mongers were busy in Wall street today and stories of big and little bond issues were heard. Nothing officially was announced. The return of $550,000 in gold by Lazard Frères with no withdrawals cheered the Subtreasury officials. The syndicate composed of August Belmont & Co., and J. P. Morgan & Co. is arranging for an issue of $100,000,000 of 4 per cents. Under the plans of the syndicate as they stated this morning, $75,000,000 of the bonds will go abroad, mostly to the continent. A tacit understanding exists between the syndicate and the Presidents of the big banks in this city that the latter will take about $25,000,000 and pay gold for them into the Treasury. There is talk of a second issue of $100,000,000 of 4 per cents, to be contracted for by banks or syndicates all over the country and to be issued in monthly installments of $20,000,000 each from the 1st of March, or at the latest the 1st of April.

Several important factors have contributed to bring the local financiers into the deal. In the first place neither the Morgans nor the Belmonts have much gold here, and hence would have to draw on the banks, so that the latter would have to figure in the transaction some way. In the next place the Rothschilds, so it is stated, are just as anxious to have the local moneyed men in the deal as the latter are anxious to be in themselves.

FLORAL TRIBUTES TO THE DEAD LEADER

Fragrant Display Made at the Obsequies of Ward McAllister.

New York, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Ward McAllister's funeral was held today at Grace Church. His pew was piled high with flowers. An enormous number of floral offerings were received and most of these were piled in the chancel. Among them were seventy-five large wreathes of the choicest flowers. The services were scarcely over when a crowd made for the chancel. A woman in sealskin seized a big violet wreath near the altar and hid it under her cloak. She was compelled to return it. The flowers were all carried later to a hospital in which Mr. McAllister was interested. The pall-bearers were ex-Gov. Carroll of Maryland, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Frederick Sheldon, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward A. Post, E. Randolph Robinson, James A. Burden, James W. Gerard, J. F. Loubat, Bradley Martin, Byam K. Stevens, Sir Roderick Cameron, Frederick Diodate Thompson, and De Lancey Kane. The bells tolled and the "dead march from Saul" came in a volume of sound from trombones, French horns, and tubas with peculiar effect. Lander, who had presided at so many gay dances for Mr. McAllister at his own request, led his orchestra during the last scene. The body was placed in a receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery.

GREENHUT'S REMOVAL PLEASES THEM.

Wall Street Men Hear of It with Complete Satisfaction.

New York, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The news of the removal of Greenhut from the Distillers' receivership was received with complete satisfaction by Wall street. Henry Clews said: "Judge Grosscup showed that he is the kind of man to meet an emergency. He did a good thing in removing Greenhut. That's just the kind of a judiciary we want." As soon as the decision became known on the street Distilling and Cattle-Feeding stock went from 9 to 10¼ and then fell off a little.

It is not unlikely that charges of irregular conduct will be made against P. J. & A. E. Goodhart of this city, who are the Stock Exchange members of the firm of Goodhart & Co., and that Goodhart & Co. may be required to show their books to clear themselves of the charge of being accessory to Greenhut, particularly as clerks in the Goodhart office made the application to have Greenhut made receiver.

SAYS HE WAS HYPNOTIZED BY HIS WIFE.

Singular Allegations Made in a Suit to Recover $150,000.

New York, Feb. 4.—William Sumner Wyse alleges hypnotic influence as the basis of an action to recover $150,000 from his wife, which was called in the Superior Court today. Wyse was married in 1873, his wife being twenty years his junior. Domestic infelicity had marred his home life for several years. After one of their little differences Wyse alleges he transferred his entire property, valued at $150,000, to his wife, who then secured a separation. Six years ago Wyse brought suit to recover his property. His counsel says Wyse was induced to meet Mrs. Wyse and under her influence, which was almost hypnotic, signed a release, giving up all right and title to the property.

HEAVY LOSS TO A TALKATIVE FLORIST.

William Waldorf Astor Cancels the Order for Decorating His Wife's Grave.

New York, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The day after the funeral of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor the fact was published that Mr. Astor had ordered a blanket of lilies of the valley and violets to be placed on the grave in Trinity Cemetery every day for a year at a cost of $38,000. The order has been canceled. The florist said today that Mr. Astor became annoyed when the newspapers got hold of the story and that he drove around to the florist's store the day after the first publication and canceled his order. He would accept no explanation.

NOTES FROM THE EASTERN METROPOLIS.

Another Chapter in the Litigation Against the Tobacco Trust.

New York, Feb. 4.—Lawyer R. A. Lindabury, counsel for the American Tobacco company (of the tobacco trust), argued before Chancellor McGill in the Chancery Chambers at Jersey City today against allowing the State to file a supplementary bill to dissolve the company. The application is based on new evidence which has been discovered by the Attorney-General since he put in his original complaint to dissolve the company. The Judge reserved his decision.

Robert L. Cutting to Get $400,000.

Papers for the settlement of the contest of the will of Robert L. Cutting were submitted today to Surrogate Arnold for his approval. Ex-Surrogate Ransom, for Robert L. Cutting, the son, who was disinherited because he married Minnie Seligman, the actress, intimated that his client is to get about $400,000 of the estate of $1,500,000.

To Sail on the Ems.

The passenger list of the North German Lloyd steamer Ems for Southampton and Bremen tomorrow will include: Mr. Alexander Klein, Count and Countess Victor Sereny, Bernard Zwillinger, Chicago; H. Knost, Cincinnati; Charles Kropp, North Dakota; J. C. Waldeck, J. H. Waldeck, St. Louis.

Fruit Company Fails.

Matthew Edan & Co., dealers in fruits at No. 226 Washington street, have made an assignment to John Hills without preference. The liabilities are estimated at $150,000, with assets only slightly less. The failure is attributed to depression in trade and heavy losses on California raisins.

Gotham Gleanings.

The hearing of the Drayton divorce case, which was set for today in chancery chambers at Jersey City, has been postponed until next Monday.

Dr. Biggs, bacteriologist of the Health Board, said today the number of cases of diphtheria reported at his office had fallen off 25 per cent during the last three weeks. He believes that the anti-toxine treatment has brought about this improvement.

Imports and Exports.

America exports $972,861,376 worth of goods and imports only $746,786,398.

SOCIETY—AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. Charles P. Kellogg, No. 1923 Prairie avenue, gave a dance and cotillion last evening at 9 o'clock in the banquet hall of the Auditorium. The decorations were palms. Mrs. Kellogg was assisted in receiving by Miss Bertha Belden and Miss Pullman. Mrs. Kellogg wore white satin. Miss Belden received in white tulle and Miss Pullman wore nile green. The supper was served at 11 o'clock. The table decorations were masses of American beauties. Mrs. W. W. Kimball presided over the favor table. The ball opened with a quadrille. The cotillion was led by Adrian Honoré and Frederick Lamport. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. George Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh T. Birch, Charles Hamill, Adrian Honoré, Miss Margaret Erskine, Miss Anna Day, Miss Bertha Dibblee, Mr. and Mrs. Secor Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Lockwood Honoré, Franklin Remington, Frederick Keep, Huntington Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meeker, Harlow Higinbotham, John B. Kitchen, Miss Rosalie Sturgis, Miss Belle Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Willits, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ely, Mr. and Mrs. George Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. F. Meredyth Whitehouse, Frank Baird, Albert Erskine, C. R. Corwith, William Beale, Ellicott Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mr. and Mrs. John Edwin Doane, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Gorton, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Winston, Miss Florence Pullman, Miss Florence Fargo, Miss Cable, Miss Katherine Scudder, Miss Louise Hosmer, Miss Helen Sturgis, Miss Carrie McCormick, Miss Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Cramer, Miss Florence Higinbotham, Miss Fannie Cable, Miss Hubbard.

Mrs. W. W. Kimball, No. 1801 Prairie avenue, gave a dinner before the Kellogg cotillion at the Auditorium last evening, the guests going afterwards to the ball.

Mrs. J. J. Borland, No. 1611 Michigan avenue, gave a musicale yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The program was rendered by Mrs. Hess-Burr, Cesar Thompson, and Miss Estelle Torrey.

⁂

A banjo club has been formed at Northwestern University, Evanston. Three evenings each week are devoted to practice. The club is under the leadership of J. V. Hall.

The Bryant Circle met yesterday at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Talmadge, No. 1631 Hinman avenue, Evanston.

The Homer club of Evanston met yesterday with Mrs. Sanders on Benson avenue.

At a meeting of the Shakspearean club held last evening at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Wilber, No. 705 Hinman avenue, Evanston, the study of "Midsummer Night's Dream" was taken up. The study was under the direction of William Roundy.

Ex-Congressman E. S. Taylor delivered a lecture on "Napoleon" last evening at Redfield Hall, Evanston.

⁂

The women of Beecher Hall gave a reception last night to members of the University of Chicago. Those who received were: Prof. and Mrs. Angell, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Prof. and Mrs. F. J. Miller, and Dr. and Mrs. John Henry Barrows. Purple and white, the Beecher Hall colors, were hung about the reception rooms. Tea was served.

⁂

A reception will be tendered to Prof. and Mrs. Palmer this evening at Kelly Hall. The University Glee club will sing. Prof. and Mrs. Palmer will shortly depart for Europe on a year's vacation.

The Twentieth Century club will hold its thirty-sixth meeting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Norman B. Ream, No. 1901 Prairie avenue, next Monday evening. Prof. George Herbert Palmer of Cambridge, Mass., will speak upon "Intimations of Immortality in the Sonnets of Shakspeare."

John B. Sherman, in company with D. W. Burnham and wife, left Chicago yesterday for Egypt and the far East.

⁂

The Young Fortnightly club met yesterday afternoon at the Wellington.

AMUSEMENTS.

A superbly enacted climax at the close of the end of the third act—a climax that was illogical and even absurd, but nevertheless infused with one woman's passion—and the audience at Hooley's broke into cheers and called Miss Nethersole repeatedly before the curtain. It was another triumph for the young actress; it was a triumph of about two minutes, but it made that audience forget that it had been bored for nearly two hours. For "The Transgressor" is decidedly a failure. One does not remember when one has submitted to such an infliction as "The Transgressor" is, considered by itself as a play.

The object of the author was to protest against the law in England preventing a man from getting a divorce whose wife is hopelessly insane. The church and state are satirized together, but Americans cannot be much interested in such a foreign matter. In order to make a play the author imagines impossible premises, representing an honorable English gentleman secretly marrying a young woman while his own wife, supposed to be dead, is really in an asylum, where she has been immured for twenty years. One does not object to the theme, however, nor even to the strained premises if the author, Mr. A. W. Gattie, only told an interesting and actable story. The fact is, however, this author is inept; he is not able to construct a story dramatically; he cannot make his characters necessary to the action, and in fact does not provide any action of any kind for one hour and a half after the first curtain rises. Those who go to the theater about 10 o'clock will see all the important acting in five minutes that Miss Nethersole is called upon to do. She has to do the "I-am-yours-body-and-soul" act and fling herself into Maurice Barrymore's arms, and that is the essence of it all. There is a fourth act, but it is superfluous; it would be merciless to expect one who witnessed three acts of such a play to remain to witness a fourth.

The leading actress had to play the girlish, coquettish rôle she likes so much in Act I. She is secretly married and has to tease Maurice Barrymore, which she does with her charming ingenuousness. She has nothing to do to speak of in the second act, and until she comes out in a white satin dinner gown, décolleté, at the close of Act III. she is hardly in evidence. Her first entrance early in the play was a mistake, showing how unsophisticated she is about certain details of her art. She is preceded by a Scotch collie which bounds on the boards, distracting the attention of the audience. It does worse: the real dog makes the persons on the stage unreal. Where all are simulating the one thing that does not simulate breaks the illusion—is a discord in the harmony. One of the charms of Miss Nethersole is that her acting is childlike in its innocent instinctiveness; one would be sorry to say her permitting such an incident as this was childish. Her art is seen at a disadvantage in this play; for, though she enacts an illogical situation with as much sensibility as she invests a truly pathetic one, the spectator's emotions must be held in restraint by his common sense, and he is never carried away except in the one climax wherein, as one acknowledged, Miss Nethersole was irresistible.

Mr. Barrymore acted carefully as the utterly impossible husband, but it must have been an ungrateful task. Mr. Barton Hill used his stereotyped tones and gestures. One of the latter has been repeated so often and is so offensive that one must formally enter a protest. Every time that Mr. Hill has occasion to sit down he parts his coat-tails with a dignified flourish. Gentlemen never do this trick, Mr. Hill; only "gents." Mr. Grant Stewart's curate was lugubrious, recalling the reverend hero of "The Private Secretary." That excellent actress, Mrs. E. J. Phillips, was given a caricature to play in Mrs. Woodville and made it as nearly human as was possible. What passes for comedy has no connection that one sees with the so-called plot; indeed, much of the conversation supposed to be serious has little or no bearing on the matter in hand. It is to be hoped that the divorce laws of England will be amended shortly if they be made the excuse of inflicting such bad plays as "The Transgressor" on Americans.

⁂

Mr. Richard Mansfield's effort to secure for Napoleon Bonaparte a place among the dramatic representations of great historial personages is to be regarded more in the light of an interesting curiosity than an attempt at playwriting. As the bill announced, it is really not a play at all, but a series of five dramatic tableaux, which unfold, in panoramic order, five great incidents in the French Emperor's career, beginning with Tilsit, when he was in the flower of his ambition and power, and ending with the mournful picture of his captivity and death on St. Helena. Lorimer Stoddard is named as the author and originator of the scenes, although the fine artistic skill of the actor is to be discerned in the arrangement, particularly where it affects the leading character. The production as it was given last night at the Grand Opera-House was both interesting and disappointing—interesting for the few situations of true dramatic force in which Napoleon is represented more happily than he has ever been before on the stage and disappointing because the character having been so nearly realized by Mr. Mansfield a dramatist could not be found capable of representing it in sustained action.

It is peculiarly fitting that to Mr. Mansfield should be intrusted what has been the fruitless task of creating a stage Napoleon. No other actor in this country today combines so well the elements of dramatic vigor, good taste, and depth of perception to realize a rôle which has always proved itself to be beyond the limits of the stage. Napoleon is too nearly of today, too nearly a living reality to admit of the illusion of the boards, a character too many-sided to fall reasonably within the grasp of any actor. Yet Mr. Mansfield, in selecting moments of historical and sentimental importance from his life, has been able in a measure to offer the illusion and then retreat from it before the task grows beyond his grasp. Physically, it would seem that he was not suited for the impersonation, as his features do not conform to the features of the Emperor and his stature is too great. But the actor's skill in make-up comes easily to his aid, and except in the matter of height the resemblance is remarkable. The features are fairly true, the stoop shoulders, the meditating attitude while in repose, the deliberate walk are all excellently counterfeited.

It would be well if so much could be said for the members of the supporting company. Except for the Prince Talleyrand of D. H. Harkins, perhaps for the King Frederick of Prussia of William Harcourt, the Countess Walenska of Miss Katherine Grey, and remotely the Queen Louisa of Prussia of Miss Beatrice Cameron, the remainder of the cast was as unable to represent the royalty of the end of the eighteenth century as most actors have been to represent Napoleon. A juvenile actor was a most unfortunate spectacle laboring with the dignity of the Emperor of all the Russias and a half a dozen obscure mummers who might have played small walking parts were disastrous to the illusion woven about the Emperor's military suite. The women in the cast except in the instances mentioned were particularly unsatisfactory.

The tableaux were excellent from a scenic point of view, approaching close to the melodramatic in their exposition, but short enough, as has been mentioned, to sustain the illusion. The first was Napoleon's tent at Tilsit, and it contained the famous interviews between Napoleon and the King of Prussia in one instance and Napoleon and Queen Louisa of Prussia in the second. The second was the throne room at Fontainbleau after Napoleon's return from Moscow. It opened feebly, but ended forcibly with the Emperor defying his treacherous Marshals and the people of France. The third scene at Elba contained a forcible climax for which extreme dramatic license was taken with historical fact, and the fourth, the night before Waterloo, was the strongest of all. It represented the camp at night with the widely known incident of Napoleon standing guard for the sleeping soldier, and in the unfolding of the Emperor's doubts and hopes embraced much forcible dialogue. The final scene of the Emperor's death on St. Helena was an impressive, tragic picture and a fine effort on Mr. Mansfield's part. The audience accepted the piece curiously. It was reserved during the opening scenes, but warmed to distinct enthusiasm as the tableaux progressed. Tonight the first presentation in Chicago of Bernard Shaw's satirical comedy, "Arms and the Man," will be given.

⁂

Miss Russell made her reappearance last evening at the Chicago Opera-House for the first time since her notably long engagement of the Exposition season. No better selection could have been made for the occasion than Offenbach's "Grand Duchess," which maintains its charm undiminished, and with the additional gain through contrast with contemporary work. The clarity of the plan on which Offenbach's productions are made is one of the main reasons of their perennial freshness. There is no retarding of the action, its progress is as clear and uninterrupted as the gayety of the music. The present production of the "Grand Duchess" is one of both unusual elaborateness and taste. With such surroundings and with the style of costumes allowed Miss Russell was at an admirable advantage. Her appearance in the first act, when she makes her entrance in a sleigh drawn by ponies, and in the second in the court scene was radiant. Especially was this the case in the latter instance, when she wore a gown of rose-colored velvet and white satin. Her songs, "I Dote on the Military," and the saber song in the first act, as well as the "Say to Him" in the second, were particularly the occasion of encores. If she still strains her voice, as always, her throat and constitution withstand it excellently well and as possibly no other singer could. There is gain in the finish of her work. If more action might readily be demanded she is always a picture, and of a picture surely nothing more in the way of action could be awaited than that it should suggest it. Particularly when the picture is as beautiful as that made by Miss Russell as the Grand Duchess. There was a note of resentment in her voice when she announced to the Prince her indifference to the newspapers which betrayed a gleam of feeling stronger than in some other of the lines. The foundation would not seem as remote as the woes of her Grace of Gerolstein when the New York reception of the returning "Queen of Brilliants" is recalled. The cast employed in the support contains several singers more recently heard here than Miss Russell. Miss Annie Myers was bright and spirited as Wanda, and Digby Bell and Hallen Mostyn contributed to the humor of the scene, although the Gen. Boum of the latter is capable of quite a deal of improvement. The least satisfactory of the cast was Hubert Wilke in the important rôle of Fritz, which, quite aside from the requirement of voice as a factor in singing, was made unintelligible through a remarkable accent. Miss Suzanna Leonard was the Iza and Miss Ada Dare the Olga. The chorus was fully in accord with the general order of the production, and the orchestra augmented.

⁂

The down-town theaters had no new plays to offer Sunday night, and this fact and the abnormal state of the weather combined to reduce audiences to a minimum. The only element of novelty which showed itself in the attractions running regularly in town was a series of living pictures which was added to the burlesque "1492" at the Columbia. As copies of Bouguereau and various other artists they proved to be superior to other series which have been seen in Chicago from time to time, although they are restricted by the limits which render all such attempts sorry imitations. At McVicker's James A. Herne's beautiful drama, "Shore Acres," began its second week before an audience which was not encouraging in its size. It will be a sad commentary upon the intelligence and taste of Chicago audiences if they do not awaken to the true worth of Mr. Herne's play, which yields second place to no other realistic American drama of recent years. "A Gaiety Girl" at the Chicago Opera-House finished what proved to be a profitable engagement and began its journey to Australia, which will be interrupted only by short visits to Milwaukee and San Francisco. Miss Camille D'Arville in "Madeleine" entered upon her final week at the Schiller before one of the largest audiences which assembled down-town. The hold upon the public which this opera still maintains is rather remarkable.

⁂

A début out of the usual order was made in the arena of the Royal English Circus Sunday evening when Miss Rose Dockrill, daughter of the equestrian director of the circus, made her first appearance as a professional rider. She proved to be a pretty, graceful young girl and an excellent equestrienne, devoid of the affected and stilted mannerisms common to her profession. She was not entirely at ease at the outset, but before her specialty was finished she seemed at home on the broad back of the horse she rode. She attempted little, but performed that little well. Miss Georgie Dean Spaulding, for many years a Chicago favorite, met with prolonged applause in her harp and Swiss bell solos, and Caicedo, the wire walker, and McPhee and Hill, horizontal bar experts, made favorable impressions. The ring costumes at the circus once again have undergone complete change.

⁂

Joseph Murphy began a week's engagement in his familiar Irish dramas at the Haymarket Theater Sunday evening under auspices which were decidedly favorable. It is to be noted that the people whom Mr. Murphy attracts are not regular playgoers; they are a special class to whom he alone appeals, just as a few years ago "Uncle Tom's Cabin" controlled its own class of audiences. The play was "Shaun Rhue," and Mr. Murphy again enacted the rôle of Larry Donovan in the sterling manner in which it was recently given at Hooley's. One of the most efficiently enacted rôles in the play was that of Poor Little Tim, which was sympathetically presented by Miss Emma Italia. Her use of the dialect was as peculiar to Ireland as if it had sprung direct from Irish soil. Harry Garrein, W. T. Sheehan, Miss Rebecca Warren, and others were seen again in familiar characters. Wednesday afternoon and evening and Thursday evening "The Donough" will be presented.

⁂

The outlying combination theaters failed to bring forward any strictly new plays this week, although the bills presented Sunday have all enjoyed recognition as novelties on the down-town stages at various times in the past. "The County Fair," as Neil Burgess used to play it, had a revival at Havlin's and "The Country Circus," involving a regular circus ring with arena specialties and an ingenious circus procession, came to life again at the Alhambra. Denman Thompson and George Ryer's melodrama, "The Two Sisters," was revived at the Academy and Gus Heege, the Swedish actor, performed "Yon Yonson" at the Lincoln, where it will remain a week. The lumbermen's quartet is a popular feature in the last named play.

Notes of the Theaters.

The bill for the closing performance of Miss Nethersole's engagement at Hooley's will be "Romeo and Juliet."

The fourth in the series of popular organ concerts will take place at the Auditorium this evening. Wilhelm Middleschulte, assisted by Miss Ida Fitzhugh, will give the program.

"The White Crook" is back at Sam T. Jack's Opera-House, with Miss Nettie Von Bieg as the leader of the cast. The specialty list includes Florence Townsend, the dancer, Kelly and Ashby, and a dozen others.

The best features of the all-day bill at the Casino this week are Stirk and Zeno, the daring aerialists, who were seen a short time ago at the Royal English Circus. There are many other additions to the long bill, which comprises fifty-one separate entries.

The prices of seats at the Alhambra Theater have been reduced. Hereafter chairs on the lower floor will range between 50 and 75 cents, in the balcony between 25 and 50 cents, while the gallery will sell for 15 cents. At the matinée 50 cents will be the highest price charged.

The new United States (formerly Empire) Theater, on West Madison street, opened Sunday under its new management. Its continuous performance will hereafter contain a melodrama. "The Ticket of Leave Man" was enacted as the opening bill, which also contained a long list of varieties.

"The Political Woman," which Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will produce in Boston for the first time next week, is said to have been written by Comyns Carr, the manager of the Comedy Theater in London. The play is announced as the work of a "young author," which is an evidence both of Mr. Carr's modesty and managerial policy.

Carrie Turner's company, which was seen in this city late in the fall in "The Crust of Society," disbanded at the close of last week in Kansas City just as it was about to have presented Sutton Vane's "Under Compulsion." Internal dissension is said to have been the immediate cause of the trouble, although it is known that the company's business has not been profitable. Manager Stirling, who was directing the tour, is in Chicago.

PLATT'S NAME HOOTED IN MEETING.

Dr. Parkhurst Speaks and Refers Pointedly to Bossism and Chicago.

New York, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The anti-Platt mass-meeting of the united reformers at Cooper Union this evening was huge. When Mr. Carter had to name Mr. Platt there was a storm of hooting. The resolutions adopted urged the passage by the Legislature of the power-of-removal bill and the Police Justices bill, and protested against the passage of the Lexow police bill. The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst was among the speakers. At one point in his remarks he said: "Mr. Platt has criticised me as being a boss. Authority should not be confined to a few, but each citizen should be inspired with his own responsibility. I was in Chicago a week ago and it is interesting to know how carefully they are watching us. A gentleman said to me there that he did not know it was worth while for Chicago to do anything along our line of reform, as we had thrown off one boss and were now bending our necks to the yoke of another. He thought Chicago had better remain where she was."

STEALS DR. BRISTOL'S LECTURES.

Montana Clergyman Helps Himself to a Chicago Man's Brains.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—A profound sensation was caused here today by a local paper's exposition of the fact that the Rev. William Rollins of the Mountain View Methodist Church, the most fashionable church in the city, who has been giving a series of very learned Sunday evening sermons, has been appropriating without credit a series of lectures delivered by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol in Chicago and by him published in book form. The lectures of Mr. Rollins and those from Dr. Bristol's book were published side by side and the identical words appeared in both. Dr. Bristol's lectures were published under the title, "Providential Epochs," and are entitled "The Renaissance," "The Reformation," "The Discovery of America," and "The Settlement of Our Country." The Rev. Mr. Rollins called his lectures "The Revival of Learning," "The Reformation," "The Discovery of America," and "America's Pioneers."

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1895.
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HARTFORD, CONN.
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JANUARY 1, 1895.

Cash Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reinsurance Reserve	2,327,260.88
Outstanding Losses	523,579.68
NET SURPLUS	737,217.51
Total Assets	$5,588,058.07

COMPARATIVE TABLE:

1894.		1895.
$2,000,000.00	Capital	$2,000,000.00
2,163,093.85	Reserve	2,327,260.88
383,503.73	Losses	523,579.68
712,195.93	Surplus	737,217.51
$5,429,793.51	Assets	$5,588,058.07

The Business of 1894:

Net Cash Income	$3,710,812.87
Losses and Expenses	3,393,417.66

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POSTAGE.

Pages.	Domestic	Domestic, with art supplement.	Foreign	Foreign, with art supplement.
8, 10, 12	1 cent	..	2	..
16, 20	2 cents	..	3	..
[illegible]	2 cents	..	4	4
[illegible]	3 cents	3	4	5
[illegible]	3 cents	3	5	5
[illegible]	3 cents	3	5	6
[illegible]	3 cents	3	6	6
[illegible]	3 cents	4	7	7
[illegible]	4 cents	4	7	7
Over [illegible]	4 cents	4	8	8

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1895.

In the case of a reported Chinese victory it is always best to wait for the postscript.

Let us hope the troubles of the whisky trust will not drive President Greenhut to drink.

In addition to Congress President Cleveland may have ex-Queen Liliuokalani on his hands in a few days.

Secretary Carlisle sees a rainbow with $22,568,028 at the foot of it. He is prepared to name the odd cents also if anybody is particular about it.

Since it has been decided by the Agricultural bureau that the peanut is a bean the last barrier between Massachusetts and Virginia would seem to be broken down.

It is reported the Rev. Sam Jones is about to publish his sermons in book form. A volume of Mr. Jones' sermons, suitably expurgated, might be read with much profit.

According to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* "nobody thinks it worth while even to talk about Altgeld any more." But people cannot entirely forget him for about two years yet.

Col. Bob Ingersoll, who is to lecture in Charleston, S. C., this evening on Shakspeare, gets a little free advertising from the *News and Courier*. According to that paper the Colonel goes about the country charging a high admission fee for a very poor show.

The London correspondent of the *Financial Chronicle* says "it is obvious that the reconstructed banks in Australia are not earning the 4½ per cent they have undertaken to pay on their deposits." If that be true there is room for more bank troubles in Australia, and the room will be all the greater the longer the unsatisfactory conditions referred to are allowed to continue.

Prices were firmer in Wall street yesterday. There was a weak opening on the local exchange, but good support strengthened quotations. Sterling rates are heavy on the prospect of the sale of bonds abroad. New York exchange sold at 50 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were dull and without special feature. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅛ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye firm, barley firm, flaxseed 1@2 cents lower, pork 10 cents lower, lard 2½ cents lower, and ribs 5 cents lower.

The stocks of grain in Chicago elevators and afloat last Saturday evening were 27,013,000 bushels of wheat, 5,604,000 bushels of corn, 1,995,000 bushels of oats, 124,000 bushels of rye, and 31,000 bushels of barley. Total, 34,767,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 30,280,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 83,376,000 bushels of wheat, 12,720,000 bushels of corn, 7,683,000 bushels of oats, 404,000 bushels of rye, and 1,796,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 1,289,000 in wheat and larger by 66,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 371,000 bushels.

The Drainage Trustees will ask the Legislature for authority to levy for three years a tax of 1½ per cent instead of the present tax of one-half of 1 per cent. They are confident that the additional amount of money this will give them will enable them to complete the work from Robey street to Joliet. It ought to do so. This additional taxation will come hard on those who pay the taxes, but the authority asked for ought to be granted for the limited period mentioned. It will cost more to let the work drag for lack of money than to push it through to completion. Judging from the expressions of surprise and pleasure of those members of the Legislature who examined the drainage channel last week there will be no great amount of opposition to granting the request of the trustees.

The capture of Wei-Hai-Wei, the great Chinese naval depot on the northeast coast of the Shantung Peninsula, has aroused the enthusiasm in Japan which might have been expected, for, added to the capture of that other naval depot, Port Arthur, China has received another crushing blow. The remnant of the Chinese fleet, which was so badly defeated at the Yalu River, was in the Wei-Hai-Wei harbor, and among the vessels were two of the finest in that navy. Whether these vessels were captured or whether they escaped in the night does not yet appear. The most important result of this brilliant victory is that it opens the way to Pekin by making it possible for the Japanese to land anywhere they please on the North China coast.

The forthcoming Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta will have some strong attractions in the way of popular amusements. Hagenbeck's wild animal arena has a concession and Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show is negotiating for a place within the grounds. A concession has also been let to some theatrical managers for a vaudeville theater which will have an orchestra, specialty performers, and living pictures. Another interesting feature of the exposition is the enthusiasm displayed by the colored people. Both the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute and the famous Industrial School at Tuskegee, Ala., conducted by Booker T. Washington, have made applications for space and will exhibit some of the best work of the race. From every point of view the exposition seems to be having a vigorous and healthy boom.

Gov. Altgeld, in his interview as to the money received from the Lincoln National Bank, says:

The ancients had a fable about a man who threw meat to some dogs and the dogs were pleased. They looked into his face and smiled. They wagged their tails and they licked his hands, but when he ceased throwing meat to them they became fierce, and turned on him and devoured him. Now these excellent gentlemen may do the same, but while I am Governor the public funds of the State will draw interest.

The fable throws no special light on the alleged removal of Treasurers or the business with the Lincoln bank. These matters are explained in other parts of the interview. The fable is specially significant as showing the canine estimation in which the Governor holds those of his party to whom he has been throwing meat. Will the dogs relish it—not the meat, but the estimation?

THE CORPORATIONS WANT A REVISED CONSTITUTION.

The senior Democratic organ says that "corporate influence is solidly arrayed against the proposed constitutional convention." It warns the legislators that they "will be held to a strict accountability if they permit the corporations to thwart the almost universal demand for a more modernly contrived organic code." It asserts that "agents of the corporations are insidiously trying to make the legislators believe that the existing demand for a new and broader State Constitution is premature," and in conclusion it says that—

The corporations have reasons for opposing a constitutional convention. The present Constitution, now a quarter of a century old, gives them nearly everything they want and what is lacking in direct protection of monopolistic interests has been construed in their favor by a long series of Supreme Court opinions that leave nothing more to be desired.

The senior Democratic organ does not seem to be aware that it is attacking its friends and that the corporations began working years before it did for the "revision" of the Constitution. That paper is a fresh young convert to the proposition to rip up the organic law, or it would not assail its most active allies.

The resolution relative to the calling of a constitutional convention introduced by Senator Needles states in one of its numerous whereases that "the extraordinary amounts of capital invested in railroads, commercial and manufacturing enterprises all demand legislation which cannot be had under our present Constitution" because of its "too restrictive provisions." This is what the corporations have been saying for years. Two years ago and on other occasions the ablest lawyers whom they could get made their appearance at Springfield and argued before committees of the General Assembly in behalf of a convention and a new Constitution. They spoke bitterly of "iron-bound clauses and inflexible provisions" which interfered with their clients and they lauded the Constitution of 1848, under which the Legislature could do whatever it chose for the benefit of corporations.

The railroads and various other corporations are not pleased with the present Constitution, partly because they are subject to regulations which are irksome and partly because a street railway company cannot go to the Legislature and have its franchises extended for three-quarters of a century. A railroad cannot go there and secure a gift of the Lake-Front. A gas company cannot go there and get special privileges.

If the power were placed in the hands of these corporations which are said to be fighting a constitutional convention they would have a new Constitution in force today, and it would be as "liberal" a one as the ablest corporation lawyer could draft. The corporations are as eager as the taxeaters and the boodlers are to have a new organic law, and they will be much amused by this allegation that "their influence is solidly arrayed against the proposed convention."

The senior Democratic organ says it is for a convention. Then it should state specifically why it is for one instead of appealing to members of the Legislature to vote for a convention on the untrue ground that the naughty corporations are opposed to it. It should state in detail the various things which ought to be done, which a majority of the people want to have done, but which cannot be done until the Constitution is changed. And then it should explain why those changes, if desirable, cannot be made by amendments as well as through a convention. But whether it does that or not it should not repeat that cock-and-bull story about the corporations being for the present Constitution. They are and long have been against it, and have worked assiduously for its "revision."

ALTGELD AS A BORROWER.

The Governor of Illinois says in an interview printed in yesterday's paper:

No Treasurers have been removed from the Lincoln and Anna asylums. Nor is there a word of truth in this talk: if you will think a moment you will see the absurdity of it. If I wanted to use public funds I would not have ordered all of the surplus in the possession of the various institutions turned into the State Treasury. These funds were in the hands of men whose appointment I could control and all of whom were friendly. But I refused to use a cent of the State's money and ordered every dollar turned back into the Treasury, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. I did borrow $5,000, not of Foley, but of the Lincoln National Bank, in which Foley has only $10,000 of stock, the bank being practically owned and controlled by a man who is a strong Republican. The loan drew 6 per cent interest, was for only forty days, and was on first-class security, upon which I had borrowed from Chicago banks before. It was purely a business transaction, such as any man might have with a bank.

The facts connected with the "resignations" of the two Treasurers appear to be as follows: About the middle of November the Superintendent of the Anna asylum was called to Springfield by the Governor. On his return he went to the Anna bank, where the hospital funds were deposited, and tried to borrow from that bank $10,000 for the Governor on his note with Unity Building stock as security. The loan was refused on the ground that the amount was too large and the value of the security unknown. Toward the close of the year the Governor ordered the balance of $81,000 to the credit of the asylum to be turned into the State Treasury. Thereupon the Treasurer resigned, according to his statement, because the Governor requested him to, or, according to the Governor's story, because he would not serve as Treasurer after the balances were withdrawn unless he had a salary.

On the 1st of December application was made to the President of the Lincoln National Bank, who was Treasurer of the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, and who had State funds on deposit in his bank, for a loan from the bank of $10,000 on the Governor's note, with Unity Building stock as collateral. After some discussion $5,000 was loaned. The Treasurer had on deposit at that time $18,000 of the funds of the institution, and it is alleged by some that the application for a loan received consideration solely on account of that fact. When the note came due an extension of time was asked on half of it, which the bank refused to grant. So the note was paid. Shortly thereafter the trustees of the institution were ordered to put their funds in the local bank which would pay the most on daily balances, and to appoint a Treasurer satisfactory to the bank which made the highest bid. They did so. The bank with which the old Treasurer was connected did not make the highest bid and he was replaced by another man.

The Governor has not been charged with borrowing or trying to borrow State funds. So it was unnecessary for him to say that he "refused to use a cent of the State's money." No fault can be found with him for ordering the unexpended balances of the Anna asylum to be turned into the Treasury, or for endeavoring to get the most he could for the State on the deposits of the Lincoln asylum. But he has nothing to say in the way of excuse for the bad taste he displayed, or, rather, the gross impropriety of which he was guilty in attempting to borrow from banks in which State funds were deposited by his subordinates, and in the Anna case of using the superintendent of the asylum as his go-between. It is not the business of physicians in charge of lunatic asylums to negotiate loans for the Governor.

Few will believe that the Governor would have gone to a bank in Anna or in Lincoln for accommodation if State funds had not been deposited in them. The most natural course for him to pursue as "a business-man" would be to borrow at Chicago, where the value of the collateral he offered was well understood, or at Springfield, which has several banks with abundant capital, and where he himself resides.

A person of delicate sensibilities who wanted to borrow would be unwilling to make application to a bank whose President was the custodian of State funds and who in that capacity had deposited money in that bank. A Governor scrupulous to avoid even the faintest semblance of impropriety would have reflected that a loan made under such circumstances might be made under a sort of quasi-duress—that the unwillingness of the Treasurer to disoblige a man under whom he held an office might overcome the scruples of the President. A bank which was the depository of State funds out of which it made a profit might be unwilling to refuse the application of the Governor for fear a refusal might mean the loss of those profits. There are many things a business-man can do which it might not be proper for a Governor to do when he goes a-borrowing.

It may be that the Governor has applied to only two of the banks which hold the funds of State institutions. Or he may have applied to other banks which were more accommodating. Perhaps he has no objection to stating whether he has asked others for loans. But if he has done so in only two instances that is two too many. It may be that the "resignations" of the two Treasurers had nothing to do with the course of the banks with which they were connected. Admitting all that to be so, nevertheless the Governor did something no man in his position should have permitted himself to do and which no man jealous of his own honor would dream of doing.

The difference between using State funds and borrowing from a bank which has on deposit State funds which are subject to a certain extent to the control of the would-be borrower, the loan being made chiefly if not exclusively because such funds are deposited there, is clear enough to a lawyer. There is nothing illegal about asking for and receiving the loan. But gentlemen who wish to keep their reputations free from the shadow of suspicion do not act as the Governor has acted.

AGAINST THE POOLING BILL.

The Peoria Board of Trade, "whose members handle annually a vast amount of the products of the farm," has adopted resolutions—

Most emphatically protesting against the passage of the so-called Patterson railroad pooling bill in its present form or in any form giving authority to the railroads of the country to form pools or combinations, or in other words trusts, believing said bill one of the most dangerous that has been up for consideration for many years.

The board is of the opinion that the bill to legalize pooling is contrary to public policy and not in the interest of the people but exclusively in that of the roads, and that if it were passed the people would be deprived of "the benefits of railroad competition to which they are fairly and justly entitled."

Last year prior to the time when The Tribune had shown what the consequences of the passage of the bill would be a number of commercial organizations were coaxed by railroad representatives into coming out in favor of it. They were told and believed that the legalization of pooling would be for the benefit of trade in general and of the small shippers in particular. Since this paper has explained that the passage of this bill would not put a stop to discriminations, but would result in a general advance of rates so that worthless stocks might become dividend-paying, there have been no indorsements of this bill by commercial bodies. Those organizations are beginning now to petition against its adoption.

A copy of these Peoria resolutions will be sent to Senator Cullom. It is to be hoped he will read and heed them. They express the mature and final judgment of intelligent Illinoisans who have studied this question thoroughly. It is true that Senator Cullom has just been reelected for a six years' term, and that no vote he may cast, no matter how distasteful it may be to his constituents, can affect his tenure of office. But he ought not to disregard the request of the citizens of his State that he vote against a measure which they have become convinced will be extremely prejudicial to the interests of the people. They believe in railroad competition. Their Senator should not vote to deprive them of it.

THE GROUND HOG LEGEND.

Last Saturday was recognized by many people as "ground hog day." It is an old-fashioned notion that on the second day of February in each year the ground hog leaves his winter burrow to look around him in the outer air. If he sees his shadow he goes back for a stay of another six weeks in his hibernating quarters, while if he does not see his shadow he remains outside, because instinctively satisfied that winter is over. Of course it is understood that much of what is said and written about this alleged annual reconnaissance is in playful mood and yet there is no doubt that some people do believe the story as well as attach importance to the idea that the character of the weather on ground hog day is an indication of conditions for the next few weeks.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has an entertaining article on this subject, but seems unable to see why Feb. 2 should have been chosen, seeing that date is neither the middle of the winter season nor the end of it. But the day marks the lapse of six weeks since Dec. 22, which was the average date for the winter equinox at the beginning of this century and will be the average date for it in the early part of the next century. Possibly this is the reason for the choice of date, as the remaining part of the winter lacks two days of seven weeks, and a good many people have an idea that the seasons begin with the months which contain the dates of the equinoxes and solstices. On the last named theory the second day of February witnesses the expiration of about two thirds of the winter instead of a little less than half of it. The other part of the idea must be based upon experience of the fact that clear weather in winter is generally cold weather, and we know the reason very much better than did our ancestors. It is that a sky free from clouds permits a relatively rapid cooling of the earth and water beneath it, clouds acting the part of a blanket in preventing radiation of heat into the upper regions of the atmosphere. So a clear day in or near midwinter does not hold out the prospect for warmer weather, and if the ground hog be sufficiently sensible to note the fact he may be wise enough to go back to his burrow and await in sleep the approach of the vernal equinox.

The *C.-J.* suggests what is very probable, that the ground hog legend is only an adaptation of a much older one with respect to Candlemas, so called because of the number of candles used on the altars of the Catholic church in celebrating the purification of the Virgin Mary, which festival falls on Feb. 2. It was long ago observed that a clear and bright Candlemas is a sign that more winter has to come, while if it be cloudy and rainy it is a sign that winter is over. This idea came from England to the United States, but the British climate is quite severe and often is noted for the bitterest weather of the winter after this date. So it may be that the notion was borrowed from another country where a milder climate prevails, and it is not unlikely that it may be traced to Italy, which not only is the mother home of the Catholic Church, but also the country in which under pagan domination February was the month of purification, and the Latin word "Februare" signifies "to purify." This mode of reasoning on the subject may be interesting enough to some mortals, but it would not help the poor ground hog if he should make a mistake in his forecast and thus be misled into selling or pawning his winter overcoat while he still has several weeks of bitter weather in front of him.

ARBITRATION ON INTER-STATE RAILWAYS.

After looking very suspiciously for a time at the bill drafted by Attorney-General Olney to provide for the arbitration of controversies between railroads engaged in inter-State commerce and their employés the labor leaders have come to the conclusion that when amended in some respects it will not be a bad measure. Consequently the Committee on Labor of the House has reported back the bill in a modified form, with a recommendation that it pass. Nothing will be done with it, however, at this time.

Mr. Olney wanted an award when made to stand good for two years, the questions settled by the award not to be raised during that time. He thinks the certain assurance that there will be peace for two years will be of the greatest value to the roads and to the employés. But the labor leaders think that too long a time, and they propose to substitute one year therefor.

The Attorney-General put in his bill a provision to the effect that—

Whenever a controversy between a carrier subject to this act and its employés shall be of such nature and magnitude as to prevent or obstruct or threaten to prevent or obstruct the operation of its railroad or any substantial part thereof, and thereby to inflict or threaten to inflict upon the localities and communities and general public served by such carrier great and irreparable injury, the Attorney-General of the United States if satisfied that such controversy cannot be adjusted by mediation, conciliation, or arbitration—may file a bill to have the road put in the hands of a receiver till the controversy is settled. The railroad company, its employés, and all corporations or individuals aiding or abetting the latter are to be made parties to the bill. The court in which the bill is filed is given full jurisdiction, and it may issue orders or decrees "to protect and conserve the public interests involved, and to secure the use and operation of the road and property in aid and promotion thereof."

This provision does not suit the labor men at all. They foresee some case like that of last summer, where there can be no arbitration because the roads will say there is nothing to arbitrate, though the employés may claim there is. Then in the event of a strike marked by the features which accompany railroad strikes usually, the Attorney-General can take the road out of the hands of its President and directors and place it in those of a court, which will under the law have unquestioned power to tell the strikers to keep their hands off and not interfere with the receiver in his management of affairs. The chiefs of "organized labor" are not ready for that. As for the railroads, they have kept very quiet about the entire subject. Probably they are so taken up with the bill for the legalizing of pooling that they have no time to think of anything else.

If this bill were to pass in its modified form there would be cases where either the roads or their employés would refuse to arbitrate and where mediation or conciliation would be of no avail. Thus there would be contingencies which are not provided for. Nevertheless, the measure would be productive of good. There would be some disputes settled by the arbitrators provided for and the community would be relieved to some extent from the losses and annoyances it is subjected to by reason of these railroad controversies.

THE SHRINKAGE IN PRICES.

Figures published in the London *Economist* for Great Britain and in the *Tribune* of New York for that city show the changes in the average prices of commodities during the two and a quarter years that have elapsed since our last Presidential election. Taking 100 as the basis for October, 1892, the average of prices in England rose to 103.9 a year later, which at least in part may be ascribed to British expectations of benefit to follow the election of a President and Congress pledged to a free trade policy for this country. For January, 1894, the index price fell to 101.4, and from that point it gradually declined to 93.5 for last December, rising slightly to 93.6 for January of this year.

The average of prices in New York sank from 100 in October, 1892, to 98.8 a year later and 96.1 in January, 1894. The prospect of "freer" trade acted in the contrary direction here to its influences in the British isles. The average fell to 92.1 for last April and reacted to 92.8 for July. There was a reaction to 93.7 for October, which may be attributed to the discovery here that the new tariff was not quite so obnoxious as that proposed in the Wilson bill. But the slight improvement of tone did not last long. The price average again turned downward, and for the last month it was only 90.9 for New York, the decline since the election of November, 1892, having been 9 per cent, or one-eleventh part of the figure for the month preceding that election.

This may be regarded as a distinct gain to the purchasing classes, since it enabled them to buy as much with $10 as they had to pay $11 for in 1892. But this supposed advantage, conferred by Democratic rule, has been achieved at a fearful cost to the people as a whole, and especially to the producing classes. According to recent investigations by Dun & Co. there has been a decline of no less than 21.77 per cent in the wages paid, and the number of industrial workers employed in the United States last November was 19 per cent less than for the corresponding month two years previously. If it be argued that "prices would have declined anyhow" there still remains the prominent fact that the shrinkage in New York was 2.7 per cent greater than that in England, while the continuous tendency to cheapening of ocean transportation rather operates the other way. Also if that 2.7 per cent greater decline here than in England be taken as measuring the advantage conferred upon the consumers of this country by our adoption of a partial free trade policy, that gain must be conceded to be miserably less than the loss of employment and shrinkage in wages suffered by the industrial classes which was reflected into all other sections of the community.

There is a pretty strong reason for the assumption that most of the English decline was sympathetic with ours, the British people having already been through a severe shrinkage due to the panic which struck them in the latter part of 1890. And there is no sound reason for thinking that we on this side of the Atlantic would have experienced any material recession from the activities of 1892 if the American voters that year had been content to "let well alone." The whole of the loss here and the consequent suffering must be set down to the account of the Democrats, this including fears of what they would do as well as what they actually did at Washington. It was fear they would not maintain the parity that started the rush for gold in the early months of 1893, which in turn developed into the bank panic, this causing a terrible shrinkage in the amount of cash and credit capital which had been at the command of employers of labor and with which they were able to buy material, and pay wages in advance of realizing the money for the sale of the finished product. The thus paralyzed industries of the country had no inducement to spring up into life again while they had hanging over them a Damoclean sword in the shape of the lower tariff foreshadowed in the call by Cleveland for a special session of Congress to repeal the purchasing clause in the Sherman act of July, 1890. So employers waited to see what would be the outcome, and in the meantime the buying power of the community was terribly reduced by the change in the labor situation. Hence the Democrats, aided by the free silver cranks, are entirely and solely to blame for the miserable array of facts of which the above quoted figures are exponents.

The removal of President Greenhut from the receivership of the whisky trust, otherwise called the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company, was accompanied by remarks from Judge Grosscup which ought to make the ears of the whisky official tingle. The court characterized the vast issue of certificates as only the chess board upon which has been played the game of speculative finance and said he was determined as far as possible to have a searching inquiry into the affairs of the company. Referring to the admission that at the time of his appointment as receiver Greenhut was "short" 15,000 shares of the stock of the company, and not the possessor of any of those shares, the court said Greenhut could have but one personal interest. Every appreciation of the stock amounted to a large cut into his personal fortune, his interest as an individual being to depreciate the value of the stock, while as a receiver his duty would have been to conserve the property and enhance its value. "Under such circumstances his acceptance of the receivership was simply an imposition upon the court." So Gen. McNulta and John J. Mitchell were appointed receivers in place of Greenhut, while Mr. Lawrence, originally appointed, was allowed to serve, and the court refused to allow the bond given by Greenhut to be canceled till that official had made a report showing what he had done while acting as receiver. If it be true, as intimated, that the erstwhile boss of the whisky trust has disposed of some of its assets notwithstanding the restraining order of the court the said boss may find himself in still worse trouble in spite of his indorsement by the whisky trust directors. It will be well if they as well as he are made the subjects of a thorough investigation.

China seems to have sent its peace commission to Japan merely to gain time. China needs a good kicking, and as we go to press the indications are that it will get it, promptly and hard.

President Baker of the Board of Trade is a reformer. The Board of Trade apparently has determined not to be reformed. The parting of the ways seems to be just ahead.

Little pure beer, it is said by experts, is made in this country. If such be the case there is a frightful quantity of good water that goes to waste every year.

The New York *Sun* says it would "survey with undisguised delight" the ruin of England, "our hereditary foe." In one of his books Robert Louis Stevenson said "independent America" was the "cross of his existence," and he never could think of Farmer George Washington "without abhorrence." Neither of these utterances, be it stated, expresses the real sentiments of the people of England and America toward each other.

Congress has a great deal to do and a very short month in which to talk about it.

Solicitor-General Maxwell, who resigned his office the other day, is an Ohio man. His resignation came like a clap of thunder from a clear sky.

Prof. Moore observes that there is a "low" with "warmer" in Colorado contending with a "high" in the Northwest Territory, from which he argues that there ought to be a considerable moderation in the extremely cold conditions today. The winter, he is inclined to think, has turned the corner. The professor speaks hopefully, but there is an undertone of sadness in his voice and there is a rumor that ever since ground hog day he has been wearing heavy yarn socks.

"It is really difficult to say," observes a Kansas City exchange, "which is in the worse fix, China or the Democratic party." Well, China hasn't had the stuffing banged out of it from one end of the country to the other. China is, to some extent, on hand even yet.

If reports are true the porters on the Wagner sleeping-cars have fallen upon evil days. Some of them make little of any more money than the train conductors.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Probably Got the Right Stuff.

"You have a bad cold, young man," said the clergyman to the reporter, as the two met in the elevator. "If you don't take something for it you'll have a case of pneumonia on your hands."

"What would you recommend?" wheezed the young man.

"Well," answered the other, "you will want to get some quinine. Don't forget the quinine. Then," he continued, reflectively, "you must mix it with something. As a minister I cannot, of course, advise the use of any impious beverage, but I've no doubt you'll get the right stuff, and you want to take lots of it, young man—take lots of it!"

Advice Thrown In.

"When I was in your line of business, my friend," said Mr. Fellaire, giving the greasy tramp a half-dollar and kicking him off the front steps of his mansion, "I always had sense enough to go round to the back door."

PERSONALS.

M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, the friend of Thiers, is about to publish two thick volumes on Victor Cousin's philosophy. M. Saint-Hilaire is 90 years old.

John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil king, is the richest man in this country. His fortune has now reached the gigantic figure of $145,000,000. Before the end of the year it will have reached the terrific sum of $150,000,000. People who claim to know say that his wealth is growing at the rate of $15,000,000 a year.

Augustus Stanwood, recently appointed accountant in the Brooklyn Police Department at a salary of $2,500 a year, is a cousin of the late James G. Blaine.

Alexander B. Douglas, who died in New York last Thursday, was a well-known civil engineer, and during his surveys of Delaware County, N. Y., in 1845, Jay Gould was one of his assistants.

The Emperor of Germany has a wine cellar of such extent and excellence that the mere mention of its rare vintage is enough to make a man feel yellow. William is credited with not letting much of it spoil.

Ex-Senator Warren rarely takes a morning's walk around his Wyoming farm. One reason is that it is six times as big as the State of Rhode Island and has on it 2,000 horses, 15,000 cattle, and 130,000 sheep.

Hartman Westley was 95 years old when he died the other day at Lyons, N. Y. Since he was 25 years old he had consumed a pound of plug tobacco every week and a pint of Bourbon whisky regularly each day.

Robert Louis Stevenson not only left his memoirs, but also a complete but as yet unpublished story entitled "Northern Lights." Besides this there are two unfinished novels, called, respectively, "St. Ives," and "The Lord Justice Clerk."

Judge Hoar was a man of spirit to the very end. During his last illness an unsettled business affair with a man named Coffin worried him and one of his sons undertook to relieve his father's anxiety by taking the matter in hand. Having settled it he went into the sick man's room and said: "Well, father, I've fixed up the Coffin business." The Judge smiled and said: "Aren't you a little previous, my son?"

Anson Cory, who lives in Lafayette County, Mo., probably is one of the oldest ex-slaves in the United States. He was born fifteen miles from Knoxville, Tenn., in 1788; went to St. Louis with his master in 1795, thence to Fort Sibley; was present with his master, Dort. Hicklin, when the site where Kansas City, Mo., now stands was purchased from the Indians. He also accompanied his master through the Mexican War.

Pope Leo's physician, Dr. Lapponi, says that the Pope's health at the present time is perfect, as it has been for nearly the whole of his long life; his eyesight is so good that he can read without glasses; he looks fragile, but is stronger than might be imagined; he needs but little sleep, not more than three or four hours a night; his mind and memory are in the best condition; he is an indefatigable worker, attending to the details of his world-wide duties every day of the year.

Col. W. Seward Webb's uniform as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Woodbury of Vermont is said to be something that eclipses anything ever attempted by the vainest and most gorgeous Saracen warrior in the most gilded days of Saracen glory. The clothes alone cost $1,570. The braid on the dress parade coat is of gold, and the lace which festoons the outer garment came directly from Paris. Col. Webb's sword is from Damascus, has a diamond in the hilt, and cost a cool $2,700.

CURRENT NOTES.

Many people weigh their words on the scales of others.—*Galveston News.*

Misogynist—"What, let me ask you, does the theater hat go to show? Selfishness?" Another Misogynist—"Nothing."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Mrs. Jones—"John, you didn't keep your eyes on the preacher all the time." Mr. Jones—"How could I? I had my umbrella with me."—*Life.*

"Ah!" said the statesman, "government trying my plan at last—" Wife—"What's that?" Statesman—"Borrowing money!"—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Watts—"Isn't there a play called the 'Kentucky Colonel?'" Potts—"I believe there is. I think it is some sort of a tank drama, though I am not sure."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"No," he said with resolution, "I am not going to compose my own valentine next month." "Why not?" "I did that once. The girl thought it was a comic and jilted me."—*Washington Star.*

Banker (to applicant for clerkship)—"Have you had any experience in a bank?" Applicant—"Yes, sir; I was a depositor in one until the cashier ran away with all the funds!"—*Harper's Bazar.*

Mrs. Nagger—"Do you remember how, when we were first married, you used to call me your white lily?" Mr. Nagger—"Yes, and if you insist on a floral nickname now I will call you my tiger lily."—*Truth.*

Justice (severely)—"How could you, sir, be so mean as to swindle people who put confidence in you?" Prisoner—"Well, Judge, I'll make it worth something to yer if you'll tell me how to work them as don't."—*Life's Calendar.*

PLAN TO IRRIGATE NILE BOTTOMS.

Cope Whitehouse Describes His Project—Would Reclaim Vast Areas.

Cope Whitehouse, the Egyptian explorer, lectured yesterday afternoon at the Columbia Theater on his plan to reclaim the arid lands of Egypt. He talked of ancient and modern irrigation of the Nile Valley and of his twelve years of work in an effort to interest capital in his mammoth scheme. To carry out his plan, he estimates, about $4,000,000 would be required at first. The profit, he says, would be at least $60,000,000 a year. He claims the discovery of a great basin near the Nile which he intends to convert into a vast reservoir in which to hold many millions of cubic feet of water to be used in irrigating the arid lands. The site of the proposed reservoir is seventy miles northwest of Cairo. The water could be used during the dry season, he says, to convert the barren wastes into fertile plains, as they were in the seven years of plenty during which Joseph administered the affairs of the kingdom for Pharaoh.

The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views. Mr. Whitehouse told of his experiences with the English engineers to whom he submitted his plans and of their efforts to defeat him and rob him of the credit of his discoveries. He did not go into the details of his plan, having lectured here several years ago on the same subject before practically the same audience of engineers. His hope, he said, was to interest American capital in the work to which he had given so many years. If the work was ever fully carried out he wanted the credit of it to remain in America, where it rightfully belonged. He illustrated, explained, and ridiculed the plans of foreign engineers. With the aid of drawings and photographs he pointed out many deficiencies which, he said, would be fatal to the success of their proposed work.

The reclamation of that part of the delta which is now arid, he said, would mean an addition of 1,500,000 acres to the productive area, 600,000 of which would require little treatment. Continuing he said:

The exclusion of the inundation was, according to ancient records, facilitated by the discharge of a portion of the surplus flood into the vast depressed region of the Fayoum and, I believe, also into the Raiyan Basin lying to the south. The irrigation of the delta was begun in the early part of this century, and in 1842 two open dams were commenced to close the branches of the river when the Nile has fallen and force the water into a network of canals, whose beds are higher than the bed of the river. The Barrages were constructed at a cost of $20,000,000.

No further extension of cultivation in the delta is possible without a storage reservoir: nor can the farmers of Upper Egypt be allowed to use pumping machinery to convert the inundated basins into irrigated fields, until the deficiency thus created has been supplied from the surplus flood.

MONDAY MEETINGS OF MINISTERS.

Two Presbyterian Divines Have Their Pastoral Relations Dissolved.

The Rev. James Inglis, for four years pastor of Woodlawn Park Presbyterian Church, asked the presbytery yesterday that he be granted a dissolution of his relations with his church. He asked to be dismissed to the Petoskey presbytery. The Rev. William G. Clarke asked that his pastoral relations with the Campbell Park Presbyterian Church be dissolved. Some criticism was offered because the pastor had practically retired before advising the presbytery, but the request was granted after Dr. Clarke had offered an explanation.

Methodist ministers were addressed yesterday by the Rev. J. M. Hamilton, Secretary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Educational Society. The order of the day was a paper on "Home Rule for Missions" by the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst.

Baptist ministers met in the Association Building. The address was by the Rev. E. P. Lipscomb of Kenosha, Wis., on "The Influence of Current Theological Discussions Upon the Life of the Church."

Friends and Brothers.

The Hindoos have no word for friend. To them every friend is simply brother.

NOT THE RIGHT KIND.

MEN OBJECTED TO AS JUDGES AND CLERKS OF ELECTION.

Election Commissioner Scans the Written Protests of the Civic Federation Against the Appointments Who Are Charged with Being Unfit for Moral and Physical Reasons—List of the Men Not Wanted—Republicans Discuss the Time for Holding the City Convention.

The Board of Election Commissioners was in session yesterday from 3 o'clock p. m. until 9 examining the judges and clerks that have been recommended for appointment by the various political committees from the First to the Fourth Ward inclusive. The applicants, if they may be termed applicants, were examined yesterday only as to their statutory qualifications. The questions put to the men had reference to their ability, citizenship, residence, and the like. Only a few were found that were disqualified. Any examination made in reference to their character will come up later and will probably only be in instances where charges have been preferred.

The Civic Federation has given a good deal of attention to looking up the records of those recommended, and has filed with the board objections in a number of instances. It is expected that charges will be filed by factions of the parties in some instances as has already been done. In the Second Ward the Republican judges were named by the Stephen A. Douglas faction. Yesterday James W. Nye filed objections to a number of Mr. Douglas' appointees. In every instance Mr. Douglas denied the allegation, and stated that the Civic Federation had approved his list, and that the list was placed in the hands of the officers of the Federation five days before it was handed to the Republican Executive committee. Notwithstanding this, however, the Federation has filed objections to some of Mr. Douglas' selections. It is understood that John C. Schubert and Simon Fish will also file objections to a number of the Democratic judges and clerks of this ward. Commissioner of Public Works McCarthy and Martin Emerich prepared the lists.

What the Objections Are.

The men objected to by the Federation Political committee of the Second Ward are:

Second Precinct—Frank Brady, clerk; charged that while he was acting as clerk of election in April, 1894, his canvass was grossly inaccurate. Affidavit by W. R. Stirling. Pat Dunn, judge; reported to keep a saloon in which brawling recently occurred and a man was killed; also that while acting as judge of election he permitted persons to enter the booths with voters contrary to law. Affidavit by W. R. Stirling.

Third Precinct—James Hennebery, clerk, is in the employ of Cook County at Dunning. Objection is made to E. N. Robinson, who may be offered in place of Hennebery, on the ground that he is away from the city and has not at present a residence in the precinct, as the law requires.

Fifth Precinct—James Mansfield, clerk, is a cripple and cannot make a proper canvass of the precinct. Mansfield has admitted that he did not, in last April, when acting as clerk, canvass the upper floors of all buildings, as required by law. M. C. Hughes, judge, is not a householder. Affidavit by Kellogg Fairbank.

Tenth Precinct—G. Z. James, judge, left the precinct.

The Fourth Ward Political committee objected to the following:

E. D. Shover, Seventh Precinct, Republican judge; Harry Duke, Seventeenth Precinct, People's party judge; G. Dooley, Twentieth Precinct, People's party judge, not householder. J. D. Magnus, Fifth Precinct, People's party judge, cannot be found in precinct. T. E. Warren, Seventh Precinct, Democratic clerk; could not be found at number given. John O'Brien, Fourteenth Precinct, People's party judge; L. L. Farnsworth, Eighth Precinct, Democratic clerk; Louis Ledner, Eighth Precinct, People's party judge; H. Merwin, Twelfth Precinct, Democratic clerk; not living in precinct. N. B. Borden, Thirteenth Precinct, Democratic judge; disqualified by virtue of being South Town Collector. John White, Twenty-fifth Precinct, Democratic clerk; same objection. Isaac Degan, Democratic clerk, Ninth Precinct, and D. McCollum, Democratic clerk, Twenty-third Precinct, objected to on account of being unable to read or write.

DEMOCRATS PREPARING FOR SPRING.

Advisory Committee Will Meet to Select Candidates for High Office.

The Democratic Advisory committee appointed last week to select candidates for Mayor and other city officers will meet the Central committee this afternoon at its headquarters, Real Estate Exchange Building. One hundred and fifty men have been added to the Advisory committee. Among them are John A. King, Spoor Mackey, Emanuel Mandel, Thomas A. Moran, S. P. McConnell, E. M. Phelps, Harry Rubens, Martin J. Russell, ex-Judge Frank Scales, A. F. Seeberger, Byron L. Smith, Lambert Tree, Judge Tuley, Charles H. Wacker, Robert A. Waller, John R. Walsh, Frank Wenter, Fred H. Winston, George Edmanson, A. C. Durborow, ex-Mayor Cregier, William F. Baker, Walter S. Bogle, Lawrence P. Boyle, John W. Doane, John W. Ela, Adlai T. Ewing, S. S. Gregory, J. S. Grinnell, Washington Hesing, Adolph Kraus, Levi Z. Leiter.

CONVENTION AT THE END OF FEBRUARY.

Republicans Will Fix the Exact Date Next Saturday.

It was decided at a conference of a number of the Republican leaders yesterday to hold the primaries and city convention either Feb. 20 and 21 or Feb. 27 and 28. The conference was attended by George B. Swift, Ald. Madden, County Treasurer Kochersperger, William Lorimer, A. W. Pulver, Henry L. Hertz, and several others. It is more than likely the primaries will be Feb. 20 and the convention the following day. The primaries will be held under the Crawford law and the judges and clerks will be selected from the Election Commissioners' list. It is understood that President Badenoch of the Election Board has assured the Republican leaders that all the judges and clerks will be appointed by that time. It was practically agreed that Ald. Madden should call a meeting of the City Central committee for Saturday. At this meeting a call will be issued for the convention, and the committeemen will be requested to come prepared with the descriptions of the primary districts and the names of those they have selected from the Election Commissioners' list for judges and clerks. Adam Wolf's friends do not seem disposed to withdraw his name as a candidate for the nomination for Treasurer, and intend to go ahead and make the best fight they can. They did not take kindly to the suggestion that Mr. Wolf withdraw and become a candidate for West Town Assessor.

Holman Named for Alderman.

At a large meeting of Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward last night at No. 792 Lake street Charles F. Holman was indorsed for Alderman to succeed Martin F. Knowles. C. S. Wheeler presided and A. Collins was Secretary. The meeting was addressed by R. A. L. Dick, D. L. Duncan, Ald. Stanwood, N. Van Sloten, Daniel Gerst, Ira George, William Murray, Fulton Gardiner, and others.

Political Notes.

The Eighth Ward Republican club last night indorsed George B. Swift for Mayor.

The Lithuanian Republican League of the Nine Ward clubs met at Auburn avenue and Thirty-third street and indorsed George B. Swift for Mayor.

At a meeting of Republicans of the Third Primary District of the Thirtieth Ward, held last night at No. 5720 Wentworth avenue, George B. Swift was indorsed for Mayor and Ald. [illegible] for City Clerk.

The Seventeenth Precinct Republican club of the Third Ward last night indorsed George B. Swift for Mayor, and declared in favor of the ward organization selecting the best man for Alderman who can be induced to accept.

The Republicans of the Town of Lake will hold their town convention in Boulevard Hall, Fifty-fifth and Halsted streets, Saturday evening, March 16. The preceding day the Republicans of the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Wards will hold their Aldermanic conventions.

Time to End the Farce.

Philadelphia Record: There are symptoms of a dawning consciousness on the part of Senators and Representatives in Congress that it will not be safe to go too far in flouting the general popular desire for such immediate relief of the Treasury as would protect the credit of the government. From every part of the country comes a demand for action. Business halts while the visionaries wrangle. It is time to thrust aside the Populist balance of power and for representatives who believe in honest government to give the country assurance of their willingness to sustain it at whatever sacrifice may be necessary.

NEWS FROM ABR[illegible]

GERMANY SELLS AID TO C[illegible] THE BIG WAR.

Several Vessels Loaded with Pow[der] ... tridges, and Other War Mate[rial] ... Hamburg—Krupp Constructi[ng] ... Fulfillment of Orders from ... Government—Illicit Cartridg[e] ... Is Found in Berlin Hard at ... the Celestials—General Forei[gn] ...

Berlin, Feb. 4.—Several ve[ssels] with powder, cartridges, and other ... rial have left Hamburg. Herr Kr[upp] ... structing guns in fulfillment of ... the Chinese Government.

Chinese agents are endeavoring ... German non-commissioned offic[ers] ... risk of causing them to be arrested. ...

Last evening the discovery was ... illicit cartridge factory working ... night for the Chinese Government ... erable risk to neighboring property ... lice are making active search for ... ilar establishments in Berlin.

CONCORD'S OFFICERS ARE CR[illegible]

Washington Officials Think The[y] ... Not Have Gone Hunting ...

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.— ... from Shanghai that a hunting part[y] ... United States ship Concord has ... powered and carried off by ... tives near Chin Kiang beca[use] ... had accidentally shot a C[hinese] ... although not yet officially conf[irmed] ... given rise to grave concern at the ... State Departments. Chin Kiang ... Yang Tse River, 146 miles above ... and just below the mouth of the Gr[and] ... The country is famous for its ... whenever a naval vessel is in the ... officers avail themselves of the op[portunity] ... to hunt.

It is felt at the State Department ... that the officers of the Concord sh[owed] ... judgment in indulging in their desi[re] ... while the country is now disturbe[d] ... natives are so jealous of the presen[ce] ... signers. It is not believed, how[ever] ... party is in great danger if the comm[ander] ... the Concord shows prudence in de[aling] ... the case.

As to the best method of settling ... and securing the release of the prison[ers] ... is a difference of opinion between th[e officials] ... of the State and the Navy Departme[nt] ... former believe the best course ... would be to apply to ... tar General in command ... Kiang, who would compel the ... give up their prisoners and thus a[void] ... breach of international law. The ... cers on the other hand indorse the ... Capt. Craig in sending an armed ... from the Concord in pursuit, rely[ing on] ... the fear of the natives of the Ameri[can] ... force to secure the speedy release ... ers.

JAPAN'S COLD SHOULDER FOR [illegible]

As Soon as the Peace Envoys ... Peace They Will Be Heard ...

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.— ... Gresham has received a cablegram f[rom Minis]ter Dun, at Tokio, confirming the ... the rejection of the Chinese Peace ... sion by the Japanese on the ground ... credentials were defective in not ... them plenary powers.

The Japanese Legation today ... cablegram from the home Foreig[n Office] ... giving the following explanation of ... tion of the Chinese Peace Commissi[on] ...

At the meeting of the Plenipoten[tiaries] ... Japan and China Jan. 23 Count Ito, in ... to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, poi[nted out to] ... them the defectiveness and insufficienc[y of their] ... powers. He gave them positive assura[nce] ... ever, that whenever China manifests ... and sincere desire for peace by confid[ing] ... full powers to Chinese officials of suc[h] ... and scope as would render it certain ... terms which might be agreed upon ... confirmed by the Chinese Government ... actually be carried out in good fa[ith] ... would be prepared to enter upon ne[gotia]tions.

FEUD ON BETWEEN PERIER AND [illegible]

Bitter Quarrel Likely to Become a ... French Scandal.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Paris, Feb. 4.—[Copyright 1895 ... Press Publishing Company. N[ew York] World.]—The bitter feud between ... dent Casimir-Perier and ex-Premi[er] ... which is surviving the political fall o[f] ... one of the most singular episodes of ... ury. Paris correspondents of leadi[ng Euro]pean newspapers, including De Blow[itz of the] London *Times*, have made it clear ... Casimir-Perier's resignation was w[holly] ... to sudden but dominating ... cited by his premier. It was ... Dupuy flouted the President's autho[rity] ... almost hourly; that he encourage[d asso]ciates in the ministry to follow his ... Not only were important foreign ... sent without a pretense of consult[ing] ... the President, but lists of promoti[ons in the] Legion of Honor were promulgate[d without] ... his consent or counsel. So it was ... regard to affairs of internal import[ance] ... Blowitz declares that M. Dupuy kep[t] ... Perier continually under the surv[eillance of] ... the police spies and furnished dai[ly re]ports constantly to press agencies ... the President's habits.

Today the statement is broadly ... rumors of domestic difficulties i[n the] ... President's family can be traced to ... source. These reports have been ... in Paris for months, but not even ... Anarchist ventured to give them pu[blicity] ...

A fortnight ago the corresponde[nt of the] American Press Association cabled ... an apparently authentic account of ... ive divorce proceedings between the ... dent and his wife. Subsequent i[n] ... of the falsity of the report led the ... managers to request the ... be withheld. Mme. Casimir-P[erier ac]companied her husband, after l[eaving the] Elysée, to his private residence i[n rue] Nitot, and has remained with him ... ing the interval of a fortnight, an[d] ... left him with Beaulieu in the Rivi[era] ... most prominent of French politi[cians] ... foreign correspondents here make ... of their belief that the story is a pu[re inven]tion of Dupuy and part of his extraord[inary] ... continuous scheme of revenge, p[erhaps un]paralleled in political history. The[ir ex]planation of its origin is of course ... feat of Dupuy for the Presidency b[y] ... Perier.

I have it tonight on the authority ... occupying the highest position i[n a] ... French institution, and who vouch[es for the] statement as coming directly from ... agement of *Gaulois*, the monarchis[t paper of] Paris, that the *Gaulois*, immediatel[y after the] assassination of President Carnot, ... vigorously advocated the ele[ction of] Casimir-Perier and the defeat of D[upuy] ... that this advocacy and denunciation ... for out of the secret funds of the M[inistry of] the Interior, of which Dupuy was a[t] ... that time. He insisted that the ... develop the truth of this statement ... view of recent developments it is a[lmost] ... sible.

The story I have outlined here is ... of the talk, not only of Paris but o[f the capi]tals of Europe, and is is certain to ... the historic scandals of this epoch.

BALLARD.

ONE VICTIM OF THE ELBE [illegible]

Body of Friedrich Ernst Landed ... with Some Mail Bags.

Lowestoft, England, Feb. 4.— ... smack Verona has landed here the ... Friedrich Ernst of Magdeburg, ... of the drowned passengers of the ... some mail bags, one of which ...

OT THE RIGHT KIND.

EN OBJECTED TO AS JUDGES AND CLERKS OF ELECTION.

lection Commissioner Scans the Written Protests of the Civic Federation Against the Appointments Who Are Charged with Being Unfit for Moral and Physical Reasons—List of the Men Not Wanted—Republicans Discuss the Time for Holding the City Convention.

The Board of Election Commissioners was session yesterday from 3 o'clock p. m. un 9 examining the judges and clerks that ve been recommended for appointment the various political committees from the rst to the Fourth Ward inclusive. The ap icants, if they may be termed applicants, ere examined yesterday only as to their stat ory qualifications. The questions put to e men had reference to their ability, citi nship, residence, and the like. Only a few re found that were disqualified. Any ex mination made in reference to their charac r will come up later and will probably only in instances where charges have been pre rred.

The Civic Federation has given a good deal attention to looking up the records of those commended, and has filed with the board bjections in a number of instances. It is ex cted that charges will be filed by factions of e parties in some instances as has already en done. In the Second Ward the Repub an judges were named by the Stephen A. ouglas faction. Yesterday James W. Nye led objections to a number of Mr. Douglas' ppointees. In every instance Mr. Douglas nied the allegation, and stated that the ivic Federation had approved his list, and at the list was placed in the hands of the fficers of the Federation five days before it as handed to the Republican Executive com ittee. Notwithstanding this, however, the ederation has filed objections to some of r. Douglas' selections. It is understood at John C. Schubert and Simon Fish will so file objections to a number of the Demo ratic judges and clerks of this ward. Com issioner of Public Works McCarthy and artin Emerich prepared the lists.

What the Objections Are.

The men objected to by the Federation olitical committee of the Second Ward are: Second Precinct—Frank Brady, clerk; charged at while he was acting as clerk of election in pril, 1894, his canvass was grossly inaccurate. ffidavit by W. R. Stirling. Pat Dunn, judge; ported to keep a saloon in which brawling re ntly occurred and a man was killed; also that hile acting as judge of election he permitted ersons to enter the booths with voters contrary o law. Affidavit by W. R. Stirling.

Third Precinct—James Henneberry, clerk, is in e employ of Cook County at Dunning. Objec on is made to E. N. Robinson, who may be ffered in place of Henneberry, on the ground at he is away from the city and has not at pres nt a residence in the precinct, as the law re uires.

Fifth Precinct—James Mansfield, clerk, is a ripple and cannot make a proper canvass of the recinct. Mansfield has admitted that he did t, in last April, when acting as clerk, canvass e upper floors of all buildings, as required by w. M. C. Hughes, judge, is not a householder. ffidavit by Kellogg Fairbank.

Tenth Precinct—G. E. James, judge, left the

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GERMANY SELLS AID TO CHINA IN THE BIG WAR.

Several Vessels Loaded with Powder, Cartridges, and Other War Material Leave Hamburg—Krupp Constructing Guns in Fulfillment of Orders from the Chinese Government—Illicit Cartridge Factory Is Found in Berlin Hard at Work for the Celestials—General Foreign News.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Several vessels loaded with powder, cartridges, and other war material have left Hamburg. Herr Krupp is constructing guns in fulfillment of orders from the Chinese Government.

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CONCORD'S OFFICERS ARE CRITICIZED.

Washington Officials Think They Should Not Have Gone Hunting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The report from Shanghai that a hunting party from the United States ship Concord has been overpowered and carried off by the natives near Chin Kiang because they had accidentally shot a Chinaman, although not yet officially confirmed, has given rise to grave concern at the Navy and State Departments. Chin Kiang lies on the Yang Tse River, 146 miles above Shanghai, and just below the mouth of the Grand canal. The country is famous for its game, and whenever a naval vessel is in the harbor the officers avail themselves of the opportunity to hunt.

It is felt at the State Department, however, that the officers of the Concord showed bad judgment in indulging in their desire for sport while the country is now disturbed and the natives are so jealous of the presence of foreigners. It is not believed, however, the party is in great danger if the commander of the Concord shows prudence in dealing with the case.

As to the best method of settling the matter and securing the release of the prisoners there is a difference of opinion between the officials of the State and the Navy Departments. The former believe the best course to pursue would be to apply to the Tartar General in command at Chin Kiang, who would compel the natives to give up their prisoners and thus avoid any breach of international law. The naval officers on the other hand indorse the action of Capt. Craig in sending an armed relief party from the Concord in pursuit, relying upon the fear of the natives of the American naval force to secure the speedy release of the officers.

JAPAN'S COLD SHOULDER FOR CHINA.

As Soon as the Peace Envoys Can Talk Peace They Will Be Heard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Secretary Gresham has received a cablegram from Minister Dun, at Tokio, confirming the report of the rejection of the Chinese Peace Commission by the Japanese on the ground that their credentials were defective in not granting them plenary powers.

The Japanese Legation today received a cablegram from the home Foreign Office giving the following explanation of the rejection of the Chinese Peace Commissioners:

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FEUD ON BETWEEN PERIER AND DUPUY.

Bitter Quarrel Likely to Become a Historic French Scandal.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 4.—[Copyright 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The bitter feud between ex-President Casimir-Perier and ex-Premier Dupuy, which is surviving the political fall of both, is one of the most singular episodes of the century. Paris correspondents of leading European newspapers, including De Blowitz of the London *Times*, have made it clear that M. Casimir-Pierer's resignation was wholly due to sudden but dominating wrath excited by his premier. It was known that Dupuy flouted the President's authority daily, almost hourly; that he encouraged his associates in the ministry to follow his example. Not only were important foreign dispatches sent without a pretense of consultation with the President, but lists of promotions in the Legion of Honor were promulgated without his consent or counsel. So it was, too, with regard to affairs of internal importance. De Blowitz declares that M. Dupuy kept Casimir-Perier continually under the surveillance of the police spies and furnished damaging reports constantly to press agencies concerning the President's habits.

Today the statement is broadly made the rumors of domestic difficulties in the ex-President's family can be traced to the same source. These reports have been whispered in Paris for months, but not even the ribald Anarchist ventured to give them publicity.

A fortnight ago the correspondent of the American Press Association cabled New York an apparently authentic account of prospective divorce proceedings between the ex-President and his wife. Subsequent information of the falsity of the report led the European managers to request the dispatch be withheld. Mme. Casimir-Perier accompanied her husband, after leaving the Elysée, to his private residence in the Rue Nitot, and has remained with him there during the interval of a fortnight, and tonight left him with Beaulier in the Riviera. The most prominent of French politicians and foreign correspondents here make no secret of their belief that the story is a pure invention of Dupuy and part of his extraordinary and continuous scheme of revenge, perhaps unparalleled in political history. Their only explanation of its origin is of course in the defeat of Dupuy for the Presidency by Casimir-Perier.

I have it tonight on the authority of a man occupying the highest position in a leading French institution, and who vouches for the statement as coming directly from the management of *Gaulois*, the monarchist organ in Paris, that the *Gaulois*, immediately after the assassination of President Carnot, last June, vigorously advocated the election of Casimir-Perier and the defeat of Dupuy, and that this advocacy and denunciation were paid for out of the secret funds of the Ministry of the Interior, of which Dupuy was the head at that time. He insisted that the inquiry will develop the truth of this statement, and in view of recent developments it is at least possible.

The story I have outlined here is indicative of the talk, not only of Paris but of all capitals of Europe, and it is certain to be one of the historic scandals of this epoch.

BALLARD SMITH.

ONE VICTIM OF THE ELBE PICKED UP.

Body of Friedrich Ernst Landed Together with Some Mail Bags.

LOWESTOFT, England, Feb. 4.—The fishing smack Verona has landed here the body of Friedrich Ernst of Magdeburg, Prussia, one of the drowned passengers of the Elbe, and some mail bags, one of which was marked "Stockholm." The body of Ernst presented a shocking appearance, with its hands clinched across the chest and the mouth wide open. The body was found forty-five miles southeast of this place.

ABERDEEN, Feb. 4.—The owner of the steamer Crathie, which it is alleged sunk the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe, has returned here from Rotterdam. He says the statement made by Capt Gordon of the Crathie to the underwriters was that the collision so seriously damaged the Crathie's bow, the wreckage consisting of a large derrick and two anchors dangling in dangerous positions over the side, threatening to pound holes in it. Capt. Gordon then took steps to repair the damage done to his vessel. According to the owner of the Crathie Capt. Gordon added that the big steamer lay to for some time and then proceeded in the direction of London. The Crathie, its commander also said, remained in the vicinity of the place where the collision occurred until daybreak.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Popular irritation against the Captain of the Crathie is intense. The papers assert that English sailors are known to lack humanity. Several newspapers are demanding diplomatic action in the matter of the Elbe, to bring to the notice of Parliament the conduct of the Captains of the English merchant marine.

BREMEN, Feb. 4.—The number of persons drowned through the foundering of the Elbe, according to the official statement of the North German Lloyd Steamship company, is 335.

MEXICANS STILL CRYING FOR WAR.

Definite Action in the Guatemala Case Is Postponed Again.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 4.—In spite of the many announcements that today was set for a definite declaration in the Guatemala imbroglio nothing has transpired up to evening and a statement of policy is not looked for now until tomorrow.

A labor demonstration was held this forenoon and 10,000 men with banners and bands marched to the palace, and, calling out President Diaz, tendered their services to the country in case of war with Central America. There is no diminution in the enthusiasm of the populace for the upholding of what are here considered Mexico's righteous demands.

The building occupied by *El Nacional* was gutted by fire this morning, but the paper appeared this evening wearing a mourning border. *El Nacional* declares tonight in an article on the pending question that under no circumstances will Mexico deviate from its original demands on Guatemala for indemnity, etc. Mexico, it adds, cares not for such federation as Guatemala may form with other Central American states.

FORECAST OF VICTORIA'S NEW SPEECH

Inoffensive Document to Be Read When Parliament Reassembles Today.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A forecast of the Queen's speech, to be read tomorrow on the reassembling of Parliament, is published. Her Majesty mentions that the foreign relations are peaceful, touches upon the satisfactory settlement of the boundary difficulties between Sierra Leone and the French Soudan, and with reference to the war between China and Japan mentions the cordial understanding existing between Great Britain and the powers interested in the East. Regret is expressed at the Armenian outrages. The leading measures promised are the amendment of the landlord and tenant law in Ireland, Welsh disestablishment, local option, the abolition of plural voting, and the amendment of the government of London.

MEXICAN TOWN TORN INTO PIECES.

Tuxtepec in Ruins and the People There Afraid of a Volcano.

OAXACA, Mexico, Feb. 4.—The severe earthquake shocks which have been felt in the district of Tuxtepec, this State, almost daily for the last four weeks, are becoming more frequent and severe. Almost every house in the Town of Tuxtepec is in ruins and the damage will amount to many thousands. That district is mountainous and there is smoke pouring from the crater of an extinct volcano near the town, which indicates that the earthquake shocks are caused by the threatened volcanic eruption.

BIG COFFEE DEAL IS ON IN MEXICO.

Men from Kansas City, Mo., and Topeka, Kan., Interested in the Plan.

CORDOVA, Mexico, Feb. 4.—A party of fifteen prominent bankers and business-men of Kansas City, Mo., and Topeka, Kas., have arrived here for the purpose of investigating the coffee industry. They will go to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where they will make extensive purchases of lands adapted to coffee culture. Their investigations have convinced them that under the present low price of silver there is great profit in the raising of coffee, as the product is sold in foreign markets for gold, while it is raised on a silver basis.

DARK HINTS AT A CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Rising Is Looked For Within a Few Weeks—Money for Buying Arms.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 4.—Cuban revolutionary groups are showing unusual activity. Dark hints from those near to Marti, chief of the American party, of an uprising within a few weeks at most has stimulated the zeal of resident Cubans almost to a fever. Gonzales Queseda, Secretary of the American Revolutionary Organization, arrived on the Mascotte from Tampa today for the purpose of adding to the large fund already on hand for supplying arms. The cigarmakers of Tampa pledged Queseda $30,000 from their February wages and he expects to get $15,000 more. He addressed a meeting tonight at San Carlos Hall that stirred the Cubans to patriotic enthusiasm.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN A BIG MINE.

Fire Damp Kills at Least Thirty Persons in a French Colliery.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—An explosion of fire damp is reported from Mont Ceau les Mines, Department of Saone et Loire. Thirty persons are believed to have been killed in the mine where the explosion took place. Fire broke out yesterday in the St. Eugénie pit, and while the miners were fighting this fire an explosion occurred which wrecked the galleries and entombed the miners. The rescue party thus far has recovered twenty-one bodies and has removed from the mine eight terribly injured miners.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE IS SETTLED.

Viscount Deerhurst's Affair Will Not Be Aired in the Courts.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—When the breach of promise suit brought by Miss Wyndham against Viscount Deerhurst, eldest son of the Earl of Coventry, was called for trial today, before Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, it was announced that it had been settled outside of court. Viscount Deerhurst married Miss Virginia Bonynge, daughter of Charles W. Bonynge of California.

Appeals Her Death Sentence.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—Mme. Joniaux, who Sunday morning was convicted of poisoning three of her relatives in order to obtain the insurance on their lives, has appealed from the sentence of death passed upon her. A death sentence in Belgium is equivalent to life imprisonment, as capital punishment is not inflicted.

Portuguese Win a Big Fight.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Feb. 4.—In the encounter between the Portuguese troops and the rebels at Maraqueen, ten miles from here, Saturday the Portuguese lost seven white soldiers and twenty natives killed. The enemy lost 200 killed.

Canal Employes Reduced.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 4.—The number of employés on the Panama Canal has been cut down again. Besides, the pay of the clerks who are still retained has been reduced 66 per cent.

ANSON LOSES A GAME.

DEFEATED BY "SPIKE" HASKINS IN HIS BILLIARD MATCH.

The Captain Works Hard but Is Beaten by Better Position Play and More Accurate Shots on the Part of His Opponent—Confident That He Can Catch Up During the Five Remaining Nights—Fair Score Made and Good Averages.

Capt. Anson put in some good strong licks in the initial game of his billiard match with "Spike" Haskins last night, but he was beaten. He had only 142 points to his string when Haskins completed his 200 and ended the first night's play. "Anse" appeared to be rattled but not discouraged, as he still has five nights to catch up on the total of 1,200 points. He has about as strong hope of winning as he had last spring of winning the pennant. A crowd was out. The players were introduced by Louis Bensinger, at whose hall the match was played. Charlie Matthews kept the count and E. C. Rein was referee.

The Captain was not in good form. It may be he is not a good "money player" and that he was rattled by the size of the purse. He did not play as good a game as he has been playing in practice. He started slowly and didn't get his stroke but once during the game. Twenty-three was his high run and just a slight fraction under four his average. Some of his shots were good, particularly two long massés, but the balls rolled badly and "the old man" was out of luck.

Haskins went into the game in good shape and played with steady nerve up to the last. His position playing was much better than Anson's, and he seemed to have greater confidence. The game these two played last night was about on a par with the average in the amateur tourney. Following is the score:

Haskins—0, 1, 15, 2, 4, 0, 6, 7, 0, 1, 13, 4, 17, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 28, 3, 1, 4, 1, 21, 1, 30, 15, 0, 0, 1, 7, 0, 3, 8, 0, 1, 2—200. Average, 5 15-37. High run, 30.

Anson—0, 4, 1, 1, 1, 4, 1, 3, 0, 1, 3, 23, 0, 0, 8, 0, 14, 7, 10, 12, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 23, 0, 5, 3, 3, 3, 4—142. Average, 3 34-36. High run, 23.

The game will continue every night through this week.

The second game of the fourteen-inch balkline tournament at the Brunswick Hall was between Edwards, 130, and Milton, 125. It was won by Milton, 125 to Edwards' 110. Tonight's game will be between Frost, 125, and Newton, 100.

ADAMS AGAIN IN FIRST POSITION.

He Resumes the Lead in the Amateur Billiard Tournament.

Adams went back to the head of the class in the amateur billiard tournament last night by defeating Nolan. He has now played four games and won them all, while Ellison, his nearest neighbor, has won the three he has played. Adams' playing last night was exceedingly good as his average, 4 32-67, goes to show. He has come to be considered a dangerous rival of Ellison and Rice, though he has not yet developed the real strength those players have shown. Nolan played only a fair game and was not in danger of winning at any stage. Referee Harry Wadsworth made two decisions, one in favor of and the other against Adams, that were questioned by the spectators. There was no ill-feeling, however. The score:

Adams—3, 0, 1, 3, 0, 1, 2, 12, 1, 3, 0, 14, 0, 7, 22, 0, 3, 4, 0, 0, 6, 0, 0, 8, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 12, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 0, 1, 11, 24, 0, 3, 17, 1, 8, 2, 1, 8, 2, 4, 3, 12, 12, 4, 0, 2, 10, 9, 13, 25, 1, 6, 4—300. High run, 25. Average, 4 32-67.

Nolan—12, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 2, 2, 1, 0, 1, 7, 22, 6, 1, 0, 1, 0, 10, 0, 0, 1, 8, 10, 7, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 4, 2, 0, 6, 7, 0, 0, 4, 0, 2, 1, 1, 6, 0, 9, 7, 1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 7, 0, 5, 1, 17, 11, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 3, 18, 0, 0—217. High run, 22. Average, 3 19-63.

MONDAY'S RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Miss Galop, Gus K., Lester, Trixie, and Anna McNairy the Winners.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 4.—Clear and pleasant, track heavy. The summary:

First race, ¾ mile—Miss Galop, 107 pounds (J. Hill), 3 to 1, won driving by a head; Giocosome, 99 (A. Clayton), 11 to 5, second; Merritt, 105 (Thorpe), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:20. B. F. Fly Jr., Miss Mamie, Hodgson, Elberon, and Bedford also ran.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 3 furlongs—Gus K., 107 pounds (Thorpe), 6 to 1, won driving by a length; Inspector Hunt, 112 (Penn), 7 to 1, second; Arsenic, 107 (Clayton), 2 to 1, third. Time, :40¼. Uncle Lew, Leasman, Krause, Hillery Riggs, and Tempest also ran.

Third race, selling, 1 mile—Lester, 109 pounds (J. Hill), 6 to 5, won easily by six lengths; Brakeman, 107 (Thorpe), 6 to 5, second; Joe Woolman, 108 (Leigh), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:50. Mezzotint, La Grande, Jim Brown, and Auditorium also ran.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Trixie, 95 pounds (Warren), 4 to 1, won driving by a length; Old Dominion, 107 (J. Hill), 6 to 5, second; Dr. Reed, 97 (H. Williams), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:20. Dr. Work, Kindora, Twenty-three, Forest Belle, and Nordeck also ran.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Anna McNairy, 95 pounds (A. Clayton), 8 to 5, won driving by a length; Fort Worth, 110 (J. Smith), 12 to 1, second; Jim T., 108 (E. Burns), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:20¾. Sidcan, Areline, Dr. Bill, Black Satin, Joco, and Springtime also ran.

New Orleans entries for Tuesday are:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Rabbit, 97 pounds; Bar Guard, 99; Springtime, 99; Followday, 102; Tipstaff, 105; Rancocas, 105; Blackmore, 105; Dave Pulsifer, 105; Danube, 105; Paujay, 106; Jim T., 108.

Second race, 7 furlongs—Blue and White, 99 pounds; Satellite, 99; Fulchur, 99; Marcel, 99; Dollie, 99; Royal Prince, 104; Hopeful, 104; Jim Henry, 104; Wolsey, 106; Prince Imperial, 107; Fidget, 107; Nero, 109.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile—Bess McDuff, 100 pounds; Galen Brown, 102; Gee Whiz, 102; Denver, 102; Sylvan, 102; Malga, 103; Mrs. Bradshaw, 103; Tramp, 105; Darwin Wedgewood, 105; Ben Wilson, 105; Oakview, 105; Reading, 106.

Fourth race, 3-year-olds, ¾ mile—Trixie, 100 pounds; Ransom, 102; Johnny McHale, 102; F. M. B., 102; Stark, 102; Le Banjo, 105; Pisa, 105; Festival, 105; Black Ball, 105, Fabia, 105; Bird Catcher, 107.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Sue, 95 pounds; Queenslake, 95; Ned Comer, 97; Mark S., 97; Insomnia, 97; Sidcan, 100; Buckeye, 100; Kali Garrett, 100; Mary Tension, 102; His Honor, 104; Ed Brown, 104; Caves Spring, 104; Moto, 104; Wyandotte, 107; Red Cloud, 107.

LONG SHOTS WIN AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Bettors Manage to Pick Two Favorites—Race on the Regular Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4.—The regular course was used for racing today and the guessers were all out. They picked only the second and last races. The summary:

First race, five and a half furlongs, selling, maidens—Rogation, 94 pounds (Flynn), 30 to 1, won; Julia Martin filly, 92 (Glenn), 5 to 1, second; Finnesee, 88 (Cockran), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:10. Haplein, Ontario, Chief Crowley, Bliss, Arctic, Little Bob, Tyrone, Bancroft, Coquette, Lochinvar, and Wilda also ran.

Second race, about three-fourths of a mile, selling: Booze, 102 pounds (Carr), 3 to 5, won; Abi P., 105 (Griffin), 4 to 1, second; Clacquer, 105 (R. Isom), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¼. Johnny Payne, May McCarthy, Remus, and Sir Richard also ran.

Third race, 7 furlongs, selling—Bernardino, 107 pounds (Griffin), 10 to 1, won; Leonville, 110 (Carr), 6 to 5, second; Warrago, 102 (R. Isom), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:30½. Miss Fletcher, Kitty L., Faro, Gladiator, Ledalia, and Two Cheers also ran.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Ike L., 102 pounds (Chorn), 4½ to 1, won; Mollie R., 97 (Heinrichs), 6 to 5, second; Hanford, 97 (Flynn), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:10¾. El Tirano, Experiment gelding, Barcaldine, Loughmore, and Duchess of Milpitas also ran.

Fifth race, about ¾ of a mile, selling—Nebuchadnezzar, 87 pounds (R. Isom), 11 to 5, won; Arno, 87 (Cockran), 8 to 1, second; Saragossa, 102 (Griffin), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¾. Sea Spray, Dockstadter, Emma Mac, Mutineer, Jennie Deane, and Little Tough also ran.

Entries for Tuesday are:

First race, ⅝ mile, selling—Reserve, 100 pounds; Drummer, 109; Queen of Scots, 97; Agnes, 89; Green River, 97; Durango, 102; Fleetwood, 88; Ed Staley, 106; Valparaiso, 103; Wicklow, 102; Repeater, 100; Miss Dudley, 99.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Lonnie B., 105 pounds; McLight, 109; Eli Kindig, 109; Clara White, 94; Claire, 94; Currency, 99.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Volt, 104 pounds; Gordius, 104; May McCarthy, 98; Marietta, 99; St. Albans, 100; Hydy, 103; Braw Scott, 106; Miss Buckley, 90; Lochinvar, 107; Dockstader, 98.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, selling—Olivia, 110 pounds; Jack Richelieu, 134; Prince Regent, 127; Gold Dust, 127; Maj. Ban, 130; Chiquito, 127; King Sam, 115; April, 127; Red Pat, 124.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Melanita, 104 pounds; Elise, 103; Charles A., 105; Ingomar, 103; Claquer, 96; Rico, 97; Eckart, 96; Percy, 108; Remus, 107.

Monday's Race Results at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4—Madison results today were:

First race, 4½ furlongs—Willie G. won, Barthol second, Fauntleroy third. Time, :59¾.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Poor Abe won, Silent second, Mahlon T. third. Time, 1:13.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Wrestler won, Coroner second, Bonnie Oaks Jr. third. Time, 1:06.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Edwin won, Big Enough second, Anawan third. Time, 1:14.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—Ed Beaman won, Leland second, Free Trade third. Time, 1:29.

WILTON BRINGS $12,600 AT AUCTION.

Good Prices Paid for Trotters at the Horse Sale in Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Cold weather, large attendance of foreign horsemen, brisk bidding, and excellent prices marked the sale of trotting horses here today. The majority of the animals sold were the property of Bowerman Bros. Best prices follow:

Wilton, 2:19¼, br. h., 15, by George Wilkes, dam by Hambletonian, 10; Lewis & Albaugh, Circleville, O.	$12,600
Scourine, 2:31½, br. f., 3, by Wilton, dam by Star Almont; J. Ferguson, New York	5,500
Bucyrus, 2:29¾, b. g., 3, by Wilton, dam by Nutwood; W. H. Bradford, Aurora, N. Y.	1,500
Attractive, br. f., 3, by Wilton, dam by Dictator; J. Ferguson, New York	1,500
Mackey, br. g., 3, by Wilton, dam by Metropolitan; George W. St. Clair, Lexington	1,050
Driving Cloud, br. c., by Wilton, dam by Hambrino, George Starr, Terre Haute	725
Dan Cupid (2:19¾), ch. g., by Barney Wilkes, dam by Strathmore, T. W. Coulter, New York	5,500
Silver Lake, blk. c., 3, by Lakewood, dam by Countersign, John T. Hedges, North Middletown, Ky.	1,575
Futurity (2:19), b. g., 4, by Hinder Wilkes, dam by Arnold, J. Murphy, New York	2,500
Happy Promise (2:16¼), b. h., by Happy Medium, dam by Almont, A. Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y.	925

Sixty-two head were sold for $44,225, an average of $713.

FIRST STEEPLECHASES ARE IN MAY.

Newly Organized Association Announces Its Inaugural Meeting.

The National Steeplechase Association, recently organized in New York, announces that the inaugural meeting will open at Morris Park about Saturday, May 4. Races will also be run on the following Wednesday and Saturday. During the meeting there will also be at least one overnight steeplechase and one overnight hurdle race. For a subscription of $75 an owner may enter horses for the New York, Empire State, and Grand International steeplechase handicaps. The premiums in the above races are $800, $1,000, and $2,000 respectively. The officers of the Steeplechase Association are: President, August Belmont; Vice-President, H. De Courcy Forbes; Secretary and Treasurer, S. S. Howland.

CHICAGOS WIN AGAIN AT CURLING.

Defeat the South Park Club by a Total of Twenty-one Points.

The Chicago and South Park Curling clubs played their second game for the Robert Clark medal yesterday afternoon at Wentworth avenue and Thirty-ninth street. The Chicagos won by a total of twenty-one points. The visitors put up a better game than they did Saturday and Skips Hutchinson and Nicholson came near winning. Lindeman put up a good fight for ten heads and had a lead of one point. After that his men could not equal the play of their opponents. Nicholson forged ahead of Kibbe at the start and at the fifth head had a lead of four points. At the end of the thirteenth each had nine. The Chicago men scored eleven in the next seven innings and at the end of the regulation number of heads had a lead of seven points. The ice was in fine condition. The third game for the medal will be played Wednesday. The scores were as follows:

Rink No. 1, Chicago—T. Roy, G. L. Hogg, D. Hogg, E. W. Kibbe, skip 21; South Park—R. Hunter, D. Roy, A. Makay, W. Nicholson, skip 14.

Rink No. 2, Chicago—J. Campbell, A. D. Hannah, G. Wood, R. McWhirter, skip 25; South Park—W. Keeran, F. A. Bruce, J. Lindeman, Q. F. Lindeman, skip 18.

Rink No. 3, Chicago—J. Patterson, F. Grady, J. Ralston, R. Pritchard, skip 17; South Park—J. Muir, W. Hudson, M. Richmond, Hutchinson, skip 16.

Rink No. 4, Chicago—G. Archer, G. Irons, J. T. Raffin, J. Hull, skip 17; South Park—H. Wolff, J. Robson, A. Nicholson, H. J. Holthoefer, skip 16.

Total for Chicago, 80.
Total for South Park, 59.

RECORDS MADE BY THE WHEELMEN.

Bicycle Performances Recognized by the Century Road Club of America.

The following road records have been allowed by the Century Road club of America:

J. F. Gunther, 1,000 miles, 4:17:45, Oct. 6-11, 1894. American record.

W. A. Parker, 5 miles, 11:18 1-5; 10 miles, 24:16 1-5; 20 miles, 50:08; Nov. 29. American record.

M. N. Keim Jr., 78 centuries during 1894. American individual century record for calendar year.

Milton Keim, 18,538 miles during 1894. Pennsylvania state record for individual mileage for calendar year.

A. A. Hansen, 21,058 miles during 1894. American record for individual mileage for calendar year.

Steeplechase Association Meeting.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A meeting of the stewards of the National Steeplechase Association was held today. New members elected were as follows: Edward Kelly, Augustus Clason, Herman Oelrichs, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. B. Haggin, Lawrence Kip, John G. Heckscher, and C. E. Havemeyer of New York; J. B. Bradford of Boston; Nelson Brown of Philadelphia; Clarence Moore and Justin Butterfield of Washington; J. F. Mackey of Chicago; Bannehan Cameron of Stagville, N. C.; Robinson Beard of Brooklyn; and W. B. Hearst of California. The association now has a membership of seventy-two.

Evanston Has Many Tournaments.

D. A. Mudge is still in the lead in the Evanston club fifteen ball pool tournament, having won eleven straight games. W. H. Harbert will probably finish second, although George P. Merrick may tie him. Prof. Boltwood leads in bottle pool, with Mr. Wilmeroth a close second. In billiards Mr. Wells is in the lead, and the bowling contest is between Messrs. Kimbark and Lord. The tournament will close next Saturday.

Sporting Notes.

Jim Hall and his manager, L. T. Curtis, have parted company.

Hot Springs racing open Wednesday and will continue till April.

It is said to be decided that the Iselin syndicate cup defender will be a keel boat.

Talbot Clifton, a well-known horse owner of San Francisco, was at the Victoria yesterday.

In a mixed wrestling match in Bradford, England, Cannon beat Ross three out of five falls.

Tom MacMahon of Detroit defeated Peter Schumacher of Cleveland last night, catch-as-catch-can, two straight falls.

Arrangements have been made whereby Kitt Chinn will start at St. Louis during the week that Harlem is open, and Ferguson will go to St. Louis while Hawthorne is open.

Janowski defeated Mieses in the thirteenth game of the Paris chess match. He cannot now lose the match. The present score is: Janowski, 6; Mieses, 5; drawn, 2. Another game remains to be played.

Billy Plimmer and Corfield have been matched to box twenty rounds in London for $4,000 in May. Arrangements have also been concluded for a match in March between Frank Slavin of Australia and Frank Craig.

GIRLS SCARED BY A STUFFED DUDE.

Students Put a Scarecrow in a Secret Society Lodge Room.

Several Northwestern University students entered the sacred domain of one of the secret societies of young women of the university last week and placed therein a man of straw. Dressed in faultless attire and placed in such an attitude as to denote a state of beastly intoxication, his discovery was followed by feminine screams and a wild scramble. The society rooms were those of Alpha Chi Omega, a society composed of an exclusive set of young women of the conservatory of music. They are located in the Monnett. Friday evening an entrance was obtained through the transom. One student supplied trousers, another a coat and vest, and the third a silk tile and patent leather shoes. Straw was smuggled in from a neighboring barn and the scarecrow completed. The collegians soon felt repaid by hearing the screams and witnessing the stampede. When the young women discovered the hoax they divested Mr. Image of raiment and threw the straw into the hall. Yesterday several of the students received word from President Rogers that they should apologize. This is the answer he got. "The young women have several articles of our clothing and we cannot apologize till they are returned."

CASH FOR TROLLEYS.

COUNCIL INDORSES THE MAYOR'S COMPENSATION CLAUSE DEMAND.

Ordinances for the West and North Chicago Street Railroad Companies, as Suggested by His Honor, Passed—Committee Appointed on the Lake-Front Park Idea—Ald. Coughlin's Scheme for an Experiment in Carrying Mail by Electricity—Other Council Business.

Mayor Hopkins submitted two substitute ordinances at the Council meeting last evening for the West Chicago and North Chicago street railroad companies' trolley ordinances passed a week ago; and both substitutes were passed, the North Side ordinance on a vote of 51 yeas and 12 nays and the West Side ordinance on a vote of 51 yeas and 11 nays. The principal change related to a compensation clause providing that the companies shall pay jointly to the city $5,000 a year for a period of twenty years, which is during the life of the ordinances. Including this compensation the existing franchises of the Yerkes companies will pay into the City Treasury during their existence $618,000. This amount the city will have secured by amendatory ordinances introduced by Mayor Hopkins. The substitute ordinances submitted by the Mayor last evening guard the city in a number of respects not provided for in the original ordinances. The text of these substitute ordinances, with the nominal veto submitted with them, appears elsewhere in this issue of THE TRIBUNE.

The North Chicago ordinance was considered first. The motion to reconsider was made by Ald. Muelhoefer and carried. He then moved the ordinance be passed, and Ald. Kerr, as a substitute for this, moved that action be deferred for one week and that the ordinance be published. This was tabled on a vote of 50 yeas to 9 nays. Ald. Mann then attacked the correctness of the frontage secured on Indiana street. He pointed out that remonstrances in excess of 1,000 feet of the majority of frontage had been filed, while the original petition only showed 500 feet in excess of the majority of the frontage. He maintained that action should be deferred until the Commissioner of Public Works could ascertain which was correct. Ald. Powers made the point that most of the frontage in the revocations was east of State street. Ald. Ballard took the position that the compensation should be a percentage compensation and suggested 25 cents for each 100 passengers. He maintained that corporations were not paying enough for their franchises and said they did not pay sufficient regard for the comfort of the people, asserting the cars were not sufficiently heated.

Votes on the Measures.

The West Side ordinance passed on a vote of 51 yeas to 11 nays, the vote being:

YEAS.

Epstean,	Campbell,	Larson,
Coughlin,	Kahler,	Peck,
Best,	Knowles,	Currier,
Smith,	Kamerling,	Kleinecke,
Marrenner,	Keats,	Chapman
Madden,	Ryan,	Finkler,
Hepburn,	Lammers,	Conway,
Wall,	Kunz,	Sayle,
Deist,	Brennan,	Bigane,
Reed,	Mahony,	Carey,
Martin,	Powers,	Mulcahy,
O'Neill (7th),	Hage,	Utesch,
Cooke,	Ehlert,	Merchant,
Morrison,	Brachtendorf,	Francis,
Slepicka,	Muelhoefer,	Shepherd,
Bidwill	Schendorf,	Howell,
Rohde,	Kelly,	Chadwick—51.

NAYS.

Ballard,	Gosselin,	Kerr,
Kent,	O'Connor,	Mann,
Watson,	Schlake,	Butler—11.
Stanwood,	O'Neill (34th),	

The negative vote on the North Side ordinance was:

NAYS.

Ballard,	O'Connor,	Kerr,
Kent,	Peck,	Butler,
Watson,	Currier,	O'Neill (34th),
Gosselin,	Schlake,	Mann—12.

To Carry Mail by Electricity.

Ald. Coughlin shot an order into the Council which created quite a flurry:

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby directed to issue a permit to Richard E. Sherman to run electric conductors, to be used exclusively for carrying United States mails, on the tops of the buildings from the Postoffice to the Illinois Central railroad depot as follows: Beginning at the main Postoffice, upper story east, thence to the Temple Court Building, thence to the Ball Clothing Building, thence south on the buildings on the west side of State street to Harmon court, thence southeast to the Illinois Central railroad depot; provided that said Sherman obtain the consent of the owners or occupants of buildings to which said conductor is attached, and also provided that said Sherman shall give bond in the sum of $5,000 to save the city harmless from all damages that may arise from or grow out of the permission hereby granted. The privilege hereby granted shall continue for thirty days from the completion of the work.

Ald. Coughlin said the only purpose of the order was for an experimental test for carrying mail from the Postoffice to the depot mentioned and that, if it should be a feasible undertaking, its promoters would come to the Council for an ordinance. Ald. Madden thought it was rather indefinite and that the city's interests were not well guarded, but the First Ward Alderman moved a suspension of the rules to place the order on its passage. Ald. Mann favored it, and Ald. Kent had an amendment attached limiting the period of the experiment to sixty days from the period of the passage of the order. Ald. Madden offered an amendment raising the sum of the bond from $5,000 to $25,000. Ald. Coughlin fought against this, and Ald. O'Connor tried to get a compromise measure through for $10,000, but Ald. Madden's amendment prevailed and the order was adopted.

Committee on Lake-Front Park.

Ald. Madden offered a resolution to create a committee to take steps in the matter of converting the Lake-Front into a park. Last June the Council passed a resolution directing the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works to negotiate with the Illinois Central the Drainage Board, and the drainage contractors, with a view of securing material free of charge with which to fill the outer harbor from Park row to Randolph street. The preamble of the resolution set forth that no response has been received, and expressed the belief that the railroad company and contractors would coöperate, and stated that now was the favorable time for the settlement of the matter. The resolution requested the Mayor to appoint a committee to confer with the parties interested to carry out the provisions of the original resolution. The Mayor appointed Ald. Madden, Ryan, Powers, McGillen, and Mann.

Mayor Hopkins submitted a communication in reference to the order passed a week ago directing that the office of Superintendent of Machinery be abolished. It set forth that this office had been the means of a great saving to the city and contained some facts and figures in reference to the work and invited further inspection by the Council.

An interesting little fight took place when the Council was called to order. Ald. O'Neill (Thirty-fourth) tried to get a reconsideration of the vote by which the General Electric railway ordinance was referred to the Committee on Railroads. He wanted it to go to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South. This is the ordinance which, it is said, has been introduced to force a street car company to make good $20,000 which, it is said, was spent by a "go-between" out of the sum of $50,000. The Council stood by Ald. Chadwick, who had the ordinance referred to the Committee on Railroads, and O'Neill's motion was tabled by a vote of 35 yeas to 21 nays, as follows:

YEAS.

Epstein,	Knowles,	Martin,
Best,	Kunz,	Slepicka,
Marrenner,	Hage,	Kahler,
Reed,	Coughlin,	Lammers,
O'Neill (7th),	Smith,	Powers,
Dorman,	Deist,	Ehlert,
Brachtendorf,	Schoendorf,	Larson,
Currier,	Conway,	Sayle,
Carey,	Francis,	Chadwick,
Muelhoefer,	Kelly,	Peck,
Chapman,	Butler,	Bigane,
Mulcahy,		Shepherd—35.

NAYS.

Ballard,	Hepburn,	Bidwill,
Campbell,	Kammerling,	Ryan,
Kleinecke,	Schlake,	Merchant,
Mann,	O'Neill,	Madden,
Wall,	Kent,	Stanwood,
Keats,	O'Connor,	Finkler,
Utesch,	Kerr,	Howell—21.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Cooke,	Rohde,	Watson,
Gosselin,	Mahony,	McGillen,
Morrison,	Engel,	Schermann,
Brennan,	Gallagher,	Noble—12.

Notice of an Injunction.

The Corporation Counsel reported that Saturday, Feb. 2, a notice was served on him that the receiver appointed in the case of Colehour vs. Roby would yesterday apply for an injunction to restrain the Council from passing an ordinance granting to the South Chicago street railway company permission to lay a street railway track in Avenue K and Indiana boulevard, alleging that the petitions before the Council did not contain sufficient signatures to authorize the passage of the ordinance. No action had been taken other than filing the motion, however.

Ald. Ballard filed a written notice that the Chicago Belt Line Street railway company would petition the Council for an ordinance on the streets named in the ordinance of the General Electric railway company.

A petition was received from the Woman's Medical club of Chicago asking for the immediate passage of ordinances providing for the erection of a modern and adequate smallpox hospital.

Ald. Mahoney of the Eighteenth Ward introduced an ordinance providing for the changing of the motive power of the Jefferson Urban Transit company, which has a franchise along Monroe, Morgan, and Fulton streets and Ashland avenue, to the trolley electric system. The ordinance was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Ald. Howell introduced an ordinance granting an extension of right of way of the Calumet and Blue Island railway company beginning at the present terminus of the line at the Calumet River and running through what is known as the Ironworkers' addition to the Indiana and Illinois State lines. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Wall introduced an ordinance to create an electric examining board. It was referred to the Judiciary committee.

A number of residents on California avenue petitioned for a subway under the Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago and Milwaukee tracks at California avenue, which was referred to the Committee on Track Elevation.

Kick on the Pennsylvania Road.

Ald. Merchant got an order through directing the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the sidetracks of the Pennsylvania railroad company and various other companies crossing on Fifty-third street, between Wallace and Tracey avenue. The order was accompanied by a petition signed by a large number of property-owners. It is said the railroad companies have over 100 tracks across this thoroughfare without permission.

The Mayor vetoed the order directing the Controller to advertise the ordinance naming the streets.

Controller Jones submitted his report of the financial condition of the city for December, as follows:

Balance Dec. 1	$2,350,756
Receipts, December	3,890,697
Total	$6,241,454
Expenditures	4,583,434
Balance Jan. 1	$1,658,019

An attempt was made by Ald. Ryan to get up the Chicago Electric Transit company ordinance, providing for a trolley line on certain portions of Belmont avenue, but it was deferred to give the Commissioner of Public Works an opportunity to verify the frontage. Ald. Ryan tried to get this motion tabled, but was defeated by a vote of 16 yeas to 36 nays.

Ald. Larson called up the milk ordinance, but it was made a special order for next week.

LONDON'S COMMENTS ON ARMENIA.

Associated Press Correspondent's Letter Attracts Much Attention.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The letter of the correspondent of the Associated Press now in Armenia, giving the first and authentic facts regarding the reported Turkish atrocities in Armenia, was published here this morning. It is attracting much attention in England, as it is admitted to be the first impartial account of the troubles, concerning which so much has been said and written by the Armenians and by the Turks. The *Daily Telegraph*, for instance says:

The story is enough to make civilization and Christianity despair. Both sides appear to be guilty of acts against every canon of honesty, morality, and civilization.

The *Daily News*, in its comments on the same subject, remarks:

Even if the accusations are fully proved the bulk of the Armenians have been extremely patient under hideous cruelty.

The *St. James' Gazette* says:

England had better take notice that there are undoubtedly two sides to the question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The Turkish legation has received the following communication:

It is obvious that the published reports of the imprisonment in Asia Minor of American professors is intentionally malicious. There is not the slightest foundation in the report. It is established that some Armenian revolutionists travel about dressed in Kurdish costume. They lately attacked and wounded the Armenian priest Persezh for having pointed out to the Turkish authorities the place where compromising documents were hidden. It has further been discovered that a large amount of inflammatory matter is in the hands of Armenian agitators. There is no truth in the statement that 150 Armenians were arrested for the murder of a Mussulman and an Armenian of the Village of Enbider. Only thirty-eight arrests were made, and thirty of these individuals have been since released.

They Want American Gold.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—In its financial article this morning the *Standard* urges that British investors should refuse to take the proposed new American loan on any terms unless gold payments shall be guaranteed.

Bandits Condemned to Die.

ALGIERS, Feb. 4.—The notorious bandit Areski and nine of his followers have been condemned to death. Five other members of the band have been sentenced to terms of penal servitude.

American Dies in Belfast.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The *Times* announces the death in this city Saturday of Ralph O. Ruby, American Vice and Deputy Consul at Belfast, Ireland.

Countess of Ducie Is Dead.

NICE, Feb. 4.—The Countess of Ducie, wife of the third Earl of Ducie, is dead. She was a daughter of James Haughton Langston of Sarsden.

Italian Ambassador Appointed.

ROME, Feb. 4.—Senator and Gen. Annibalie Ferrero has been appointed Italian Ambassador to London in succession to Count Diverzano.

The Romance Of A Young Minister

Standing between love and duty, the young clergyman of Mrs. Mason's strong novel of "A Minister of the World," presents a most interesting study in the February issue of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Ten Cents on All News-stands

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

YARN OF THE BIG YACHT MOHICAN.

Romantic Story of a Schooner—Its Owners, Crew, and Passengers.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The mysterious schooner yacht Mohican from New York is not lost as reported in the United States unless it has met with disaster since Jan. 13, for on that date it arrived at St. Michaels, Azores.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Mohican sailed from New York in the latter part of November, with Dr. W. Conyers Herring, his bride of a few days, and a young girl, Letitia Thompson, on board, according to general report. Miss Thompson is said to have run away from home in order to take this cruise.

Dr. Herring is the son of William Herring, the promoter of the Georgia Central railway. He purchased the Mohican from George E. Fitzgerald & Co. of Boston. The first wife of Dr. Herring was an English woman, with whom he lived in London for several years. In England the most intimate friend of Dr. Herring was Montague Eder, who was the doctor's classmate at Oxford, and who is said to be his partner in the Mohican venture. When Dr. Herring returned to New York with his wife Mr. Eder accompanied them. Dr. and Mrs. Herring disagreed and Mrs. Herring returned to England, to which country she was followed by Mr. Eder. Dr. Herring began divorce proceedings early in 1894, but his wife and Mr. Eder, who came back to this country, succeeded in inducing the doctor to refrain from pushing the action. Some time afterward Mrs. Herring began a suit against her husband, and in November she was granted an absolute divorce, with the privilege of marrying again. This privilege was denied the doctor. However, Dr. Herring and Miss Mabel Harris of Booth Bay Harbor, Me., were married in Jersey City Nov. 17. They returned to New York and resided there while the Mohican was being prepared for its voyage.

Wishing to secure a companion for Mrs. Herring No. 2, the doctor advertised for one and Letitia Thompson applied for the place, pleading she was ill-treated at home, and she was engaged. But Mrs. Thompson, the girl's mother, refused to let the girl go, and, visiting the yacht one day while the family was away, compelled Letitia to go ashore, but while walking up Vesey street the girl ran away and made her escape.

Mr. Eder, it appears, in the meantime had married Mrs. Herring No. 1 and had returned to England after, as reported, drawing up copartnership papers with Dr. Herring, which resulted in the purchase and fitting out of the Mohican for a long voyage. It was said it was intended to arm the Mohican with two Gatling guns, but whether this was done is not known. The destination of the Mohican was said to be Plymouth, Eng., where Mr. Eder and his wife, formerly Mrs. Herring No. 1, were to join the party. The first stopping place was announced to be at Fayal, Azore Islands, and the eventual destination of the Mohican was said to be the South Pacific, where its two owners were to go into pearl fishing on a large scale.

STEALS "TRIBUNE" SUPPLEMENTS.

John Murphy Sent to the Bridewell for Taking 260 Pictures.

John Murphy, an extra helper employed in "stuffing" THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, was yesterday sent to the bridewell for fifty days for stealing, last Saturday night, 260 of THE TRIBUNE'S art supplements. Murphy was given his choice of being held to the Criminal Court or pleading guilty and being fined. He chose the latter, and being unable to pay a fine of $25 went to the bridewell. Seeing the swift punishment that is meted out to those who steal or illegally handle THE TRIBUNE or the art folios it would seem that efforts in that direction would cease. It was only a few days ago that two young men who were selling advance pictures stolen by newsboys were held to the grand jury. THE TRIBUNE will vigorously prosecute all who steal either papers or pictures.

OLD-TIME LOVERS MEET AND WED.

Romantic Story Mr. and Mrs. George W. Damp Are Telling Their Friends.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary A. Wilson of Chicago and George W. Damp of Rice County, this State, a member of the Legislature, were married in this city this evening. Forty-five years ago at Green Bay, Wis., they became engaged. Damp went to the war, and when he returned home he could find no trace of his fiancée, who, believing him dead, had married. He met Mrs. Wilson at the World's Fair, which was the first intimation either had that the other was living. The woman was then seeking a divorce, which since has been granted.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., N. Y.

THEY CATCH A "KIT."

CENTRAL POLICE STATION MEN ARREST TWO CLEVER CROOKS.

"Kid" Harris and Charles Ellis Carry Tools for Breaking Safes with Them Sewed into Their Suspenders and Inside the Lining of Their Other Garments—Their Capture Is Said to Be Important—Kickham Scanlan Gets Excited in Court Over a Witness' Remark.

When Detectives Wellbasky and Smith of the Central Station brought "Kid" Harris and Charlie Ellis before Inspector Shea they did not know what a good capture they had made. They knew that the two men were expert safe-blowers, but it was not until they had thoroughly searched the couple that they discovered all the capture meant. An examination of the prisoners' pockets resulted in nothing beyond papers, pencils, and pocket knives. In taking hold of the suspenders worn by one of the men Wellbasky's suspicion was first aroused. The suspender seemed unusually stiff, and he decided to make a careful examination. Ripping the web of the cloth, the point of his knife struck a piece of metal. This proved to be a small saw of hardened steel. In the other side of the suspender was another saw. The policeman then determined to make a thorough investigation of the clothing of the prisoners. The search was well rewarded. Sewed in the lapels of the men's coats they found chilled steel drills. In the seams of the coat were punches, which form an important part of a safe robber's outfit; while in the seams of the trousers and vest were parts of other tools which had been taken to pieces and hidden in the lining of the clothes in the hope that they would be overlooked. The men's clothing was badly damaged by the ripping of seams necessary to secure the tools, but the result of the search was the finding of a complete safe-blower's "kit." Harris and Ellis have served terms in prison for numerous robberies. Harris, who has influential relatives in Chicago, was released from a Minnesota prison last summer after completing a term for a robbery in Minneapolis. Both men are in bad physical condition from the use of morphine and opium and suffered greatly last night when the drugs which they carried with them were taken away.

KICKHAM SCANLAN ON THE WARPATH.

He Declares He Would Kill a Man if He Insulted Him Outdoors.

Attorney Kickham Scanlan went on the warpath in Judge Clifford's court yesterday afternoon. A witness on the stand made an insulting remark to the attorney, who flushed and then grew pale.

"Your Honor," shouted Attorney Scanlan, "if this man dare make that statement to me on the street I'll kill him. I am not a pugilist, but if he dare insult me on the street I'll kill him. The idea of such a character presuming to be impertinent."

The case on trial was that of Mark Summerfield, charged by Mrs. Copeland, who lives in Harrison street, near Wabash avenue, of larceny as bailee. The woman had pledged some jewelry as security with Summerfield and said he refused to return it to her. Joseph Zeigler was placed on the stand by the prosecution, and during his examination by Attorney Scanlan he made an insulting reference to the attorney, which caused a lively scene for a few minutes.

Scanlan was on the point of striking Zeigler several times, but controlled himself enough to avoid committing contempt of court. Judge Clifford found Defendant Summerfield not guilty.

RECALLS THE INTRAMURAL ROAD ROW.

Judgment Is Rendered in Favor of the Graff Contracting Company.

Back of a judgment for $110 returned in Justice Prindiville's court yesterday is the story of a big fight which has been in the courts for months. The judgment was in favor of the Graff Contracting company against the Columbian Intramural railway of New York. This is the same company which built and operated the Intramural railway at the World's Fair. After the Fair was over the company offered for sale the materials of which the elevated structure was built. The contract for lumber was taken by the Graff Contracting company; that for iron went to the Swartz Iron company. Capt. Stearns came from New York to manage affairs and the work began. Teaming was bad in the park and the intramural people took a lot of lumber and made a corduroy road of it. Barnett Graff of the Graff company said the lumber was his and turned in a bill for it, for which he subsequently began the suit decided yesterday. At this time the New York firm discovered that it was short a considerable quantity of iron. Detectives were put to work on the case and evidence was found showing, it was alleged, that the iron was wrongfully taken by the Swartz company. Warrants were sworn out for Marks Swartz, the President, and his son. In Justice Prindiville's court Swartz was held over to the grand jury, but the case against Graff was dismissed. Swartz was ultimately indicted, but the grand jury declined to consider Graff's case. Graff sued the Intramural company for $20,000 for libel and false arrest. The suit for the lumber used was continued from time to time at the request of the defendant company. Yesterday Attorney Kickham Scanlan insisted on a trial and judgment was entered for the complainant.

IS THE STANDARD OIL ON TOP?

Able-Bodied Rumors That It Will Control Chicago Gas Vigorously Hereafter.

Rumors were current yesterday that the long negotiations between the Standard Oil party and the Benedict-Jerzmanowsky crowd over the control of the gas companies were at an end and that an agreement had been reached. Under it Director Benedict, it was said, would retire and possibly one or two others who represent the interest with which he is identified. Men acceptable to the Standard Oil party would be their successors. As the order restraining the voting of the certificates of the Philadelphia Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit company, which was secured by Attorney-General Moloney, has not been vacated, there could be no formal election. But the changes in the directory, it was said, would be accomplished by the resignations of the not-wanted officials and the appointment or possibly the election of their successors by the remaining directors. W. J. Campbell, principal counsel of the companies, who has been in New York for ten days, is expected home this morning. It is reported he carried the details of the settlement in his pocket. Coupled with these rumors was a report that the new owners of the plants would inaugurate a vigorously aggressive policy with respect to future attacks. This is the gas companies will fight hereafter. The Standard Oil party understands the great value of the property and they will take steps to get it out of the range of assaults under the law. They will get the companies in shape which will be unobjectionable under the law and develop their possibilities. Some form of organization which meets all exigencies will be decided on. There will be a sharp resistance if it is questioned. Attacks through the City Council will be resisted. The companies are through being sandbagged. Representatives of the companies profess not to understand the ordinance pending before the Council committee requiring the letting of contracts for gas to the lowest responsible bidder. The ordinance, which was drawn by Corporation Counsel Palmer, was described in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday.

HELP COMES FOR THE M'INTYRES.

Food, Clothing, Medicine, and Money Provided for Their Wants.

The story of the destitution of seven McIntyre children at No. 2014 Wentworth avenue, with an aged grandmother, attracted the attention of many and things to relieve their wants were sent. An agent of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society investigated the case. He reported that they had $52 a month. The oldest, a boy of 16 years, said yesterday that since the death of his father two months ago they had received only $12.50. The house in which they live belongs to the children, but it is mortgaged and out of repair. There are three poor tenants in it and these have paid $7.50 rent since October. The father was insured for $2,000 in the National Union and this was applied toward paying off the incumbrances. One of the first to give aid to them was Mrs. Robert Roloson, No. 2109 Prairie avenue. She brought comfortables and took the little boy, Robert, 9 years old, who has been crippled with rheumatism, to Dr. Hipp's hospital, No. 3300 Wabash avenue. Among the contributors were Miss Madison, Mrs. T. J. Lawrence of the Psychic club, Mrs. F. A. Bartels, Mrs. Anna Truman, Mrs. S. S. Marks No. 3613 Prairie avenue, Mrs. O. S. Lampman, and Mrs. E. M. Phillips.

Offers of assistance for the destitute cases were frequent over THE TRIBUNE telephone. Some offered cash in sums of $5 and $10, and others desired to know if the families were still in need. These inquiries were referred to the homes direct. Mrs. E. M. Hall, No. 3933 Drexel boulevard, took a basket of groceries and clothing. Mrs. S. L. Babcock, No. 1424 Judson avenue, Evanston, offered clothing. Guthman, Ullman & Silverman sent their check for $10. Its equivalent in cash was given to the family by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE.

He Tells Different Tales.

August Alpine was arraigned before Justice Everett yesterday charged with embezzlement. Alpine was the Western agent, with headquarters here, of the New York firm of L. Gondolfi & Co. Jan. 23 Alpine, it is alleged, wrote to the house in New York a letter, in which he said he had got into serious difficulty of a criminal nature. He said that on account of the trial he would have to go through and the expense of the preliminary examination and the indictment he was under he had used the company's funds. On receiving this letter the junior partner, Hector Cassi, came immediately to Chicago to render any assistance that was possible to their agent. He met Mr. Alpine, who, when Mr. Cassi asked to be taken to the Judge before whom the case was to be tried, confessed that he had told what was not true. He then told a story to the effect that he had lost the money in gaming, and after that told several stories, all conflicting. Mr. Cassi engaged an expert and thus far he charges that they have found about $3,000 missing. Alpine gave bond for $5,000 to appear today.

Judge Annoyed by an Attorney.

Judge Freeman was annoyed yesterday over the action of Attorney Townsend. The case of Votek Palus, indicted on a charge of burglary, was called for trial. Palus has been in jail since Oct. 20. He was indicted by the December grand jury. A defect was discovered in the indictment and it was nolle prossed. Another indictment was found by the January grand jury. When the case was called yesterday the attorney for Palus asked for the discharge of his client under the statute of limitations, three full terms of court having passed without the defendant being brought to trial. Judge Freeman sustained the indictment. Before the case could be put on trial Attorney Townsend secured from Judge Chetlain a writ of habeas corpus returnable today. That stopped further proceedings before Judge Freeman, who was considerably annoyed when he heard of the habeas corpus writ.

Bergen Goes to Jail.

Fred E. Bergen, for several years head bookkeeper for the Soper Lumber company, was put on trial in Justice Lyon's court yesterday. The hearing occupied the entire day and resulted in Bergen being held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $4,500. In default of bail he was sent on a mittimus to the County Jail. Bergen was arrested Jan. 21 and according to the testimony of the experts examined was short in his accounts in the sum of $4,271, which it was said he had obtained during the last year. Bergen's downfall was accomplished, it is said, through his inclinations of a sporting character.

Civil Service for County Institutions.

The County Board yesterday appointed a Committee on Legislation to visit Springfield and urge the Legislature to change the date of the judicial elections from the odd to the even years and to introduce civil service reform in county institutions. Bids were received and opened for feeding and lodging juries, a committee was appointed to visit and inspect the cell and ventilation system of the Indianapolis jail, and the Finance committee reported the amount taken from the various funds.

Identifies His Assailant.

William McLaughlin of Oklahoma was assaulted and beaten by two footpads Sunday night in front of No. 367 Clark street. He was dragged into an alley way and robbed of his watch and $6. Policeman Loebel heard his cries for assistance and a bystander pointed out Harry Watkins as McLaughlin's assailant. In court yesterday McLaughlin failed to identify Watkins as the man who assaulted him and Watkins was discharged. As the party was leaving the dock two Central Station policemen were bringing Dennis O'Hern before the court on a charge of disorderly conduct, and McLaughlin was suddenly heard to exclaim, "Why, that is the man that robbed me." When the policemen presented the property found in O'Hern's possession McLaughlin's watch was identified. Justice Foster held O'Hern to the Criminal Court.

Lincoln Park Board Meets.

The Lincoln Park Board yesterday received a committee recommendation that the contract for the new pump for the Lincoln Park pumping station be awarded to Fraser & Chalmers. George K. Shimoda, a Japanese landscape gardener, submitted to the Commissioners a sketch of a Japanese garden which he proposes to lay out on a plat of ground east of the intersection of Pine street boulevard and North avenue. The matter was referred to the Committee on Horticulture. The board directed its Secretary to advertise for bids for the various concessions within the gift of the Commissioners for terms of one and three years.

"Factory Case" Dismissed.

Justice Kersten yesterday rendered a decision in the "factory case" in which Henry F. Aiken, Superintendent of Norton Brothers' tin can factory at Maywood, was the defendant. It was alleged that Tillie Fisher, Maggie Sycora, Martha Hartman, Hulda Hoffman, and Tillie Grace were employed in the tin can factory nine hours each day. The court held that the section of the law under which the case was brought was not broad enough to cover the point in issue, and that no case had been made out against the defendant, who was discharged.

Chief Brennan Will Investigate.

Chief Brennan does not think there was any boxing at the entertainment at Plzensky Sokal at which Lieut. Ptacek of the Hinman Street Station was presented with a gold star set with diamonds. However, he is going to make an investigation.

Items.

The Van Buren Street Bridge was opened for general traffic yesterday.

In the Moran-Healy murder trial yesterday Assistant State's-Attorney Todd made the opening address for the State.

George Crouthers, a prosperous looking man from New Jersey, reached the Stock-Yards yesterday from the East. He met an affable stranger, shook dice, and is now minus $150.

The South Division of the International Sunday Observance League will hold a mass-meeting tonight at Plymouth Congregational Church. The subject for discussion is "Sunday Saloons; Do the People Want Them Closed?"

The firm of Sanders Bros., wholesale dealers in tobacco at No. 127 Fifth avenue, made an assignment yesterday in the County Court. The assignee is Samuel H. Harris. The liabilities of the firm are placed at $15,000, with assets of the same amount.

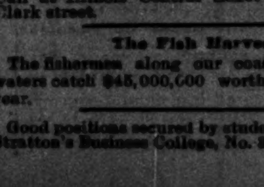
Deputy Coroner Bellar held an inquest yesterday on the remains of Ida E. Peters, the little girl shot Saturday evening by Alma Buckelmuller, No. 941 West Division street. The verdict was accidental shooting. The children were playing in a room in which the Buckelmuller girl found a loaded revolver. She playfully pointed it at the Peters girl with the usual result. Ida E. Peters was 7 years old.

Inspector Fitzpatrick suspended Policeman H. F. Johnson yesterday and preferred charges against him for being intoxicated. Johnson is carried on the roll at the Harrison Street Station, but has been assigned for duty with the Health Department. It is said that in company with two friends he entered a restaurant in Calhoun place Sunday, and after ordering three suppers failed to pay for the service.

Frank Schroeder and Frank Fields, said to be pickpockets, are locked up at the Central Station charged with vagrancy. The two men were arrested last week, but were released by Judge Goggin on a writ of habeas corpus. At the time Judge Goggin severely censured the police for arresting the men. The men who arrested them yesterday afternoon found them mingling with the crowds in State street. They will be arraigned before Justice Bradwell this morning.

CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA.

Illinois Central to Pacific Coast Via New Orleans—To Florida Via Holly Springs Route.



Buffet sleeper with through reservations to Pacific coast every Tuesday night. Through tourist sleeper Chicago to Los Angeles, every Wednesday night. Through sleeping car reservations to Jacksonville, Fla., daily via Holly Springs, Birmingham, and Atlanta. Call at Illinois Central ticket office, No. 194 Clark street.

The Fish Harvest.

The fishermen along our coast and in our waters catch $45,000,000 worth of fish every year.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 31 Wabash.

GAS PIPES BLOWN UP.

TEAR A STRETCH OF SOUTH SIDE PAVEMENT TO PIECES.

School Reporter Tells of the Consternation the Explosion Creates in an Apartment House—Another Young Newsgatherer Writes About a Strike in a West Pullman Shoe Manufactory—Charles Nuttabohm of Chicago Supposed to Be Lost on the Steamer Elbe.

[This earns first prize, $5.]

Last night about 6 o'clock a natural gas main burst at Fifty-first street and Forrestville avenue. The discovery that gas was leaking was made by some unknown man who was passing along the street. He detected the odor of gas and lighting a match threw it to the ground. He had no sooner done so than flames shot up about ten feet high. The man got away before his name could be learned. His coat was burned and he ran away toward the west. An alarm of fire was turned in and an engine company and a patrol wagon responded. There was considerable anxiety in the Hotel Renfost and neighboring apartment houses which get their natural gas from this main. When the gas main exploded it tore a hole in the ground about four feet deep and twelve feet long. RICHARD ARNOLD,

[Renfost Hotel, Fifty-fourth Street School, Miss Strickland, teacher.]

WEST PULLMAN SHOEMAKERS STRIKE.

Workmen in the Smith-Jones Factory Lay Down Their Tools.

[This earns second prize, $3.]

There has been considerable dissatisfaction for some time among the workmen of the Smith-Jones shoe factory in West Pullman in regard to wages and other matters, which terminated in a strike yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. About thirty-five or forty men laid down their tools and quit work and then marched to the hall of Lee & Roberts, where they held an all-day's meeting, being joined by other workmen of the factory, who quit as soon as they completed the work on the jobs they were doing. The prime cause of the strike yesterday was the discharging of a union man and supplying his place by a non-union workman. It is expected that 150 workmen will take part in the strike. CLARA LEE,

[Box 43 West Pullman, West Pullman School, Miss Hardenbrook, teacher.]

WAS NOTTBOHM ABOARD THE ELBE?

Another Chicago Man Probably Perished on the German Liner.

[This earns third prize, $2.]

There has been a feeling of anxiety among the friends of Charles Nottbohm of No. 5036 Cottage Grove avenue lest he might be among the lost on the Elbe. He wrote his family from Berlin that he would return on the next steamer and that steamer was the Elbe. The name of Charles Nussbohm, which is the German for Charles Nottbohm, appears among the lost on the boat, so the family and friends are waiting anxiously to find out whether he sailed on the Elbe or some other steamer. J. BENNETT WHELAN,

[The Renfost, Fifty-fourth Street School, Miss Price, principal.]

HIGH ART FENCE IN LAKE VIEW.

Painted in Five Colors and Adorned with Many Bas-Reliefs.

Near the Lake View Water Works there is a very curious fence. It is at No. 2354 North Halsted street. The boards are painted in no less than five different colors—black, white, red, blue, and yellow—and on each board is carved an artistic picture. On one, deeply cut into the wood, are two ducks with men's heads. On an other, in large letters, is carved "Excurs." The rest of the word is missing, but probably the original word was "Excursion." Another piece bears the word "show," while farther along is a board on which is engraved a man's head, beneath which is the inscription, "Secretary Hammer." But the most curious fact is that all the words and figures are engraved backward. The fence is about 200 feet long and four feet high, and the engravings can be seen from quite a distance as they face outward. The explanation of the deeply carved characters on the fence seems to be as follows: The boards were originally wood cuts used for printing show bills some eight or ten years ago before impressions were made in lead, but who "Secretary Hammer" was could not learned. THOMAS CLARKE,

[No. 202 Sunnyside avenue, Lake View High School, James H. Norton, principal.]

EIGHT WOMEN COME CLOSE TO DEATH.

Escaping Coal Gas in a Root Street Restaurant Overcomes the Servants.

It was with a feeling of suffocation and faintness that the second cook of the restaurant, No. 848 Root street, awoke Sunday morning. She at once discovered that escaping gas from a hard coal stove, which heated her room and the adjoining rooms of the dining room girls, was the cause. After calling the girls she, from the effects of the poisonous atmosphere, fell fainting to the floor. The two girls who had heard her call attempted to rise, but fell fainting in their beds. When the other five girls awoke it was to find that they had just escaped with their lives. Two are still unable to be out of bed, but the others are up, though suffering with headaches. Had they not awakened when they did they certainly would all have been asphyxiated. NELLIE GILL,

[No. 4502 Vincennes avenue, M. W. Fuller School, Miss O'Brien, teacher.]

FOR YEARS A CITIZEN OF CHICAGO.

Mr. Kemper of Fullerton Avenue Came to Town in 1836.

In glancing over the early history of Chicago the thought of the oldest settlers comes to our mind. Probably one of the oldest of these is Mr. Kemper, residing at Fullerton avenue and Orchard street. He was born in Germany in 1815 and came to America in 1835. After living in New York for one year he came to Chicago in 1836, just four years after its first settlers arrived. He lived on State street, near Bellevue place, for seventeen years, and in 1853 with his family moved to Fullerton avenue and Orchard street, where he has lived the last forty-two years. Mr. Kemper has been a resident of Chicago fifty-nine years and is now 80 years of age. His wife is 76 years of age. About a year and a half ago they celebrated their golden wedding. WILL THURMAN,

[No. 1719 Frederick street, Lake View High School, Dr. H. S. Popoon, teacher.]

BIG NEW FOUNDRY ON ELSTON ROAD.

Work Has Commenced and Will Be Done in May.

T. Nicholson & Son, contractors and builders, had designed about November, 1894, a two-story brick foundry to cost $175,000 and to be erected on Elston road, near the railroad. Work was to begin Dec. 1, 1894, but some trouble stopped the construction and they began again yesterday and will be done by May 1, 1895. This building is 330 feet long by 60 feet wide. The first floor is the foundry proper and is 45 feet high, and the second is for offices and it is 15 feet high. The Gate Iron company furnished the iron. The columns are 60 feet high and the space from one to another is 51 feet. Henry Garratt is in charge of the work. CHARLES GARRATT,

[No. 76 Myrtle street, Brainard School, Mrs. Lousia Elwell, teacher.]

PICKS UP A DRAFT ON THE STREET.

How Mr. Freeman Stumbled Upon Wealth Last Saturday Morning.

Saturday morning as my papa was walking along Van Buren street he noticed a piece of paper lying on the sidewalk. He did not pay any attention to it at first, but fortunately he returned and picked it up and found it to be a $100 draft on New York. I presume some one had dropped it by reason of cold fingers, as the thermometer stood at 10° below zero that morning, or perhaps some poor fellow had been slugged and this part of the "boodle" thrown away as useless to the robbers. I don't know as the unfortunate deserves to recover it, however, as he didn't know enough to advertise for it in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. GRACE FREEMAN,

[No. 1466 Edgecomb court, Horace Greeley School, Miss Clancey, teacher.]

WOMAN IS THROWN FROM A SLEIGH.

Badly Injured in a Runaway on Thirty-fifth Street.

Sunday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock a lady was enjoying a sleigh ride with her two children. When going east on Thirty-ninth street, near Wentworth avenue, the horse took fright at the approach of an electric car. He kicked his hind legs in the air, which overturned the sleigh, throwing the occupants out and breaking the lady's ribs. She was taken to John Deitz's drug store, No. 3901 Wentworth avenue, where she was attended to by a doctor. She recovered sufficiently to be taken home. The children were not hurt, but were a good deal frightened. The lady refused to give her name. I was an eye witness of the accident. MAGGIE SUTTON,

[No. 3754 La Salle street, Horace Mann School, Miss Strauss, teacher.]

TO WORK FOR JEWISH ORPHANS' HOME.

Young Ladies' Relief Committee Organizes and Prepares for Activity.

There has been formed on the South Side a new association known as the Young Ladies' Relief committee. This society will devote its attention to charity. It will help the needy in general, but its main work will be for the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, a new institution at Vernon avenue and Thirty-sixth street. The first work of this society will be an entertainment in the form of a play of two acts. After the entertainment refreshments will be served. The program will close with a dance. Many tickets have been printed and a large number sold, so large proceeds will be given to the institution. HENRY HIRSH,

[No. 3633 Vernon avenue, Hyde Park High School, Miss Reed, teacher.]

SHE FOUND WHERE THE GAS LEAK WAS.

Miss Storhow Lighted a Match and the Whole Kitchen Exploded.

The home of Miss Storhow, No. 204 Bowen avenue, was the scene of excitement Saturday afternoon. Miss Storhow, who had been down to the city shopping, returned home at 2:30 and finding a strong odor of gas in the hall rushed to the kitchen to investigate. Being very nervous and excited and wishing to know if the gas was escaping from the gas jet she thoughtlessly struck a match. The crash which immediately followed was heard throughout the building. Miss Storhow was knocked down and one arm burned, though not seriously. The gas range was thrown into the center of the room. CAROLINE BURLEIGH,

[No. 204 Bowen avenue, Oakland School, Miss Richman, teacher.]

WOODLAWN WOMEN WILL FORM A CLUB.

Preparatory Meetings for Organization to Discuss Affairs of the Day.

There was a meeting yesterday afternoon of some forty-five or fifty ladies at the residence of Mrs. Katherine Clapp, No. 6222 Woodlawn avenue, for the purpose of organizing a Woodlawn Woman's club. It was a most enthusiastic meeting and much business was accomplished. There will be another meeting soon, at which it is hoped some prominent ladies from the city clubs will make addresses. It is hoped there will be a membership of 200 or 300. Discussion of literary and social affairs and topics of the day will be the main features of the club. FRED BRADSHAW,

[No. 436 East Sixty-second street, Ray School, Miss Walker, teacher.]

HOPE FOR SHIVERING NORTH-SIDERS.

Mr. Yerkes Is Experimenting with a Steam Heater for Cars.

North-Siders will be glad to hear that a new device for heating the street-cars is being tested on one of the "Limits" cable cars, No. 750. This heater is made up of a boiler and about forty feet of iron pipe. Water is heated in this boiler, which is situated under the car, and the steam is forced through the pipes, which run under the seats, thereby heating the entire car satisfactorily. This is a great improvement on the old method, and conductors say it does not consume any more coal than the ordinary stove. GORDON E. BACON,

[No. 596 Cleveland avenue, North Division High School, Dr. Charles Boynton, teacher.]

INDORSE ADAIR FOR CITY ATTORNEY.

Two Strong Republican Clubs Organize in the Thirty-first Ward.

A meeting was held last night at No. 279 Fifty-seventh street when Republican clubs were organized for the First and Thirty-first Precincts of the Thirty-first Ward, and resolutions were adopted indorsing John D. Adair for the office of City attorney. The officers elected for the two clubs were: First Precinct, President, F. D. Brown; Vice-President, D. C. Spofford; Secretary, C. Wadsworth; Thirty-first Precinct, President, L. M. Platt; Vice-President, S. K. Root; Secretary, C. C. Stewart. MABEL CLARK,

[No. 5815 Madison avenue, Hyde Park High School.]

SHE RAN INTO THE CIGAR-LIGHTER.

Young Woman Painfully Burned in a Thirty-seventh Street Drug Store.

I was standing in the drug store at Thirty-seventh street and Indiana avenue yesterday morning waiting for a car when a young lady came in and also waited for a car and in the meantime bought a postage stamp. Just as she handed the money to the druggist she saw the car coming, and in her haste to catch the car she bumped against the cigar-lighter, and her veil, frizzes, eyebrows, eyelashes, and hat caught on fire and slightly scorched her face. CHESTER A. FLORSHEIM,

[No. 3236 Wabash avenue, Douglas School.]

Want No Willard Avenue in Theirs.

In the recent changing of the names of the streets in the city Jackson avenue in Rogers Park was assigned the name of Willard avenue. This seems to be unsatisfactory to a majority of the property-owners and residents on Jackson avenue and a petition with their signatures will at once be sent to the City Council requesting that the future name be Estes avenue, in honor of one of the oldest residents in Rogers Park, who still lives on Jackson avenue. MABEL M. FAUX,

[No. 828 Jackson avenue, Lake View High School, Miss Osgood, teacher.]

Switchman Dies Under the Wheels.

While coupling freight cars at Fortieth and Halsted streets at 7 o'clock yesterday morning James Fitzgerald, a switchman, slipped and fell under the wheels and was killed. He was mutilated beyond recognition. The remains were removed to a neighboring undertaking establishment. Fitzgerald was about 30 years old and was unmarried. ELIJAH LEWIS,

[No. 536 Thirty-seventh street, Horace Mann School, Miss Cowans, teacher.]

Lights in a Reading-Room Go Out.

Last night about 7 o'clock all the lights in the Chicago Public Reading-Room, Milwaukee avenue and Robey street, went out and quite an uproar followed. The stationkeeper had hard work to keep the boys and girls quiet. The cause of it was water in the meter. Gasfitters were called in and were working at it for nearly an hour before the lights could be lit again and order restored. RALPH HOBETH,

[No. 680 Dania avenue, Von Humboldt School.]

Van Buren Street Bridge Opened.

The bridge over the river on Van Buren street was opened this morning for all traffic. It has been open for foot passengers since last week, but on account of cold weather the bridge could not be opened for wagons sooner than this morning. CARL LINDENMAN,

[No. 391 South State street, Jones School, Miss M. Duffin, teacher.]

IS AFTER INVESTMENT CONCERNS.

Iowa's Secretary of State in Chicago to Investigate the Companies.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Secretary of State McFarland went to Chicago tonight to see about certain bond investment companies of that city which he has refused to incorporate, and who have been trying to mandamus him. The Iowa laws are lax on incorporations, but the Secretary says he purposes to fight it out with them, for he considers them swindles.

G. S. CHAPIN IS DEAD.

PROMINENT CHICAGOAN PASSES AWAY IN CALIFORNIA.

He Was of the Liquor-Dealing Firm of Chapin & Gore and Was One of the Leaders in That Line of Business—Sketch of His Life and Career in Chicago—Daniel Shelby, the Old-Time Theatrical Man, Dies Suddenly at Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Other Deaths.

Intelligence was received here yesterday afternoon of the death of Gardner Spring Chapin of the firm of Chapin & Gore at Santa Barbara, Cal., at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. News of his extreme illness was first received last Tuesday, when he was suffering from an abscess under his right arm. This necessitated a surgical operation, and although the best medical and surgical skill was secured erysipelas and blood poisoning set in and death ensued. The remains were embalmed and placed in a vault, and will probably be brought to Chicago as soon as Mrs. Chapin is able to travel. Mr. Chapin built a fine residence in Santa Barbara four years ago, and had spent his winters there ever since. He left here for that purpose last November, and seemed to be in the best of health. As he was a man of temperate and regular habits and had never in his life had any serious sickness, his last illness and his death are a mystery to all his acquaintances in this city.

[Gardner Spring Chapin was born in Whitinsville, Mass., and would have been 63 years old Feb. 14. He went in early life to California, where he met Judge J. J. Gore, with whom he led the wandering life of a miner until 1863, when, leaving Gore behind, he returned to Faribault, Minn., where he kept a dry-goods store, and where he was married to Miss Lucy Frisbie. In 1865 he came to Chicago and embarked in the grocery business with his brother, A. T. Chapin, under the firm name of Chapin Bros., at No. 162 State street. In 1866 he went into partnership with J. J. Gore, who had in the meanwhile returned from California and engaged in the liquor business, under the firm name of Chapin & Gore, which has remained unchanged ever since, although Mr. Gore died three years ago last September. Several years ago the partnership became a joint stock company, in which Mr. Chapin at the time of his death owned 90 per cent of the stock. His death will not interrupt the business. Mr. Chapin leaves a widow, a daughter, Katherine, aged 17, and a son, Gardner, aged 15. He lost a married daughter, Carrie, last January, and a son, James, aged 5, several years ago. He leaves three brothers—Henry D. Chapin, the Chicago bookseller; Arthur T. Chapin, President of the Merchants' Bank at Winside, Neb.; and George H. Chapin, a real estate dealer in Boston. Mr. Chapin was a Mason in high standing. He was a member of Blair Lodge, Corinthian Chapter, Apollo Commandery, the Oriental Consistory, in which he held the thirty-second degree, and the Medinah Temple. He was a member of the Washington Park club. Mrs. Chapin is a member of Bishop Cheney's Christ Reformed Episcopal Church.]

DANIEL SHELBY DIES SUDDENLY.

Old-Time Theatrical Manager and Actor Passes Away.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 4.—Daniel Shelby, manager of the Music Hall in this city, died suddenly of heart disease this morning, aged 57 years. He was well known in the theatrical profession, having managed houses in New York, Buffalo, and Chicago. During his residence in Buffalo he was an intimate friend of Grover Cleveland. A wife and son survive him. Mrs. Shelby, his wife, is now singing with an opera company. Shelby's home was in New York City.

[Daniel Shelby will be remembered by old-time theater-goers as the manager at one time of the Academy of Music in this city. He was a unique character among theatrical managers and was well-known in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and Buffalo, where he had directed theaters or conducted amusement enterprises during his checkered professional career of more than forty years. Daniel Shelby was born Jan. 11, 1838, on Cemetery Hill, which afterwards was a part of the Gettysburg battlefield. His parents early removed to Dayton, where Daniel was put to work on a farm at $2 a month. He had a good voice, however, and the knack of entertaining was born in him, so at 14 years of age he left the farm and joined a minstrel troupe. Later he joined Stickney and Driesback's minstrels, but he afterwards left that organization and became a clown and a circus tumbler. Just before the close of the Civil War Shelby found himself in Chattanooga, where he busied himself organizing a dramatic company for the entertainment of the soldiers. He continued along this line nearly a year, when he organized a negro company and brought it North, but with little or no success. His fortunes again failing he came to Chicago and for some time was a comedian at the old Dearborn street theater. Later he drifted back into the circus business again. In 1868 Mr. Shelby's career as a manager began. He first took the Athenæum at Columbus, O., which he retained a few months and then forsook to take charge of a circus enterprise for J. H. Haverly. Three years later he assumed control of the Terrace in Buffalo, N. Y. He was successful beyond expectation and soon opened the Adelphi and Arcade in the same city, besides sending numerous dramatic companies out to tour the country. His fortune increased rapidly, and with it his ambitions, and in 1880 he added Shelby, Pullman & Hamilton's circus to his list of enterprises. In 1881 Shelby found he could obtain a foothold in Chicago at the Academy of Music. He opened the house with F. S. Chanfrau in "Kit," and at first made money. Afterwards bad luck overtook him and one after another his ventures failed. He was stricken ill, was obliged to give up his lease of the Academy, and when he left Chicago in the early '80's his friends gave him a benefit. He went to Philadelphia and from there to Wilkesbarre, where he remained until his death. In 1882 Mr. Shelby married Miss Nettie Hatfield Pennock of Altoona, Pa., an opera singer, by whom he had one son. Both wife and son survive him. Mr. Shelby was high in Masonic circles and a popular man in his profession. While in Buffalo he became the friend of Grover Cleveland.]

GEN. MAHLON D. MANSON IS DEAD.

Stricken with Paralysis on a Train, the Veteran Soon Passes Away.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Gen. Mahlon D. Manson of Crawfordsville, the well-known politician and veteran soldier, was taken off a Monon train here today suffering from a stroke of paralysis. His death occurred in a few hours. Gen. Manson was especially popular with old soldiers. He served in the Mexican War and through the Rebellion. In the late war he enlisted as Colonel of the Tenth Regiment and was later on made a Brigadier-General. He was a lifelong Democrat and was elected to Congress from the Eighth District in 1874, afterward serving two terms as Auditor of State, one as Lieutenant-Governor, and during Cleveland's first term was Collector of Internal Revenue of the Terre Haute district. His age was 77 years. His remains will be taken to Crawfordsville in the morning.

M. Noyes.

M. Noyes, an old resident of Chicago and for twenty-five years treasurer of Bradner Smith & Co., paper manufacturers, No. 119 Monroe street, died of spinal troubles yesterday afternoon at his home in Oak Park. The funeral will be held Thursday. Mr. Noyes was 64 years old, and was born in Concord, N. H. He came to Chicago in 1860, and was employed as salesman for five years by the J. T. Ryerson Iron company. He left their employ in 1865 to take a position as cashier of the George F. Foster Ship Chandler company. In 1870 the paper company of Bradner Smith was incorporated with Bradner Smith as President and M. Noyes as Treasurer. Since Mr. Smith's death two years ago Mr. Noyes practically managed the firm. Mr. Noyes' residence in Oak Park dates back to 1874. He leaves a widow and two sons, H. P. and W. A. Noyes.

Francis W. Whiting.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Francis W. Whiting, former manager of the New York Tariff Association, died in Boston today, aged 45. Mr. Whiting, for eight years, was manager of the Philadelphia Tariff Association and he was at one time agent of the Factory Association. He resigned this position to take the managership of the United States branch of the Caledonian Insurance company. From the Caledonian he took charge of the Tariff Association here.

Obituary Notes.

Dennis N. Driscoll, pedestrian, is dead at Lynn, Mass.

John Paull, once famous comedian, is dead at Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. William Cook, prominent physician, is dead at Woodstock, Ill.

Capt. J. M. Phillips, prominent railroad man of Indiana, is dead at Dallas, Tex.

Charles A. Park, photographer, and C. Perry Nichols, hotel proprietor, are dead at Norwalk, O.

George E. Whitcock, trustee of the Knights of Pythias Orphans' Home at Springfield, O., is dead at Akron.

The house of W. H. Fenton, Port Republic, N. J., burned and he, his wife, and three children are thought to have perished.

William Gallaher, for the last twenty-five years superintendent of the land department of the Fort Scott and Memphis railway, is dead at Kansas City, Mo.

SOCIETY GIRL SECRETLY MARRIED.

Miss Lillian Hayes of St. Paul Is Wedded to Spiritualist Lecturer.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Oscar A. Edgerly, the noted Spiritualist lecturer of Newbury, Mass., and Miss Lillian Hayes of St. Paul, Minn., were married here today. There are many romantic features of the wedding, chief of which is that of the bride trying to keep the marriage secret for a time. Miss Hayes is the daughter of Assistant General Superintendent Hayes of the Chicago and Great Western railway. She is a leading society woman at St. Paul, and their friends knew not where she was going when she left. The groom met her in Chicago, and they came here and were married by the Rev. Mr. Harkins. Mr. Edgerly has a lecture engagement here. Tonight they returned to Chicago and will visit St. Paul friends in Chicago, but, it is said, would not reveal the marriage. It will create a decided sensation in St. Paul. The couple met in Boston last summer, but then their intimate friends did not suspect a courtship. There is a belief here that it is an elopement.

The Pulpit and Socialism.

The University of Chicago Divinity School discussed in conference yesterday afternoon the attitude of the pulpit toward socialism. The consensus of opinion favored a non-active participation of ministers in the labor-capital contest. One speaker deprecated the fact that it was becoming the fashion among clergymen to choose socialistic subjects of discourse for the purpose of attracting large audiences, and cited sermons delivered from the pulpit last summer on the Pullman strike.

The popular craze this week, fifteen photographs in three styles, $3. Stevens' gallery, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851 has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism. No sufferer should fail to give it a trial.—GALE & BLOCKI, 111 Randolph-st., agents.

For dyspepsia, colic, and exhaustion no remedy like PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Throat Diseases.

Wonderful Discovery for the Teeth, Jacross Paste Dentifrice. Buck & Rayner.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Forecast for Tuesday:

Illinois, generally fair, probably slightly warmer in southern portion, northwest winds, becoming variable.

Indiana, fair, northwest winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation in 24 hours.
Abilene	30.20	34	36	E.	Cl'udy	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.62	-18	-16	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Boston, Mass.	29.72	22	24	N. W.	Snow	.10
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.18	6	14	W.	Clear	.01
Cairo, Ill.	30.52	14	16	N.	Cl'udy	
Charleston, S. C.	30.34	46	56	N. W.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.18	32	42	S. W.	Clear	
Chicago	30.44	-2	8	W.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.44	8	14	N. W.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.30	8	14	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Davenport, Ia.	30.46	-2	2	S. W.	Fair	
Denver, Colo.	30.06	42	52	N. W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.50	4	8	S. W.	Clear	Trace
Detroit, Mich.	30.40	4	10	W.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas	30.32	14	34	N. E.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	30.52	-16	-10	Calm	Clear	
El Paso, Tex	30.14	52	58	N. W.	Fair	
Erie, Pa.	30.24	6	10	W.	Cl'udy	.01
Galveston, Tex.	30.26	46	48	E.	Cl'udy	
Grand Haven	30.32	4	8	W.	Snow	.08
Green Bay, Wis.	30.42	-2	2	W.	Fair	
Helena, Mont.	30.06	40	40	W.	Cl'udy	
Huron, S. D.	30.52	-14	-12	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Indianapolis	30.48	6	10	N. W.	Fair	
Jacksonville	30.30	50	58	N. W.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo	30.48	6	8	N. E.	Clear	
Knoxville	30.48	20	26	S. W.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.52	-12	-2	W.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark	30.26	28	32	N. E.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	30.48	12	14	S. W.	Snow	.01
Marquette, Mich	30.38	-12	-10	W.	Snow	Trace
Memphis, Tenn	30.32	20	20	N.	Snow	Trace
Miles City	30.32	6	6	W.	Fair	.06
Milwaukee	30.40	-4	0	W.	Clear	
Minnedosa	30.66	-26	-16	Calm	Clear	
Montreal	29.86	8	14	S. W.	Cl'udy	.08
Moorhead	29.70	-24	-22	N. W.	Clear	
New Orleans, La	30.30	46				
New York City	29.98	20	34	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Omaha	30.50	4	8	N. W.	Clear	.02
Oswego, N. Y.	30.06	12	20	W.	Clear	.04
Palestine	30.24	42	44	N. E.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	30.68	-8	-6	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Pittsburg	30.36	12	16	W.	Clear	Trace
Port Huron	30.26	0	8	W.	Clear	
Pueblo	30.06	40	56	E.	Clear	
Rapid City	30.46	-4	2	W.	Fair	.06
St. Louis	30.50	6	8	N. E.	Cl'udy	.01
St. Paul	30.58	-14	-8	W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	30.24	34	40	W.	Clear	
Santa Fe	30.18	34	44	S. W.	Clear	
Sioux City	30.56	-2	4	N.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	30.50	2	6	W.	Snow	.08
Springfield, Mo.	30.40	14	24	N. E.	Clear	
Toledo	30.34	6	12	W.	Clear	Trace

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 7 degrees below zero; 9 a. m., 5; 10 a. m., 3; 11 a. m., zero; 12 m., 2 degrees above zero; 1 p. m., 5; 3 p. m., 5; 6 p. m., 5. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.76; 6 p. m., 29.75.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 4.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to the following corporations:

The Freisinniger Liederkranz, Chicago; musical purposes; incorporators, Robert Hirsch, Franz Siepel, and Carl Koch.

South Side Ladies' and Gents' Singer Society, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Alma Gohlke, Lena Hoffman, Hanna Pappenguth, and others.

Chicago Stone and Lime Works, at Chicago; capital stock, $60,000; to operate quarries; incorporators, Thomas O'Connell, John G. O'Connell, Andrew J. O'Connell, and Thomas F. O'Connell.

General Electric railway company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000,000; to deal in railway appliances; incorporators, Daniel M. Simmons, William A. Youmans, and George Pflager.

Lyman Water Circulating and Heating company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; to deal in boilers; incorporators, Thomas Lyman, John S. Williams, and William H. Storms.

The Straus Dry Goods company, at Danville; capital stock, $40,000; for general merchandise; incorporators, Julius Straus, Charles H. Hecht, Bottie Straus, Isaac Lewis, and Frank D. Lindley.

The A. Lynch company, at Ottawa; capital stock, $50,000; for general merchandise; incorporators, Thomas J. Lynch, Andrew E. Lynch, M. Louise Lynch, and Anna L. McClellan.

Crystal Mineral Water company, at Marseilles; capital stock, $30,000; to operate water works; incorporators, H. R. Adams, R. F. Knott, and G. C. Stebbins.

D. H. McBride & Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; for general publishing; incorporators, Dennis H. McBride, C. Edward Thornton, and Edward J. Judd.

Leze Libuse Cisle 28 Jednota Cesko Slavonskych Rytun A dam at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Barbara Suchmann, Ruzena A. Wistein, Josefina Uhlir, and others.

The Egyptian Gun club of South Pass, Ill, at South Pass; without capital stock; social; incorporators, George D. Rich, R. H. Lawrence, and L. M. Linnell.

Golden Gate Pleasure club of Chicago, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, W. P. Murray, J. J. Redmond, J. F. Hogan, and others.

The Murrayville Social club, at Murrayville; without capital stock; social; incorporators, John Dougherty, P. D. Sullivan, P. Sheehan, and others.

Bryant club of Mount Carmel; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Austin Jones, J. T. Eagle, and E. W. Seitz.

The Illinois Sewing Machine company, at Rockford; capital stock, $50,000; to manufacture sewing machines; incorporators, N. P. Nelson, Edward Borg, and Daniel Gauld.

Gustafson, Borling & Co., at Chicago, surrendered its charter.

The Columbia Reduction and Manufacturing company, at Chicago, certified to the change of its name to the J. P. Trenter company; also to the reduction of its capital stock from $25,000 to $10,000.

The Rothmeanner Spar, Leih and Bau Verein, at Chicago, certified to the change of its name to the Lessing Building and Loan Association; also to the increase of its capital stock to $5,000,000.

Hillside Pleasure club, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, P. E. Mohr, G. H. Hamacher, F. C. Kroll, and others.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED BY the Building Department yesterday:

John A. Seavert, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6218 Marshfield-av .... $ 3,000

W. T. Basey, 3-story and basement brick flats, 3970 Armour-av 10,000

Rooney Bros., three 2-story and basement brick stores and flats, 1440-1444 W. Harrison-st 27,000

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William Toerber, Alice Chambers .... [illegible]
Felix Radowisk, Pauline Frass .... [illegible]
Frank Feld, Mary Long .... [illegible]
Edward Keating, Nanon Lubbridge .... [illegible]
Stanley Cimoski, Frances Nowak .... [illegible]
Alfred Hausmann, Hedwig Waterman .... [illegible]
Waclaw Boczkowski, Kazemira Pijanowska .... [illegible]
Leonard Grzechowski, Theodora Roczkowska .... [illegible]
John Vicek, Lizzie Stepnek .... [illegible]
John Baker, Lizzie Stephens .... [illegible]
Julian Pelecki, Ogala Kos .... [illegible]
John O'Connor, Mary Donohue .... [illegible]
Howard McClanathan, Louise Letts .... [illegible]
George Hill, Margaret Quail .... [illegible]

DEATHS.

AUSTRO—The beloved wife of T. J. Austro, at family residence, 339 Carroll-av. Funeral will leave house Wednesday, 9 a. m., to St. Columbkill's Church, by carriages to Northwestern depot, thence by rail to Calvary. Mayo (Ireland) and New York papers please copy.

COTTRELL—In this city, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 7 p. m., Annie E. Cottrell, wife of Warren H. Cottrell, aged 56 years and 9 months. Iowa City and Sioux City papers please copy.

FRAZEE—Miss Emma L. Frazee, daughter of Mrs. S. A. Frazee, Feb. 3, at 8:30 a. m., at residence, 3477 Indiana-av. Funeral notice later.

HINCKLEY—Leslie Ward Hinckley, son of O. W. and Ida E. Hinckley, aged 4 years and 10 months, at their residence, 4417 Champlain-av.

HUNT—At Evanston, Feb. 4, 1895, William Montague Hunt son of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Hunt, aged 5 months. Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m. from family residence, 1600 Wesley-av.

JOHNSON—Feb. 4, at 7 p. m., Mrs. Helen H. Johnson, wife of the late John G. Johnson and daughter of the late Lester D. Hibbard, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y. Funeral from her residence, 180 South Morgan-st., Thursday, Feb. 7, 1 p. m. Burial at Rosehill.

KUHN—Emil A., beloved husband of Ida Kuhn, nee Koch, and son of the late Frank Kuhn, aged 39 years. Funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner Ohio-st. and La Salle-av., Monday, Feb. 4, 1895, at 2 p. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

NOYES—Feb. 4, at his residence, Oak Park, M. Noyes, aged 64 years 4 months. Funeral from residence Thursday at 1 o'clock.

ORTMAYER—Feb. 3, at 400 Dearborn-av., Andrew, husband of Marie Ortmayer and father of Carl G. Ortmayer, Carrie Kuhlmey, and Emma Pfister, aged 69. Funeral Tuesday, 2 p. m., to Graceland. No flowers, please.

PRATT—At Chicago, Feb. 3, Caroline Pratt. San Francisco and New York papers please copy.

ROBERTS—At her residence, 4310 Langley-av., Elizabeth Roberts. "Fell asleep in Jesus." Aged 82 years. Funeral Tuesday, 2 o'clock to Oakwoods Cemetery.

STORTZEL—J. W. Stortzel, Feb. 3, aged 73 years, beloved husband of Louisa Stortzel. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 6, 2 p. m. from church corner Center and Dayton-sts. to Rosehill.

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Next Sun., Feb. 10—The Comedy-Drama, FRIENDS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given.

Name.	Age.
Stephen Ferry, Anna Crowley	[illegible]
Thomas Sweeney, Mary Tormay	[illegible]
Karl Gerwig, Maria Krueger	[illegible]
Marian Dombrowski, Anastasia Budinska	[illegible]
Joshua Beatty, Sarah Smith	[illegible]
William Bennett, Catherine Mann	[illegible]
John Pearson, Jennie Armstrong	[illegible]
Arthur Steiner, Lillie Brecher	[illegible]
William Sheehy, Ellen Scott	[illegible]
Joseph Daebach, Josephine Haller	[illegible]
William Hay, Anna Farnsworth	[illegible]
Pietr Ziarnko, Anna Szwett	[illegible]
Owen Sweeney, Mary Sweeney	[illegible]
Patrick Murphy, Rose Fitzsimmons	[illegible]
Charles Gregory, Nellie Davis	[illegible]
Frederick Schulz, Marie Schmidt	[illegible]
David Bassett, Bertha Corsant	[illegible]
John Hightower, Viola Curtis	[illegible]
Charles Bauch, Christine Kraub	[illegible]
Henry Greene, Nellie Mooney	[illegible]
William McGowan, Edith Mossant	[illegible]
Frank Corbett, Sylvia White	[illegible]
Richard Piper, Annie Shark	[illegible]
James Knevitt, Minnie Patch	[illegible]
James Conigan, Agnes Joyce	[illegible]
Arthur Le Suer, Ida May	[illegible]
Frank Headky, Agnes Fuerst	[illegible]
John Switch, Rose Arb	[illegible]
Frank Hermann, May Tulley	[illegible]
David Abies, Annie Gothman	[illegible]
Henry Brown, Annie Lillis	[illegible]
John Hultgen, Clara Wenersbirch	[illegible]
Wilhelm Gehrke, Emma Arndt	[illegible]
John Stanne, Annie Kainy	[illegible]
William Turner, Isabella Winlock	[illegible]
John Brinker, Emma Wolf	[illegible]
Louis Wolf, Lizzie Schroeder	[illegible]
Henry Schottag, Tillie Schwedt	[illegible]
Harry Insley, Mildred Wilson	[illegible]
Vaclav Bolson, Mathilda Black	[illegible]
John Ryan, Lizzie O'Connor	[illegible]
George Becker, Gertrude Becker	[illegible]

VETO AND SUBSTIT[...]

MAYOR HOPKINS' IDEA OF TH[...] KIND OF TROLLEY ORDINA[...]

He Offers the Council One Each [...] West and North Chicago Street [...] Companies—Protection for the [...] Construction and as to Dama[...] pensation of $5,000 Per An[...] Twenty Years—Cables Not to B[...] seded—Wires Under "L" Structu[...]

Mayor Hopkins' vetoes of the tro[...] nances and his suggested substitutes [...] submitted to the Council last nig[...] follows: [...]

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William Toerber, Alice Chambers
Felix Radowisk, Pauline Prasz
Frank Feld, Mary Long
Edward Keating, Nanon Lillibridge
Stanley Glomski, Frances Nowak
Alfred Haneman, Hedwig Waterman
Waclaw Roczkowski, Kazemira Pijanowska
Leonard Orzechowski, Theodora Roczkowska
John Vicek, Lizzie Stepnek
John Baker, Lizzie Stephens
Julian Pelecki, Ocala Kos
John O'Connor, Mary Donohue
Howard McClanathan, Louise Leitz
George Hill, Margaret Quail

DEATHS.

AUSTRO—The beloved wife of T. J. Austro, at family residence, 529 Carroll-av. Funeral will leave house Wednesday, 9 a. m., to St. Columbkill's Church, by carriages to Northwestern depot, thence by rail to Calvary. Mayo (Ireland) and New York papers please copy.

COTTRELL—In this city, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 7 p. m., Annie E. Cottrell, wife of Warren H. Cottrell, aged 56 years and 9 months. Iowa City and Sioux City papers please copy.

FRAZEE—Miss Emma L. Frazee, daughter of Mrs. S. A. Frazee, Feb. 3, at 8:30 a. m., at residence, 3927 Indiana-av. Funeral notice later.

HINCKLEY—Leslie Ward Hinckley, son of O. W. and Ida E. Hinckley, aged 4 years and 10 months, at their residence, 4417 Champlain-av.

HUNT—At Evanston, Feb. 4, 1895, William Montague Hunt, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Hunt, aged 8 months. Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m. from family residence, 1600 Wesley-av.

JOHNSON—Feb. 4, at 7 p. m., Mrs. Helen H. Johnson, wife of the late John G. Johnson and daughter of the late Lester D. Hibbard, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y. Funeral from her residence, 180 South Morgan-st., Thursday, Feb. 7, 1 p. m. Burial at Rosehill.

KUHN—Emil A., beloved husband of Ida Kuhn, nee Koch, and son of the late Frank Kuhn, aged 32 years. Funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner of Ohio-st. and La Salle-av., Monday, Feb. 4, 1895, at 2 p. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

NOYES—Feb. 4, at his residence, Oak Park, M. Noyes, aged 64 years 4 months. Funeral from residence Thursday at 1 o'clock.

ORTMAYER—Feb. 3, at 496 Dearborn-av., Andrew, husband of Marie Ortmayer and father of Carl G. Ortmayer, Carrie Kuhlmey, and Emma Pfister, aged 62. Funeral Tuesday, 2 p. m., to Graceland. No flowers, please.

PRATT—At Chicago, Feb. 3, Caroline Pratt. San Francisco and New York papers please copy.

ROBERTS—At her residence, 4210 Langley-av., Elizabeth Roberts. "Fell asleep in Jesus." Aged 65 years. Funeral Tuesday, 2 o'clock to Oakwoods Cemetery.

STORTZEL—J. W. Stortzel, Feb. 3, aged 75 years, beloved husband of Louisa Stortzel. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 6, 2 p. m. from church corner Center and Dayton-sts. to Rosehill.

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VETO AND SUBSTITUTE

MAYOR HOPKINS' IDEA OF THE RIGHT KIND OF TROLLEY ORDINANCE.

He Offers the Council One Each for the West and North Chicago Street Railroad Companies—Protection for the City in Construction and as to Damages—Compensation of $5,000 Per Annum for Twenty Years—Cables Not to Be Superseded—Wire Under "L" Structures.

Mayor Hopkins' vetoes of the trolley ordinances and his suggested substitutes therefor, submitted to the Council last night, are as follows:

Gentlemen—I return herewith without my approval two ordinances passed by your honorable body Jan. 28, 1895, as follows:

First—An ordinance authorizing the North Chicago Street railroad company to lay tracks on Indiana street and Grand avenue.

Second—An ordinance authorizing the West Chicago Street railway company to lay tracks on West Harrison street, Twenty-sixth street, and other streets in the City of Chicago.

These ordinances are returned together, because the objections, which I deem it proper to urge with respect to one, apply with equal force to the other. My objections to both of these ordinances may be summarized as follows:

First—In neither of them is adequate protection afforded to the city and the public in respect to the location and character of the poles, wires, and electrical appliances which may be employed for the operation of the electric railways authorized.

Second—In both of these ordinances there is an entire omission of any provision for the supervision of the construction of the lines of railway authorized by the proper department of the city government or for a permit from such department as a condition precedent to entering upon the authorized work.

Third—No satisfactory cash deposit is required as prerequisite to the disturbance of the surface of the streets and alleys of the city which will be occasioned by the erection of the structures authorized therein.

Fourth—The provision for indemnity to the city for damages which may result from the exercise of the powers conferred by these ordinances is vague and unsatisfactory.

Fifth—The authority given to connect the electric lines in one street with similar lines in other streets by operating electric cars over existing cable tracks is expressed in such doubtful and ambiguous terms as that their proper construction might possibly warrant in some instances the substitution of electric lines for cable lines.

Sixth—There is an entire omission of any provision whatever for compensation to the city for the franchise or privileges granted.

Rights of the City.

During my term as Mayor I have had frequent occasion to communicate with the City Council upon the subject of granting franchises to private corporations under which transportation facilities in the public streets of the city may be furnished. I do not believe a mere license or permission from the city for the present use of a particular motive power upon the streets can by any possibility prevent the city at any time in the future from suppressing such motive power if it substantially interferes with or impedes the city in the discharge of its duty to maintain the streets in their integrity for free public transit. The existence of this duty implies a power in the city to compel all persons or corporations engaged in transportation upon its streets to meet changed conditions by improved facilities fully adequate to the demands of the public. Entertaining these views, although personally opposed to the use of overhead trolley wires in the crowded thoroughfares of the city, I am willing now, as I have been before, to yield to the judgment of the Council, as the direct and immediate representatives of the people, upon the expediency of the present employment of a particular motive power, if its use is authorized under such conditions as will surely prevent the substitution of electric power for that which in the present state of science is regarded by many as preferable.

I have not, therefore, deemed it proper to withhold my approval from these ordinances because electric motive power is authorized upon new lines of transportation or because the use of such power is permitted to a limited extent in the district in which it has hitherto been prohibited. Nor can I say that authority to operate electric cars over existing cable lines would necessarily be prejudicial to the interests of the public if the right to so operate them is clearly limited to direct and immediate connections between one electric line and another, and if such use of electric cars would not in any way interfere with the free use of cable cars, and if the city is given its proper influence in the determination of that question.

Compensation to the Public.

There is another matter, however, to which I desire to call your attention, and upon which, to your knowledge, I have well-settled convictions, and from which I am unwilling to depart. No special privilege or right to be exercised in or over any public street should be granted without compensation to the public. While in theory the improved and increased facilities for transit is a sufficient consideration to the public for the grant of a right to operate a street railway in a public street and may be lawfully based upon that alone, yet in my opinion the principal of requiring compensation for such a privilege should be emphasized in a more substantial way and pecuniary compensation should be demanded in every case of the grant of a franchise in a public street.

The amount of such compensation must, of course, be determined by the Council upon a consideration of the public benefit derived from increased transportation facilities and all other circumstances attending such grant. All that I can properly insist upon in the exercise of the veto power is that the principle of pecuniary compensation shall be recognized.

On account of the nature of my specific objections to these ordinances, as hereinbefore stated, as well as from my general views herein expressed, I have found it impracticable by way of suggested amendments to particular sections to present to you the form and substance of such ordinances as would in my opinion grant the privileges proposed and at the same time adequately protect the interests of the public. I have therefore caused to be prepared and herewith submit to you two separate and complete ordinances as substitutes for those now under consideration.

Meet All His Objections.

These ordinances are so drawn as to meet all objections urged by me as to the phraseology and ambiguities of the ordinances passed by you, and at the same time provide for some compensation for the privileges granted.

The sum of $5,000 per annum as compensation for the privileges granted by both ordinances is inserted in the ordinance of the West Chicago Street railway company for more convenience of bookkeeping so as to avoid a duplication of accounts and may, if the Council thinks proper, be divided and separate amounts be charged to each company.

The sum thus named should be treated by the Council as a mere suggestion from me as an amount which, under the circumstances, I would be willing to approve, but I must not be regarded as attempting to dictate to the Council or urge upon it an opinion of my own as to the amount of compensation which ought to be required for the granting of these privileges.

If both of the ordinances thus submitted by me are passed by the Council as substitutes for those now under consideration they will meet my approval.

If my objections to the ordinances passed Jan. 28, 1895, are not thus obviated this communication must be treated as information to the Council that I do not approve them, and as a statement in writing of my objections thereto.

JOHN P. HOPKINS, Mayor.

Suggested West Chicago Ordinance.

The West Chicago Street railroad ordinance, as suggested by the Mayor, follows:

Ordinance authorizing the West Chicago Street railroad company to lay tracks on West Harrison street, Twenty-sixth street, and other streets in the City of Chicago.

Sec. 1. In consideration of the acceptance hereof and the undertaking by the West Chicago Street railroad company to comply with the provisions herein contained permission and authority are hereby granted to the said West Chicago Street railroad company, its successors and assigns, to lay down, maintain, and operate a single or double track street railway with all the necessary and convenient turnouts, sidetracks, and switches in, along, and across certain streets in the City of Chicago hereinafter mentioned, and to connect at any and all street intersections any track or tracks hereby authorized to be laid with the track or tracks of any railroad owned, leased, or operated by said company; and also permission to connect the tracks located at the intersection of State street with Lake street, and operated by the West Chicago Street railroad company with the tracks at said intersection belonging to the North Chicago City railway company; and also permission to construct in State street, between Lake street and Randolph street, overhead electric wires and to operate its cars in said State street between said points by electric power.

Sec. 2. Said West Chicago Street railroad company is hereby authorized to lay a single or double track street railroad in, along, and across all the following streets:

In and along West Harrison street, between Western and Kedzie avenues; and also in and along Twenty-sixth street, between Blue Island and Crawford avenues; and also in and along Wood street and North Wood street from Blue Island avenue to Milwaukee avenue; and in and along North Lincoln street to Webster avenue; and also in and along Laurel street between Thirty-ninth street and Thirty-first street, and thence westerly in and along Thirty-first street to Main street, and thence in said along Main street northwesterly and across the bridge over the South Branch of the Chicago River to Throop street; and also in and along Throop street between West Twenty-first street and West Taylor street; also connecting the road terminating at the north end of Throop street with the road beginning at Twenty-first street and Throop street, by constructing or operating over, along and across such lots, blocks, grounds, public highways, or tracks now laid, as it may have or acquire by lease, contract, purchase, condemnation, or otherwise according to law, said connection to be made within three hundred and fifty feet (350) easterly or westerly of the center line of said Throop street, between the northerly end of Main street and the north side of West Twenty-first street, and also in and along Sangamon street between Austin avenue and Erie street and thence easterly in and along West Erie street, to the east bank of the North Branch of the Chicago River, and in and along Twenty-first street between Western avenue and Douglas boulevard; and also in and along West Twenty-first street between Center avenue and Halsted street.

Sec. 3. The tracks of such railway shall not be elevated above the surface of the street and shall be constructed with modern improved rails and so laid that vehicles may freely and safely cross the said tracks; and when two tracks are laid in the same street the said tracks shall be laid parallel as near as practicable. Sec. 1509 of the municipal code of Chicago of 1881 shall not apply to the railroad tracks herein authorized.

Keep Streets in Repair.

Sec. 4. The said company as to the part of said streets in and upon which its said several railways shall be laid shall keep eight feet in width where a single track shall be laid and sixteen feet in width where a double track shall be laid in good condition and repair during all of the time to which the privileges hereby granted shall extend, in accordance with such ordinances or regulations as shall be passed or adopted by the City Council in relation to such repairing and when any new improvement shall be ordered by the City Council of any part of said streets said railway company shall in the manner which may be required by the owners of the property fronting on said part of such street make such new improvements for the width of eight feet where a single track shall be laid and of sixteen feet where a double track shall be laid, and if said company shall fail or refuse so to do the same may be done by the city, and the company shall be liable to the city for the cost thereof; provided, however, that said company shall pay to the owner or owners of property abutting on streets where such tracks shall be laid the cost of improvement of eight feet in width where a single track shall be laid and sixteen feet in width where a double track shall be laid, on all such streets that have been improved within the last year.

Sec. 5. The several street railways hereby authorized shall be completed within two years after the passage of this ordinance, not counting the months of December, January, February, and March; provided if said company shall be delayed by the order of injunction of any court the time of such delay shall be deducted from the time above prescribed; and provided, further, if any track or tracks herein authorized to be constructed shall not be completed within the time herein specified, as to every such track or tracks, which shall not be completed within the time aforesaid, this ordinance shall be null and void. Provided, the tracks on Harrison street between Western avenue and Kedzie avenue shall be laid and the line in operation within one year from the passage of this ordinance.

Electricity or Cable Power.

Sec. 6. The cars may be operated by cable, or electric power, or by any power said company may have the authority to operate its cars with under any ordinance or ordinances of the said City of Chicago. If electric power shall be used by means of overhead contact wires, such overhead wires, together with the necessary feed wires, may be suspended from poles set within the curb limits of the street on either side thereof, or from bracket poles in the center of the street along said line or route, the placing of said poles to be determined by the Mayor or Commissioner of Public Works, and said poles to be of ornamental iron or steel, and of such construction and design as the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works may approve. Said poles and feeder wires shall be suspended not less than eighteen and one half (18½) feet above the rails, and the said poles and supports shall be placed on an average of not less than one hundred and fifteen (115) feet apart. No poles shall be set at the intersection of streets and alleys. Such poles and wires to be erected and maintained for the purpose of supplying electric current which can be used for power, heat, and light purposes; and with the right to connect the wires herein authorized with the generator or power station, or any station or car-house in connection with said railroad or railroads, or with any power house or station along any line or lines of railroad of said company used by it in connection with its cable, horse, or electric system; and said company may convey said wires from such power-house or station to the line of wires hereby authorized upon poles placed upon or along the alleys of the city, or whenever in the judgment of the Commissioner of Public Works it shall be impracticable to place such poles in alleys, he may, for the purpose above mentioned, permit to be placed in streets ornamental iron or steel poles of such design or construction as he may approve; or said company may, if the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works consent thereto, convey said connecting wires in an underground conduit through the streets or alleys of the City of Chicago, which conduit shall be used by the company for the purposes herein set forth only.

Permit and a Deposit.

Before making any excavation or in any way interfering with the surface of any street or alley said company shall obtain from the Commissioner of Public Works a permit therefor, and shall deposit with the Treasurer of the City of Chicago a sum sufficient to cover the cost of restoring such street or alley according to an estimate of the probable cost thereof to be made by the Commissioner of Public Works in each case. All wires and conductors for the transmission of electricity in or along any street shall be constructed in a substantial and workmanlike manner and under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public works, so as to interfere as little as possible with the public travel.

Sec. 7. Said company shall establish and maintain a metallic return circuit conductor independent of the rails upon all the lines of street railroad hereby authorized to be operated by electric overhead contact wires. Wherever other lines of wires cross the wires to be strung by virtue of this ordinance the latter wires shall be protected by guard wires or other suitable mechanical device as may be directed by the Commissioner of Public Works.

Sec. 8. The cars to be used shall be of the best style and class and shall be used for the transportation of passengers and their ordinary baggage, and shall be provided during the months of November, December, January, February, and March in each year with heating apparatus of the kind and nature which shall be reasonably effective in raising the temperature in such car and heating the same, which said heating apparatus shall be operated at such time during said months aforesaid as the nature of the weather shall require.

Fare and the Transfers.

Sec. 9. The rate of fare for one continuous ride shall be five (5) cents for each passenger on said several lines of railway hereby authorized; provided, however, that transfers shall be given at the following points: On the Harrison street line at the respective intersections with Kedzie avenue, Western avenue, Robey street, and Paulina street. On the Wood street line at the respective intersections with Twelfth street, Van Buren street, Madison street, Chicago avenue, and Grand avenue. On the Laurel street, Main street, and Throop street line, at the respective intersections with Twelfth street, Van Buren street, and Madison, and on the Twenty-first street line at the respective intersections of Western avenue and Blue Island avenue. Provided, further, that policemen and firemen in uniform shall be carried free of charge.

Sec. 10. Said West Chicago Street railroad company shall pay into the City Treasury of the City of Chicago, for the use of said city, the sum of fifty dollars ($50) as an annual license fee for each and every car used by said company in the manner following:

In computing the number of cars upon which said license charge may be imposed, thirteen round trips when the car is used in the transportation of passengers shall be taken as equivalent of one day's use of one car; one-thirteenth (1-13) of such round trips during each quarter shall be divided by the number of days in such quarter, such quotient to be the number of cars subject to license fee; provided, however, that such cars shall not already be liable for the payment of a license fee on one of the other lines of this company or its connections. The President or other chief officer of the company shall, under oath, make report quarter-yearly to the Controller of the City of Chicago of the whole number of cars so run by said company, and at the same time pay to said Controller twelve dollars and a half ($12.50) for each car, to be ascertained as above prescribed in this section. The first quarter shall begin on the first day upon which said company shall run a car or cars on said several railways for the carriage of passengers.

Indemnity of City from Damages.

Sec. 11. Said company shall forever indemnify and save harmless the City of Chicago against and from any and all damages, judgments, decrees, and costs and expenses, which said city may suffer or which may be recovered or obtained against said city for or by reason of the granting of the privileges hereby conferred upon it, or for or by reason of or growing out of or resulting from the exercise by said company of the privileges hereby granted, or from any act or acts of said company, its servants, or agents, under or by virtue of the provisions of this ordinance. And said company shall, within the time limited for the acceptance of this ordinance, file with the City Clerk a bond to the City of Chicago in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), with sureties to be approved by the Mayor of the City of Chicago, conditioned for the faithful performance and observance by said company of all the conditions and provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 12. Permission and authority are also hereby granted to said company to operate its electric cars by overhead contact wires over and above any part or parts of its cable tracks so far as may be necessary in order to connect its electric line in any street with its electric line in any other street. This permission is granted merely and only for the purpose of enabling the said company to use its cable tracks for making a circuit or perfecting a line or route which shall require the cars to use the cable tracks in making a proper and direct connection, and shall not be suffered or permitted to be so constructed as to permit the use of cable tracks by electric cars in any way or manner which will tend to supersede the use of cable cars or line of electricity.

It is also expressly understood and declared that before any cable track shall be used by said company for the operation thereon of electric cars it shall file with the Commissioner of Public Works a plan showing specifically the line of cable tracks which it is intended to use by means of electrical appliances, and from and in connection with which it must appear that such use of cable tracks by electrical appliances is not intended to and will not have the effect to supersede or interfere with the full use of such cable tracks by cable cars by the substitution of electric cars therefor and thereon.

It is further understood and declared that no overhead wires shall at any time be erected or run over the cable tracks located in any streets or parts of streets within the district bounded by the Chicago River on the north and the South Branch of the Chicago River on the west.

Can Run Under "L" Structure.

Sec. 13. Permission and authority are also hereby granted to said company to place and attach overhead wires to and beneath any elevated railroad structure in any street where said company shall operate an electric railroad upon obtaining consent from the elevated railroad company to attach such overhead wires, and to construct and operate over and across any bridge or bridges and to the end of the farther approach to such bridge or bridges, any electric line of street railroad in any street leading to any such bridge or bridges.

Sec. 14. All the rights and privileges hereby granted to and conferred upon the said West Chicago Street railroad company, its successors and assigns, or intended so to be, shall continue and be in force for the full term and period of twenty (20) years from and after the passage of this ordinance. But it is expressly understood and declared that none of the provisions of this ordinance shall be construed or operate in any manner to extend the life or term of any of the existing ordinances in which the said West Chicago Street railroad company is in any manner interested.

Compensation of $5,000 Per Annum.

Sec. 15. That for and in consideration of the privileges herein granted by the City of Chicago to said company, the said West Chicago Street railroad company hereby undertakes and agrees to pay to the City of Chicago the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) per annum at the expiration of each and every year during the continuance of the time for which the privileges herein granted are authorized to be exercised; and the exercise by said company of any of the privileges hereby granted shall fix the liability of said company to pay said sums of money annually during the whole of said term; said sums of money to be used by the City of Chicago for extending its electric light system.

Sec. 16. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and acceptance, and the filing of the bond hereinabove provided for within thirty (30) days after the passage thereof; otherwise this ordinance shall be void and of no effect.

Ordinance for North Chicago.

The ordinance authorizing the North Chicago Street railroad company to lay tracks on Indiana street from State street to the river and on Grand avenue from the river to Halsted street has essentially the same provisions as that for the West Chicago company. Some of the provisions that differ are these:

Sec. 4. The railway hereby authorized shall be completed within twelve months after the passage of this ordinance, not counting the months of December, January, February, and March; provided, if said company shall be delayed by the order of injunction of any court, the time of such delay shall be deducted from the time above prescribed.

Sec. 10. The rate of fare for one continuous ride shall be five cents for each passenger on each line of said railway hereby authorized; provided that the North Chicago Street railroad company shall so arrange with the West Chicago Street railroad company that the passengers on the said last-named company's line on Grand avenue may ride to the southern terminus of said line for one fare, and passengers going west on the Indiana street line may ride to the western terminus of said West Chicago Street railroad company's line in Grand avenue for one fare.

Sec. 11. . . . It is further understood and declared that no overhead wires shall at any time be erected or run over the cable tracks located in any streets or parts of streets within the district bounded by the Chicago River on the north and the South Branch of the Chicago River on the West.

DEFENSE FOR DEAD WITNESSES.

United States Supreme Court Decides a Nice Legal Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The Supreme Court in the case of Clyde Mattox, appealed from the Circuit Court of Kansas, today decided that in cases where a witness had died between a first and second trial his testimony cannot be impeached by the introduction of witnesses to prove that after giving his testimony he had said he had sworn to what was not true. The decision recognized the fact that injustice was liable to be done the defendant in such a case, but said that if the opposite course should be pursued and the testimony of impeaching witnesses admitted there were equal chances of injustice to the prosecution. The court therefore refused to grant a writ of error on this complaint as it did on the ground that at the second trial of Mattox the stenographers' notes of the testimony in the first trial were used so that the defendant could not be confronted by the witnesses against him, laying down the general proposition that the Constitution does not entitle a man tried for crime to demand to be confronted by his witnesses more than once.

Justices Shiras, Gray, and White dissented on the first part, holding that it was competent to impeach the testimony of a dead witness.

The Supreme Court overruled Judge Parker of the Western District of Arkansas in the matter at issue between him and Justice White of the Supreme Court in which Judge Parker refused to approve the bail bond of one Lafayette Hudson, accused of "an infamous crime, not capital," prepared in accordance with an order of Justice White in the absence of Justice Brewer of the Eighth Circuit, on the ground that the Justice was without authority to interfere.

Baker Asks a Receiver Too.

Henry J. Baker, assignee of the Terre Haute Car and Manufacturing company, has joined R. J. Whitney and the Railroad Equipment company in asking for a receiver for the Hicks Stock Car company. Mr. Baker alleges an indebtedness of $167,690 for 200 cars furnished the Hicks company, on which the monthly lease installments are overdue, and asks for the privilege of foreclosure. The matter of the appointment of a receiver to take the place of the present restraining order against the Hicks company probably will come before Judge Jenkins tomorrow.

Court Notes.

Judge Jenkins of the United States Circuit Court will sit tomorrow morning to hear all contested motions which may be presented to him.

Frank G. Stevens, Herman E. Long, G. A. Elder, L. N. Hicks, and John C. Saxe have filed a bill in the Superior Court against the National Benefit company to enforce liabilities on the part of the stockholders for the debts of the company, which went out of business in May last. The company guaranteed its shareholders medical and surgical aid in time of need, and one of its objects was to furnish hospitals to its patrons when they were ill.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Set case No. 96,449 and trial cases Nos. 2,516, 5,378, 580, 1,096, 5,260.

JUDGE STEIN—No call.

JUDGE BRENTANO—10 a. m., motion new trial No. 1,256. 2 p. m., People ex rel. Krill vs. Brennan and No. 12.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 2,613, 2,538, 694, 2,454, 10,317, 1,439.

JUDGE PAYNE—No. 3,618 and Porter vs. Baldwin and Hellwig vs. Hellwig and Nos. 2,494, 140,460, 4,426, 1,064.

JUDGE HANECY—(Room 326)—Trial call Nos. 3,684, 2,675, 3,010, 3,530, 214, 3,447, 3,231, 2,415, 11,792, 3,104, 2,474.

JUDGE ADAMS—First call Nos. 301 to 350 inclusive, and trial call Nos. 804, 1,550, 821, 1,955, 1,964, 1,984, 2,031, 2,077, 2,086, 2,104, 1,676, 1,269, 443, 1,242, 1,529, 2,122, 2,158, 2,167.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Nos. 2,928, 2,929, 2,930, 2,639, 2,676, 2,562, 2,931, 2,732, 15,370, and 2,734 on trial.

JUDGE BLANKE—Nos. 2,627, 2,642, 15,771, 2,383, 3,571, 3,777, 3,779, 2,903, 3,781, 4,199, 4,201, 4,203.

JUDGE SEARS—Nos. 4,021, 3,665, 3,473, 3,461, 5,750, 5,752, 5,757, 5,759, 5,762, 5,763, 5,493, 2,919, 3,843, 4,024, 4,442, 5,349, 4,634, 4,682, 4,713, 5,482, 5,216, 5,217, 5,478, 14,995, 14,996, 4,025.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Motions.

JUDGE BAKER—No court.

JUDGE BURKE—Trial call Nos. 4,538, 4,575, 4,612, 4,630, 4,658, 4,667, 4,695, 4,722, 4,750, 4,768, 4,779, 4,801, 4,810, 3,314, 4,383.

JUDGE DUNNE—No. 1,355 on trial.

JUDGE GIBBONS—No. 122,903 on trial.

JUDGE WINDES—Nos. 2,456, 511, and 1,609 on hearing.

JUDGE CARTER (County Court)—10 a. m., Nos. 12,948, 31, 11,177, 11,042, 10,729, 13,086, 8,348, and call of fifteen cases on short-cause cal. as follows: Nos. 7,415, 9,101, 10,475, 10,481, 10,739, 10,792, 10,902, 11,196, 11,330, 11,391, 11,391, 11,441, 11,461, and 11,504. 2 p. m.—Nos. 10,993 and 13,221.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT (Probate Court)—General business.

JUDGE TULEY—(Criminal Court, Branch No. 1)—2,779 on trial.

JUDGE EWING—(Branch No. 2)—Call not extended.

JUDGE HORTON—(Branch No. 3)—No. 710 on trial.

JUDGE FREEMAN—(Branch No. 4)—No. 2,753.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—(Branch No. 5)—Nos. 2,786, 2,982, 3,001, 3,004, 3,184, 3,169, 3,029, 2,206.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—(United States District Court)—United States vs. Eugene V. Debs et al.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The following opinions were handed down today by the Supreme Court: O. J. Pearson et al., appellant, vs. L. B. Christman, administrator, etc., Linn District, affirmed; The State of Iowa vs. Riley Bevin, appellant, Iowa District, affirmed; Mary Foley et al., plaintiffs, appellees, vs. Mary McNamara et al., defendants, and Cornelius J. McNamara, defendant, appellant, Woodbury District, affirmed; Nordyke, Norman & Co. vs. Jones Bros. et al., Lyon District, affirmed; R. E. Purslow vs. Jackson Patterson & Co. et al., appellants, Woodbury District, affirmed; J. H. Roit, appellant, vs. John Peterson, Emmet District, reversed.

Milk in London.

London uses 20,000,000 gallons of milk annually.

PAWNERS' BILL IS IN.

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE AGAIN AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

Provisions of the Measure Which Seems to Be a Meritorious One and One That Will Enable Indigent Borrowers to Get Money with Better Protection than at Present—Civil Service Reform Will Come Up This Week—Chickamauga Commission Ready to Make Its Report.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The sessions of the House and Senate were exceedingly brief. Absolutely nothing was done in the House beyond meeting and adjourning. It was not considered worth while to give the Chaplain a chance to earn his per diem.

Mr. Crawford in the Senate introduced a bill relative to pawners' associations. Following are the provisions of the measure:

When any number of persons not less than three nor more than seven shall propose to form a corporation under the proposed law they shall make statement to that effect under their hands and have it duly acknowledged before some officer as provided by law setting forth the name of the proposed corporation, the object for which it is to be formed, and the amount of its capital stock, which shall not be less than $25,000 and not exceed $1,000,000, the number of shares of which such stock shall consist, and the duration of the corporation, not exceeding, however, ninety-nine years. This shall be filed with the Secretary of State, who shall thereupon issue to such persons a license as Commissioners to open books for subscriptions to the capital stock of said corporation.

Directors shall be elected as provided by law in other corporations, except that the Governor shall annually appoint one director in each corporation organized under this act, and the Mayor of the city in which the corporation shall have its principal office shall annually appoint one director in each corporation, each to hold his appointment one year and until a successor is appointed. These directors shall not be interested as stockholders in the corporation. Any corporation organized under the act with a capital stock of less than $1,000,000 may increase its capital stock as provided by its own rules.

When the corporation has disposable funds it shall make advances on all goods and chattels and saving banks deposit books offered embraced within its rules and regulations in the order in which they are offered, with the exception that discrimination in favor of small advances to the indigent may be made. It may advance up to three-fourths of the appraised value on gold and silver plate ware and savings banks deposit books and two-thirds of such value on all other goods and chattels. The board shall from time to time appoint and always keep in its employ one or more appraisers, whose duty shall be to appraise and value all goods presented and offered by any proposed pawner, and every appraiser, before entering upon his duties, shall be sworn to impartially appraise goods.

Provides for Interest Rates.

All advances made by a corporation organized under this act shall be for a time fixed and agreed upon between the parties, which shall not be longer than one year, and the pawner shall have the right to redeem his property pledged at any time within the period so fixed on paying the proportionment rate of compensation up to the time of the offer to redeem. The compensation to be charged by such corporation to any pawner desiring to redeem his pawn may be equal to but not to exceed the rate of 2 per cent per month upon the money advanced upon such pawns when amount loaned is $50 or less, when over $50 and under $100 one and one-half per cent per month; and when over $100 one per cent per month. A charge not exceeding one-half of one per cent per month for storage and insurance may be exacted, but in no event shall the amount loaned to any one person exceed the sum of $500. In case the corporation shall as a condition of redemption charge the pawner applying to redeem on or before the day fixed for the redemption of the pawn any sum in excess of the amount mentioned the corporation shall forfeit all claims upon such pawn, and shall deliver it to such pawner through his legal representative, and in default of so doing the goods may be recovered by an action of replevin.

If the property pledged is not redeemed it shall be sold at public auction for cash, the corporation being allowed to bid it in at its discretion, and the net surplus of the proceeds of the sale, after paying the cost of the sale, the amount of advances, and the agreed amount for compensation, storage, and insurance, shall be paid to the pawner.

If the pawner shall not within a year after the sale make demand for the surplus due him the corporation shall hold such surplus in trust as follows: Once in each year, at a date to be fixed by the corporation, it shall pay over to one or more, according as the directors may determine, of the incorporated orphan asylums, half orphan asylums, or incorporated institutions for the care of children existing in the county in which the office of the corporation is situated, to be used for the benefit of such institution, the aggregate amount of all the net surpluses that shall have then remained uncalled for for one or more than one year after such sales or such disposition of savings banks deposit books as aforesaid. But if there be no such incorporated institution in such county then the aggregate amount of the net surpluses shall be paid to the County Treasurer of such county for the county's use. No corporation under this act shall have any banking powers, and no right of action shall exist in favor of such corporations against any pledges for the recovery of money advanced.

Measure a Meritorious One.

This bill was sent to Senator Crawford by Francis B. Peabody, Chairman of the Committee of Legislation of the Citizens' Association of Chicago. It has been here now three or four times, but invariably squelched in committee. It does not interfere with pawnbrokers at all, nor does it seek to reduce the rates of interest charged by the fraternity. It stands to reason, however, if a man can borrow at 2 per cent a month on his watch by patronizing a pawners' association he isn't going to pay 10 per cent to a pawnbroker. This bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on Corporations. It is a meritorious measure, beyond all question, and a strong effort will be made to put it through the Legislature. Senator Crawford says he hopes to be able to get it through the Senate without opposition. Its course in the House will be carefully watched.

Maj. E. A. Blodgett, Gen. Smith D. Atkins, Gen. J. B. Turchin, Col. E. Swain, Maj. James A. Connolly, Maj. J. G. Everest, and Capt. H. E. Rieves, members of the commission appointed by the State of Illinois to visit the Chickamauga battlefield with a view of denoting the position of the Illinois troops at the battle, are in session here tonight formulating a report. Maj. Blodgett says there were eighty-eight Illinois commands in the Chickamauga fight and that the commission is able to make a report which he believes will be entirely satisfactory. The commission estimates that something over $100,000 will be required for monuments showing where the Illinois troops stood during the battle. The report will be made to the Governor and by him sent to the Legislature, and an appropriation something like $120,000 will be asked for.

Civil Service Bill.

The business of the session will be continued in the morning, when nearly all the members will be here. Another batch of bills will be introduced in the morning and the afternoon will be devoted to committee meetings. The bill drawn by the Civic Federation of Chicago for civil service reform in municipalities will come up before House and Senate committees Wednesday, when a large delegation of Chicagoans interested in the matter will be present. Some of the country members are inclined to favor this measure and give it their support. Representatives of smaller cities will vote for it, but will insist on its being amended. They say the salaries provided by the measure are too large, especially in cities of 10,000 or 15,000 inhabitants, where under the provisions of the bill a civil service commissioner will get $1,000 a year, or about twice as much as a Mayor of a country town. The bill as now drawn provides for two or three classes of municipalities. A strong effort will be made to have it amended so as to provide for cities of 50,000 population and upward, of from 25,000 to 50,000, and from 10,000 to 25,000. In this way the representatives of the smaller municipalities say they can protect themselves against men who will get the requisite petitions signed and carry an election so as to fatten themselves on the municipalities as Civil Service Commissioners. The proceedings of the committee meeting will be unusually interesting, and the affair will be the first matter of moment that has occurred here since the organization of the Legislature.

No Quorum in the Senate.

Seven Republicans and one Democratic Senator were in their seats this afternoon at 5 o'clock when Lieut.-Gov. Gill called the Senate to order. They were Hamer, Hunter, Crawford, Munroe, Harding, Mussett, Hunt, and Green. A message was received from the House reporting a joint resolution asking Congress to appropriate sufficient money to purchase flags for the decoration of soldiers' graves in the national cemetery in the South. Senator Hamer offered a resolution reciting the fact that the Illinois reports of Fulton County were burned when the court-house of that county was burned down several months ago and directing the Secretary of State to purchase and deliver new reports in their stead. Senator Hamer was anxious that the resolution be adopted, but Gov. Gill said that it was so evident a quorum was not present that the resolution should go over under the rules, which was done.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Senate Committee in Indiana After a Public Official.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Serious charges are made by the Senate Committee on Benevolent Institutions against Alexander Johnson, superintendent of the school for feeble minded youth at Fort Wayne. Johnson was secretary of the State Board of Charities for years, when he was elected to succeed John G. Blake, whose scandalous conduct with the feeble minded boys was exposed two years ago. Senator Boyd, Chairman of the committee, says:

We found the institution rent with strife, jealousy, and dissension. The Superintendent has given his wife a good position, and we were told that he has three other relatives in the place. We found all the children fear Johnson. The place has been a Democratic political machine, too. I asked if he had not written a letter in which he said he was conducting the institution on a Democratic plan, and that if his correspondent would visit the place and find a single Republican employé there he would discharge him at once. Johnson denied writing any such letter, but I have the letter in my possession. The committee questioned the employés and took down their statements. Mrs. Gerrish testified that Johnson had sent Daniel Luceman to the Jackson County Poorhouse in exchange for two other boys, simply because Mrs. Johnson was afraid of Luceman. She also said there was gambling and card-playing in the institution. When Johnson's children were sick with scarlet fever they were not properly isolated from the inmates.

G. Lewis Paxon testified that because Jack Frost said something to Johnson's little girl that she did not like the Superintendent rushed out, knocked the boy down, kicked him, turned the hose on him, and nearly drowned him, after which he jerked him into his room and gave him a severe whipping. Dr. Sweringen, Mrs. Orr, and Mrs. Decker all testified that Johnson had slapped and kicked Nellie May. J. H. Leonard testified that when Howard Crouch was buried both sides and the bottom of the coffin were left off to save expenses. He said when the dirt was thrown into the grave the board over the body caved in. Dr. Sweringen testified that when boys ran away and were brought back sandbags weighing twenty-five pounds were hung about their necks, and they were sometimes compelled to carry the bags about as long as three days. Dr. Sweringen also said that the children were compelled to eat hot mush and molasses until they were badly run down with diarrhea. Mrs. Orr testified that wormy prunes were used, and when she called Supt. Johnson's attention to the fact he said: "Well, what can we do?" Mrs. Orr further testified that Johnson had called her a d—d liar and shook his fist in her face.

Senator Collett agreed with Senator Boyd and said that Johnson should be removed, if for no other reason than that the institution should be in charge of a physician.

MAKES THE GREATEST GAIN IN IOWA.

Scott County Gets the Trophy for Good Republicanism.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The Scott County Republican League assembled at the St. James Hotel this evening to receive the Tippecanoe banner offered by the State Central committee to the county showing the largest Republican gain at the late election. The presentation was made by F. W. Smith, and the trophy was accepted by President Julius Lischer on behalf of the league. A number of short speeches were made, followed by a banquet and more speeches.

Meeting of Farmers' Alliance.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 4.—The National Farmers' Alliance meets here tomorrow. Secretary Dunning, Congressman Strond, and many other Alliance leaders are here. There will be between 150 and 200 delegates present. Senator-elect Marion Butler, President of the Union, will preside. During the session the corner-stone of the monument to the late President of the order, Col. L. L. Polk, will be laid at Oakwood Cemetery, where he is buried.

No Change in Oregon.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 4.—There was no material change in the Senatorial fight today. Sixteen members were absent when the joint ballot was taken, with the following result: Dolph, 35; Hare, 10; Weatherford, 7; Williams, 9; Herman, 8; Lord, 4; Lowell, 4.

Still Balloting in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 4.—Two more ballots were taken today for a United States Senator. They resulted as follows: Higgins, 9; Addicks, 6; Massey, 4; Wolcott, 6; Nicholson, 2; Tunnell, 1.

ANTI-TOXINE SOON TO BE TESTED.

Package of the New Medical Discovery Sent to the County Hospital.

The City Health Department is preparing to try the new German discovery, anti-toxine, for the prevention and cure of diphtheria. Supt. Reynolds received a small package of the medicine from Berlin Saturday night and sent it to the County Hospital yesterday where the experiments are to be made. Dr. Reynolds has so much faith in its success that he now has Dr. Gehrmann at work making a supply. As it is made out of blood drawn from horses that have been inoculated with the poison of diphtheria germs, the doctor commenced operations nearly three months ago by putting two animals in condition. Last week he took a quantity of blood from one of them and is now experimenting with it on two rabbits and a number of guinea pigs. Both rabbits were first given the diphtheria. When they get sick one of them will be treated with the anti-toxine. If it gets well and the other one, which is not to have any kind of treatment, dies, this result will then be accepted as proof that the medicine possesses the curative qualities claimed. The anti-toxine is in liquid form and looks like water. In fact it is what the medical term designates as the serum substance of the horse's blood.

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE BLANKE—14,635—Schroth & Ahrens vs. Tanis Bros. & Johnson Co.; on dflt., $479.61 and genl. and spec. ex.

JUDGE SEARS—13,166—Joseph E. Dudek vs. A. M. Kimball and Peter Casby; on ver. debt. $400, das. $231.20 to be dischgd (ex parte).—14,661—Koenig & Gamer Furniture Co. vs. Abraham Bernstein; on ver., $19.—12,129—James S. Meiners vs. W. H. & J. E. O. Pridmore; on findg. debt, $450, das $225 to be dischgd.

JUDGE GOGGIN—4,647—Henry B. Mason vs. George M. Fish; on findg., $250.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—11,120—George R. Skinner vs. William Knowles and Malcolm McMartin; on ver., $1,029.02 vs. Malcolm McMartin and sci. fa. vs. William Knowles.—13,703—T. J. Shay & Co. vs. Jacob Kubelsky; on dflt., $206 and genl. and spec. ex.

JUDGE HANECY—14,198—Morris & Lewis vs. Boston Tailoring Co.; on dft.'s plea, $461.—11,071—George W. York vs. Joseph Goodman; on ver., $280 (ex-parte).—139,279—M. Fisher Sons & Co. vs. The Boston Tailoring House; by consent, $529.

JUDGE GIBBONS—6,938—Byrnes & Co. vs. J. W. Pocklington; on ver., $436 and sci. fa. (ex parte).—10,590—Western Engine Co. vs. Annie and John McSorley; on ver., $2,256.—9,307—The Chicago Title and Trust Co. vs. F. D. and Giles A. Doty and Elsie E. Gordon; on ver., $488 (ex parte).—9,769—Fletcher Granite Co. vs. McGee Marble and Granite Co.; on ver., $262.

JUDGE ADAMS—14,449—Alaska Fur Co. vs. M. M. Jacobs; on ver., $142.19; appld.—(ex parte). 11,116—Charles E. Cass vs. The Economy Heat Defecting Co.; on findg., $130.—14,409—Union Trust Co. of N. Y., trustee under the last will and testament of Thompson J. S. Flint, decd, for Mary S. Taylor, vs. Peter P. Penovech; on ver. debt $75.60, das. $630; debt dis. and its.—13,557—Chas. H. Windheim and Chas. J. Randall vs. E. M. Newman; on findg. $177.—9,798—Henry Knaus vs. Frank A. Stauber; on ver. $350.—14,460—W. H. Mead vs. Frank C. Weed and Frederick A. Price; on ver. debt $902, das. $285 entire vs. Frederick A. Price and sci. fa. vs. Frank C. Weed.

JUDGE BURKE—9,731—Lizzie M. Richards vs. O. H. Johnson, G. S. Williams, Fred E. Benjamin, and E. R. Cheney; on findg., $500 vs. O. H. Johnson and R. R. Cheney and sci. fa. vs. G. G. Williams and F. S. Benjamin.—11,535—Mary E. B. Meserve vs. George Miller, John L. Stagg, and George L. Miller; on findg., $4,260.—9,575—The People, for use of the estate of George Hutchinson, decd., vs. Lawrence McKenna, Elizabeth G. Hutchinson, and Henry P. Kleine; on ver. debt $600, das. $600 entire (ex parte).—13,618—Mrs. Kate Wheeler vs. William and Eliza McKone; on findg., $170.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

JUDGE SMITH—6,197—Kempke vs. Lohst; dec.—10,057—Aylesworth vs. Baker; same.—5,686—Hanson vs. Bacon, admr.; same.—5,037—Fredericka Mason vs. Lemuel W. Mason et al.; dec. part.

JUDGE HORTON—1,767—Divorce, Samuel M. Dungan from Mamie M. Dungan.

JUDGE PAYNE—159,876—Bassett vs. Jones Woolen Mills Co.; dec. sale.

Bitten by a Mad Dog.

ELWOOD, Ind., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Great excitement exists at Frankton over the appearance of a mad dog there which dashed down one of the streets and bit a number of persons before it was killed. The persons who were bitten are in terror for fear they will become victims of hydrophobia. Their wounds have been cauterized.

CLIPS IT TO ELEVEN.

ST. PAUL ROAD SHORTENS TIME TO TWIN CITIES NEXT SUNDAY.

Beginning Next Sunday Mail Will Be Rushed to St. Paul in Eleven Hours and Minneapolis in Eleven Hours and Forty Minutes—East-Bound Shipments for the Last Week About the Same as for the Seven Days Previous—Other Railway News.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Assistant General Superintendent H. R. Williams of the Milwaukee has issued the following order, which explains itself:

"Commencing Sunday, Feb. 10, our fast mail train will arrive at St. Paul at 2 o'clock p. m., Minneapolis at 2:40 p. m., leaving Chicago the same as now and making the run to St. Paul in eleven hours and to Minneapolis in eleven hours and forty minutes. This change is made in response to the general desire for the earlier arrival of the fast mail at St. Paul and Minneapolis."

EAST-BOUND SHIPMENTS FOR A WEEK.

Practically No Change in the Previous Seven Days Shown.

The statement of east-bound shipments for the week shows practically no change as compared with the previous week, the total tonnage being 54,256 tons, against 54,963 tons for the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of last year, however, the increase is about 25 per cent. The total last year was 43,722 tons, so the increase is 10,534 tons. The week's shipments are made up of just about the same proportions of the different articles as they were a week ago. The following table shows the tonnage as reported by the various railroads last week and for the previous week:

	Last week.	Previous.
Michigan Central	8,734	4,749
Wabash	4,590	4,930
Lake Shore	4,000	4,382
Fort Wayne	8,404	10,988
Panhandle	8,107	5,978
Baltimore and Ohio	7,327	7,100
Grand Trunk	1,767	2,890
Nickel-Plate	5,755	6,502
Erie	4,006	5,789
Big Four	1,568	1,755
Total	54,256	54,963

The Central Traffic Association's report of east-bound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions shows sharp increase compared with a year ago. The tonnage increased from 9,315 to 30,612 tons; flour from 4,191 to 7,875 tons; provisions from 7,477 to 12,169 tons. The total for the week is 50,656, against 23,983 a year ago.

Haggert Gives Absolute Denial.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 4.—John Haggert, Minister of Railways, gives absolute denial to the statement that C. N. Armstrong has any guarantee of the Canadian Government in placing on the London money markets securities of his company to build a road from Gaspe to the Pacific parallel with the Canadian Pacific railroad. Minister Haggert considers it utterly impossible that Armstrong will be able to float his enterprise on the London market or anywhere else.

Judgment Set Aside Temporarily.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.—In the United States Circuit Court today Judge Allen set aside a judgment by default for $65,000 rendered Jan. 29 in favor of the Belleville and St. Louis railway company for use of Edward L. Thomas against Samuel H. Leathe, the St. Louis millionaire. Because notice to plead by Jan. 29 had not been given Leathe made a plea and the court set Feb. 26 for hearing the case.

Northern Pacific Headquarters at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The headquarters of the Northern Pacific receivership, it is said, are to be removed soon from New York to this city. Counsel McNaught will bring half his office here this week and the rest will follow in a few weeks. St. Paul will be the headquarters of all the departments of the Northern Pacific system.

For a Railroad Building Race.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Charles L. Henry today secured the best terminal facilities possible at Marion for his proposed Gas Belt railway, and early next month the race between Henry and Lose & Co. of Chicago will begin in the building of two gas belt lines.

Caldwell Hopes for an Agreement.

The conference which Chairman Caldwell of the Western Trunk Line Passenger committee had with the St. Louis officials was fairly satisfactory, but it resulted in no definite arrangements. The Executive Board of the Southwestern Traffic Association will meet at Chairman Day's office in St. Louis next Thursday, when the matter will be taken up.

Railroad Notes.

The Texas Western, a narrow gauge line, will be sold at auction today.

Those who subscribed to the bonus of $7,500 for the Chicago, Paducah and Memphis road will be notified today to pay the various amounts at the branch in Salem, Ill. The trains are running from Marion to Altamont.

Eugene Field, Milton Knight, Samuel B. Knight, George B. Spriggs, and Abraham Fails, railroad officials, were put on trial in the United States District Court at St. Louis yesterday on the charge of violating the Inter-State commerce act.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie and Western will be held at Peoria today to act upon the proposed acquisition of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield railway and to authorize the extension of the first and second mortgage bonds of the company over that road should it be required.

The report that the Union Pacific had opened its Colorado and Utah gateways for the interchange of through business with its Eastern connections at those points appears to have been a mistake. The resolution, which has been interpreted to that effect, has been modified to make the truth perfectly plain.

The Eastern limited trains which have been making long runs without stops seem in a fair way to meet a serious obstacle in the efforts of some of the smaller cities along the lines to force the companies to stop all trains. Within a few days a ruling on this issue adverse to the railroads was made in the case of the Big Four at Hillsboro.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Monday, Feb. 4, 1895.

70—The Consolidated Roller Mill Company, appellant, vs. The Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois; decree affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.

667—Clyde Mattox, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; in error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Kansas; judgment affirmed; opinion by Mr. Justice Brown; dissenting—Mr. Justice Shiras, Mr. Justice Gray, and Mr. Justice White.

9—Original, ex parte—In the matter of Lafayette Hudson, petitioner; petitioner adjudged to be entitled to a writ of mandamus; opinion by Mr. Justice Gray; dissenting—Mr. Justice Brewer and Mr. Justice Brown (Mr. Justice White took no part in the decision of this case).

710—George Andrews, appellant, vs. Benjamin Swartz, Sheriff of the County of Warren in the State of New Jersey; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey; order affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan.

104—Thomas R. McGahan et al., appellants, vs. The National Bank of Rondout, N. Y.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina; decree affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of E. B. Chapman, petitioner; motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus denied; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller; dissenting, Mr. Justice Field.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of John S. Shriver, petitioner; motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus denied; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller; dissenting, Mr. Justice Field.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

94—C. & A. Potts & Co., appellants, vs. Frank F. Creager et al.; motion for mandate granted.

151—William Stuart, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Easton et al.; ordered that mandate issue at once.

812—M. F. Ball et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the first Monday (4th) of March next after the cases already set down for that day.

842—Babe Board, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the first Monday (4th) of March next after the cases already set down for that day.

843—Alonzo Gerard, appellant, vs. The Diebold Safe and Lock Company; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

881—W. P. Sayward et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Thomas Nunan et al.; motion for mandate granted.

Arthur B. Andrews, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis denied.

196—The Ætna Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The County of Lyon in the State of Iowa; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Iowa; judgment affirmed with costs by a divided court.

209—The County Court of Wayne County, plaintiff in error, vs. The Society for Savings; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia; judgment affirmed with costs and interest by a divided court.

Order—It is ordered by the court that mandates issue in all cases decided prior to the 1st day of January, 1895, when applied for, except in cases docketed and dismissed under the 9th rule.

122—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, etc., appellant, vs. The United States; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington; dismissed per stipulation on motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Conrad for the appellee.

515—The United States, appellant, vs. John I. Davenport; mandate granted per stipulation on motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Conrad for the appellant.

900—Joel Parker Whitney et al., appellants, vs. The United States; appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims; docketed and dismissed on motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Conrad for the appellee.

632—The Illinois Central Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary G. Brown; motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by Mr. Josiah Patterson in support of motions and by Mr. H. W. McCorry in opposition thereto.

538—J. S. Winter, plaintiff in error, vs. The City Council of Montgomery; motion to dismiss submitted by L. A. Shaver in support of motion and by H. R. Paine in opposition thereto.

75—Andrew Sznonie, supervising partner, etc., et al., appellants, vs. John H. Schwartz et al.; mandate granted on motion of Frederick D. McKenney in behalf of counsel.

876—Joseph A. Davidson, plaintiff in error, vs. The Mexican National Railroad Company; and

880—The Mexican National Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph A. Davidson; submitted by Frederick D. McKenney in behalf of Edward M. Shepard for Davidson and Treadwell Cleveland for the railroad company.

120—Eliza Cooper et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Stewart Newell; mandate granted on motion of A. H. Garland for the defendant in error.

778—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, etc., et al., appellants, vs. The United States; motion to advance submitted by A. B. Browne in behalf of counsel for appellants.

207—The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Laura F. Bush; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio; dismissed with costs per stipulation.

Adjourned until Monday, March 4, at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Monday, March 4, will be as follows—Nos. 811, 822, 815, 786, 759, 813, 821, 4 original, 746, and 785.

Argentine Wheat.

The Argentine Republic has 1,500,000 tons of wheat ready for export to the markets of the world.

MUNYON.

The Excitement Created by His Wonderful Cures Increasing.

Nine Hundred Sick People Visit His Office on Monday, and the Retail Drug Trade Sell 13,296 Bottles of These Remedies in One Day.

It is simply wonderful, said Munyon's representative, to watch the growth of the public's confidence in our new method of treating disease. Four weeks ago today we began the free distribution of Munyon's Remedies in the Herald building. At that time very few persons in Chicago had ever heard the name before, but his honest, frank letter to the press demanding a public investigation of his claims opened their eyes to the fact that there was at least one medical institution in the world who really believed they had discovered positive cures for disease, and 20,000 persons called for a free sample.

Many came out of mere curiosity; others fearing that there was something more behind this liberal offer; all doubting the existence of remedies which would cure 90 out of every 100 who used them, but when they found that the Professor was truly in earnest, and having received their little bottle of pellets they left with the determination to give them a fair trial. What has been the result? Over eleven thousand report their complete recovery. Others have told or sent word to their friends about how they were restored to health, until today Munyon and his new method of treating disease is the topic of conversation in this city. Yesterday over 900 sick called at Munyon's office, 95 Washington-st., to visit his physicians, and 13,296 bottles of his remedies were sold by the druggists. What better proof can any one ask of the efficacy of these little pellets? The company does not advertise extensively, so there is but one reason for this unparalleled success—Munyon's Remedies cure disease.

Rheumatism Cured.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism can be cured in from one to five days. It speedily cures shooting pains, sciatica, lumbago, and all rheumatic pains in the back, hips, and loins. It seldom fails to give relief after one or two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure.

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of stomach, headache from indigestion, soreness of the stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains of the stomach, constipation, dizziness, and lack of energy. Price, 25 cents.

Nerve Cure.

Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restless and sleepless nights, pains in the head, and dizziness. It cures general debility, stimulates and strengthens the nerves, and tones up the whole body. Price 25 cents.

Kidney Cure.

Munyon's Kidney Cure cures pains in the back, loins, or groins from kidney disease, dropsy of the feet and limbs, frequent desire to urinate, dark colored and turbid urine, sediment in the urine, and diabetes. Price 25 cents.

Catarrh Cure.

Catarrh Positively Cured—Are you willing to spend 50 cents for a cure that permanently cures catarrh by removing the cause of the disease? If so, ask your druggist for a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Catarrh Cure and a 25-cent bottle of Catarrh Tablets. The catarrh cure will eradicate the disease from the system and the tablets will cleanse and heal the afflicted parts and restore them to a natural and healthful condition.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation, and all liver diseases. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night-sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs are guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days. Price 50 cents each.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company puts up specifics for nearly every disease, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of retail price.

Address All Communications to
Munyon's H. H. Remedy Co.,
95 Washington-st.

TO MOVE A CAPITAL.

MISSOURI UNDERTAKING OF A CHICAGO SYNDICATE.

It Is Said to Be a Big Money-Making Scheme—Sedalia the Objective Point—Jefferson City to Be the Sufferer—Building a Capitol in Return for Grants Which the Legislature Will Be Asked to Make—St. Louis People Also Figuring.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.]—Developments for the last few days seems to indicate there is considerable more truth than fiction in the report that a Chicago syndicate has undertaken the work of removing the State capital from Jefferson City to Sedalia. It is further reported there is a decidedly bold scheme in the movement, which if successful will mean a profit, it is said, of several millions of dollars to the syndicate.

The presence here of half a dozen Chicago people has excited the keenest interest. The gentlemen are keeping mum as to what they are here for, but rumors of a decidedly ugly nature are afloat. Several members of the Legislature, it is said, have been offered shares of stock and in some cases whole town lots if they would use their influence in pulling the measure through. It is said offers have also been made to Chauncey I. Filley and Col. Ed Butler of St. Louis with the hope of securing their support. The representatives of the syndicate were informed by Mr. Filley that he was not in that kind of business. As to what success the syndicate had with Col. Butler is not known.

From a reliable source it is learned the syndicate has secured options on a 2,000-acre tract of land at Sedalia, and, according to those on the inside, "they mean business." This is the same syndicate, it is said, that secured the removal of the State capital in Texas, had the State appropriate thousands of acres of land, in return for which they built a Capitol, but came out, it is said, away ahead. They are now attempting, it is said, to work the same scheme in Missouri.

A St. Louis syndicate, it is said, has also a finger in the pie, and there is talk that the two syndicates are working together and have secured options on ground, both in Sedalia and St. Louis County, so no matter which place the capital goes to the syndicate will come out ahead.

The scheme is said to be one where the promoters run no chance of losing anything, while if the measure passes they will have gained everything.

Mr. Filley was seen by a *Star-Sayings* reporter today and confirmed the story that overtures had been made to him in order to get him into the scheme. He stated, however, that he wouldn't have anything to do with the syndicate people.

"Yes," said he, "I understand and have reason to believe—yes, know—that there is a syndicate, with large options secured, for the purpose of moving the capital. But as to my being a member of or in any way connected with any capital moving, you can say for me that I am not either in the syndicate nor will I be. I have never been engaged in any lobby business at Jefferson City or elsewhere, and there is not money or town lots enough controlled by any capital moving syndicate to induce me to be. The report that I am is a lie made out of whole cloth. Not that I have not had the opportunity to be, though, for I have."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1895:

Erie-st., 901 e of St. Clair, s f, 100x100, Jan. 25, 1894 (North American Deposit and Investment Co. to Samuel B. House)	$40,000
Erie-st., 1,026 e of St. Clair, s f, 75x100, Jan. 25, 1894 (same to same)	29,000
Chariton-st., 115 s of Victor-av., e f, 57 to alley, Jan. 30 (H. L. Hassen to H. Schmitz)	4,500
Evanston-av., 41 n of North Shore-av., w f, 50x125, Jan. 31 (O. M. Carson to J. C. Knudson)	3,000
Center-st., 200 w of Lincoln-av., s f, 30x80, m. or l., Jan. 31 (M. in C. to J. Wienhoeber)	3,108
Michigan-st., n e cor Market, s f, 69¼x100, Jan. 26 (Charles L. Allen to Mary E. Albright)	65,000
Berkeley-av., 176 s e of Bowen, n e f, 20¼x75½, Jan. 19 (J. H. Hunt to W. E. Quine)	5,300
Euclid-av., s w cor 72d-st., e f, 36.94x134, Jan. 1 (J. W. Kenfield to C. F. Smith)	2,769
Huron-st., n w cor Townsend, s f, 144x100, Jan. 15 (Jacob Rehm and wife to Emily A. Knox)	100,000
W. 44th-pl., 55 n of Matter-st., w f, 75x140, and other property, Jan. 26 (G. H. Parks to J. R. McCorney)	20,625
Washington-st., n w cor May, s f, 100x100, Jan. 7 (Elmer B. Hanse to Harry T. Dunn)	27,000
Division-st., 416 e of Noble, n f, 121x150, and other property, Feb. 2 (M. in C. to W. T. Auld)	17,202
Rhodes-av., 189 s of 35th-st., e f, 20x95, with 7x30 adj. in rear, Jan. 29 (Gabriel Bamberger to Curtis J. Judd)	19,000
Rhodes-av., 169 s of 35th-st., e f, 20x95, Jan. 29 (Clara E. Donavon to same)	19,000
Buckingham-place, 723 w of Evanston-av., s f, 25x133, Dec. 28, 1894 (C. Zimmermann to M. Fox)	8,860
Washington-blvd., 66 e of Lincoln-st., n f, 34x124, Feb. 2 (S. Langbein to M. Pann)	3,500
Monroe-st., 275 e of Kedzie-av., s f, 25x191, Feb. 1 (A. M. Arthur to H. Ruthling)	8,500
Groveland-av., 175 s e of 31st-st., w f, 25x110, Jan. 12 (B. M. Thomas to A. Crocker)	7,000
Perry-av., 124 n of Roscoe-st., w f, 50x123, Aug. 30, 1894 (H. H. Jansseu to F. Heidrich)	2,900
Rice-st., 105 w of Rockwell, n f, 25x117, Jan. 31 (K. Klemmensen to J. E. Swenson)	7,500
Ogden-blvd., 283 n e of Kedzie-av., s e f, 25 running through to W. 16th-st., Jan. 29 (I. B. Bennett to F. P. Bennett)	3,200
Throop-st., 168 s of 48th, w f, 24x124, Feb. 2 (A. Janicki to S. Staszek)	3,000
Commercial-st., 266 s of Graceland-av., e f, 50x125, Nov. 1, 1891 (H. C. Buechner to R. M. Vant)	2,300
Homan-av., 800 s of W. 16th-st., w f, 25x125, Feb. 2 (J. H. F. Stoeben to W. F. Hinrichs)	2,400
Premises Nos. 2951-53-55-57-59 Keeley-st., 96x50, Feb. 1 (F. B. Kidder to L. M. Hill)	15,000
Barry-av., 169 e of N. Clark-st., s f, 50x159, Feb. 4 (A. Kruse to C. V. Massey)	6,000
Deming-ct., 260 w of N. Clark-st., s f, 60x190, M. or L., Jan. 25 (A. M. Matteson to W. C. Groetzinger)	15,600
Madison-av., 79 n of 81st-st., w f, 24x115, and other ppty, Dec. 31, 1894 (J. F. Pearce Jr. to N. W. Greene)	2,080
Rhodes-av., 194 s of 72d-st., w f, 25x124, Dec. 31, 1894 (M. Kohn to L. Deutsche)	1,000
Premises No. 2641 Prairie-av., 48x181¼, Dec. 29, 1894 (Henry H. Getty to Mary C. Baker)	40,000
Garfield-av., s e cor Hancock, n f, 25x125, Jan. 21 (F. Kluender to N. Hangen)	2,600

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE—THE FAST TROTting and family mare, Dolly Nutwood; she is 6 years old, weighs 1,000 lbs; guaranteed sound and gentle; can trot better than 2:35; any lady can drive her with absolute safety; is perfectly city broken; any one that desires her for their own use can have her for $125; she cost me one year ago four times that amount; is only sold as I am about transferring my residence to an Eastern city; also fine buggy, Portland cutter, harness; cheap. 65 Maple-st., near Dearborn, North Side.

WINTER HORSES SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MANUFACTURING Co., 202-207 Michigan-av.

Carriage and Harness Builders.

Our stock of carriages, harness, saddles, whips, robes, and stable sundries is the largest in the city, and purchasers will find many unusual bargains now.

Our factory is the most completely equipped, and we are prepared to promptly execute orders for new work; also repairing.

Estimates furnished when desired.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LIGHT EXTENsion-top cut-under family surrey in the latest style; has only been in use a few times by a private family. Can be bought at a bargain by applying to owner at his residence, 2725 Calumet-av.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL AT A BARgain, fine extension top surrey, nearly new; and Portland cutter. See coachman, 65 Maple-st., near Dearborn-av.

ONLY $65 FOR A NEARLY NEW HANDmade leather-top buggy; no use to owner. Private barn, 61 S. Wood-st., near Warren-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND safes; all makes; prices to suit the times. MOSLER, BAHMAN & CO., 49 Wabash-av.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A GREAT FORTUNE-TELLER BY HAND READing; four different ways; brings back husband or lover; just arrived from Europe; has the only good-luck stone in America; touch hand of each person free. MME. MOZART, 1835 Wabash-av. Also the great Egyptian charm. Tips on races.

A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—THE GREATEST business clairvoyant medium is the well-known original MRS. M. FOSTER, 3253 Cottage Grove-av.

KHALIF, 2121 WABASH-AV., REVEALS EVERYthing; give what you can; not a scheme to get business, but to show I am reliable. 10 to 8; also Sundays. Stamp for particulars.

ROOFING.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—75X100, NEAR POSToffice, $6,000; no revaluation. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places, or you can call an A. D. T. messenger by telephone and send "ad" to TRIBUNE office without extra charge:

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Cor. Wentworth .... R. P. BRAUN.
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188 .... G. A. GRAVES & CO.
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Cor. 14th .... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th .... O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th .... E. A. ZAHN.
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FORTY-FIRST STREET—
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Cor. Wright street .... MORRISON BROS.
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232 .... FORD'S PHARMACY.
465 .... HENRY SCHROEDER.
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149 .... FRANK GRAMMER.
266 .... W. A. BRABROOK.
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475 .... F. J. KNOWLES.
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260 .... JNO. P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—
750 .... F. E. FISKE.

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NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748 .... ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
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SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
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Oak Park Ave. Station .... L. BROWN.
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66th and Wentworth .... H. J. HOUGHTON.
96th and Stewart-av .... E. G. BINZ.
RAVENSWOOD .... A. E. BIERSTEDT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SILVER BELT BUCKLE, EITHER AT Jackson Park or between Jackson Park and 47th-st. Finder suitably rewarded by leaving same at 4913 Madison-av.

LOST—OVERCOAT CONTAINING INSURANCE policy on life of N. B. Cozzens; keep coat; liberal reward for return of policy; no questions asked. W. T. ALDEN, 184 Dearborn-st.

LOST—SEAL MUFF ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR 25th-st.; finder will be liberally rewarded. Return to 2450 Indiana-av., second flat.

LOST—GENTLEMAN'S RING; 5 STONES EACH diamonds, rubies, and sapphires; liberal reward. 3261 Vernon-av.

LOST—MUSICAL AUTOGRAPH ALBUM. $5 REward. O'NEILL, 4418 St. Lawrence-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THE ONLY WAY TO BUY DIAmonds. Our plan gives you all the privileges and advantages heretofore given only to dealers.

The pennies you waste daily, accomplish astonishing results.

We now carry watches of all grades and a complete stock of novelties in jewelry, silverware, etc. See how we do it. GEO. E. MARSHALL, 103 State-st. 3d floor, Columbus Mem. Bldg.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, AND flower pots. Vaughan's Seed Store, 88 State-st.

STORAGE.

A PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-AV. and 42d-st.—Building isolated; 200 iron rooms; cement floors; no vermin possible; insurance one half other houses; that tells the story; come see us. Advance money on anything valuable.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop., C. A. HARRIS, Mgr., 294-300 Franklin-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH FOR FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD goods. J. W. M., 6319 Madison-av.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT LOT SAMPLE HEATers and ranges less than cost; need the room. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

I WILL SELL THE FURNITURE OF MY 7-ROOM flat at a bargain; new in September; first floor; every room light; with all modern conveniences; in the Arizona Building, 43d and Greenwood-av., two blocks from I. C. R. R. C B 482, Tribune office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WANTED—TO BUY—JOB LOT AMERICAN gold filled watches, for cash; must be cheap. Address K 526, Tribune office.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, watches, old gold and silver.

WANTED—TO BUY—DIAMOND STUD, ABOUT 1 k, for cash. Address K 524, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—BRASS FOUNDRY OUTFIT; MUST be in good order; will pay spot cash. Address at once Warner Lock Co., 412 Manhattan Bldg.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, THE LEADING PHOTOGRAPHer, 389 State—12 cabinets, 11x14 portrait, $3; pictures copied and enlarged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER WILL write up your books, daily, weekly, or monthly; balancing, opening, and closing; preparation of yearly statements; in or out of the city. Address L X 115, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF 25; thorough bookkeeper; good penman; exceptionally quick and correct at figures; good correspondent in English and German; can furnish bonds. Address L X 101, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is a thorough bookkeeper; have spent four years where last employed. Can furnish best of reference and willing to start on a moderate salary. Address K 572, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WHO has had 8 years' experience in the printing and binding business; is a thorough bookkeeper and can also handle collections and credits. Address K 573, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper; five years' experience, wholesale, commission, packing-house business, and general office work; excellent references. Address K 597, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced and practical bookkeeper to write up, balance, and audit your books periodically; will accept any work in his line. Address L X 122, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AGED 22 AS clerk in a grocery or bookkeeper; has had experience; can give references. Address H. B. S., 6125 Washington-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper is now open for position; 8 years' experience; best of references; salary moderate. Address J 671, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books periodically, day or evening. Address P. O. Box 594, city.

SITUATION WANTED—AT CIGAR STAND OR as cashier in a restaurant. Address 6312 Honore-st., Englewood.

SITUATION WANTED—RAPID, EXPERT ACcountant; 20 years' experience; 50 cents per hour. Address K 581, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER IN wholesale house desires work evenings; books balanced. Address K 528, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS SPEcialty salesman. Address K 531, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; ONE who understands the proper care of first-class horses and carriages and a gentleman's country or city home in general; references from a prominent gentleman. Address K 589, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED COACHman, sober and obliging; understands thoroughly care of fine horses. A1 references. K 540, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED STEnographer and caligraph operator; salary to suit employer. Address B G 308, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH RAILWAY COMpany, electric road preferred, by a steady, reliable man; practical experience handling material supplies, purchasing, pricing, and distributing; good bookkeeper and office man; age 26 years; first-class references, city and country. J 233, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AGE 22, single, speaks German and English, carpenter by trade; can care for horses; not afraid to work; willing to do anything but canvassing; sober and honest; A1 references. Address K 594, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH A1 Eastern business experience; sober, active, and attentive; good address and thorough education; a situation where honest endeavor can get promotion; would invest some money. K 591, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS PORter, fireman, or any general work; well recommended. Address L X 106, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FRENCH GENTLEman having to travel in South America; speaks Spanish and English. Address K 574, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; MAKES good bread and pastry; A1 references; competent to manage any home. Tel. 958 North. 147 North Clark-st. RUSSELL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL; general housework; go anywhere. 3260 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, EXperienced nurse; A1 testimonials. Address K 539, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook in small hotel or boarding-house. 2214 Dearborn-st., upper flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL IN small American family. 419 N. Lincoln-st. BERGMAN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDISH GIRLS; general housework; city or suburbs. Call 86 Townsend-st., 2d floor, rear.

SITUATION WANTED — NURSE, MAID, SEAMstress, governess, French. Tel. 958 North. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL AS maid or nurse; experienced in both; good seamstress; references. 2909 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL IN small American family. Call, for two days, at 2708 Portland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL IN small American family; call for two days. 6535 McChesney-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED nurse; do not object to traveling. 4528 Oakenwald-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK and sewing. Address K 577, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH GIRL; GENeral housework. Apply 727 Maplewood-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKER wishes engagements by day, $2, or work taken home. Address K 598, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEAMSTRESS WITH knowledge of dressmaking in private families; $2.75 a week. 171 Blue Island-av., top flat.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and typewriter; understands bookkeeping and general office work. Address A E 497, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; Rem. and S. P. operator; wages $10. Address K 595, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience; rapid and accurate; wages $8. Address K 596, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED YOUNG WOMan would like position as companion, seamstress or second work; good reader; references. Address K 571, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL AS cook or general housework; best city references. Address K 575, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN, 18 OR 20 YEARS of age, with references, for entry and bill clerk; good penman, rapid and correct in figures. Address, in own handwriting, K 593, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN; extra good penman. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

CLERK—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS ENTRY, to enter from call. Address K 522, Tribune office.

CLERK—DRUG; GERMAN; YOUNG MAN; REGistered. 291 31st-st.

DRUGGIST—REGISTERED ASSISTANT. 439 E. 47th-st.

MAN—GOOD—IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE; SALary and commission. Address K 515, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN AS TRAVELING COLLECTOR; one who has had experience in printing and lithographing business preferred. K 521, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

BUILDING AND LOAN SOLICITORS—THREE, experienced, can secure exclusive territory for the sale of endowment fund shares, issued only by the Inter-State Building and Loan Association of Sioux City, Iowa. We issue all other shares, but the Endowment Fund outsells all others during hard times. Address D. L. PLATT JR., Sec'y.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN as salesman for a leading Eastern house; position permanent, with good pay for an energetic gentleman; first-class references. Apply in person to H. C. LOGAN, Room 70, 245 State-st.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS, CAPABLE, SUCcessful, and steady salesman; good opening for right man; give particulars of former employment. Address L X 109, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, FOR MOLDINGS and frames with established trade. To right man we will pay good salary or commissions. Address, with references, L O 91, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—IN LARGE DRY GOODS HOUSE; must have A1 references and experience; state age and salary expected. Address K 544, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—BY CHICAGO MANUFACTURER of ladies' suits and skirts; apply only if thoroughly acquainted with city trade. Call Monday 9 to 12 a. m. or 2 to 4 p. m. 221 Fifth-av., Room 28.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR SALESMAN for city by large jobbing house; must be able to give bond and references. Address M J 11, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED COAL, FOR CAR and steam trade; we have a coal that beats the block coal; good salary paid. 574 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—LARGE IMPORTING AND MANUfacturing company want a limited number of new salesmen; moderate salary to beginners; experienced roadmen treated liberally. The Natew-Lovell Co., New York.

SALESMEN—FEW—CITY AND ROAD, TO SELL the "American Encyclopædic Dictionary," superior to all others; a money-maker for men who are full of push. W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, 341-351 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN AND CANVASSERS—OF EXPERIence, energy, and perseverance. 52 Dearborn-st., Room 201.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES in every town. J. B. CAMPBELL, 215 Madison-st.

Boys.

BOY—ABOUT 17; FOR WHOLESALE STORE; references. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

BOY—TO DO ERRANDS AND WORK ABOUT the office. Address K 541, Tribune office.

BOYS—SMART, TO WORK IN OFFICE OF large mercantile house; give age and experience; wages $3 to start. Address K 543, Tribune office.

Trades.

BARBERS—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade. Barber School, 394 Wabash-av.

PRESS FEEDERS—EXPERIENCED CYLINDER and lithograph; also Gordon pressman; steady work; come early. 564 North Market-st., Globe Lithographing & Printing Co.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND COLLECTOR—LAW OFfice; young man. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON; S. W. SIDE; $60. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISING MAN—FIRST-CLASS. ADDRESS K 516, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO REPREsent educational enterprise; pleasant work; permanent position and good pay to man qualified to fill position. Apply, with references, Room 411, 160 to 174 Adams-st.

GENTLEMAN WITH MONEY, WELL CONnected, for position with high salary. Address K 537, Tribune office.

LABORING MEN—GOOD, TWO OR THREE. Apply at 87 La Salle-st., Room 709, between 10 and 12 o'clock a. m.

YOUNG MAN—AS ADVANCE AGENT THROUGH the South for an amateur theatrical troupe, one who can take control of the printing and advertising. Address K 551, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL-CLERK—YOUNG LADY; SMART, QUICK, accurate, with experience; one who knows her business; none other need apply. Address K 542, Tribune office.

LADY—YOUNG—TO ASSIST IN OFFICE; SOME experience in double entry necessary. Address K 592, Tribune office.

SALESWOMAN—LADY WHO HAS CONFIDENCE in herself, conversational ability, and pleasing address; to such a one a large income is assured and guaranteed. Call after 10 a. m., Room 70, 245 State-st.

Domestics.

COOK — 5114 MADISON-AV. — EXPERIENCED girl as cook and laundress; good wages; highest references required.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, SECOND GIRL, TOgether. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

GIRL—FOR SECOND WORK; $3. 22 MADISON Park.

GOVERNESS—FOR AN 8-YEAR-OLD CHILD that would be willing to assist in housework; German preferred. 732 W. Monroe-st.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 510 Van Buren-st., 3d flat.

HOUSEWORK—FAMILY 3; $4. 147 N. CLARK-st. RUSSELL.

NURSE—25 OR 30; CARE INFANT; SEW. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

NURSE GIRL—GOOD, WITH REFERENCE. 44 31st-st.

YOUNG WOMAN—PROTESTANT, NOT OVER 30, to go to Evanston to assist a mother in the care of one child; must be refined, bright, good tempered, and thorough in performance of work; good wages, good permanent home; state age, nationality, etc. Address K 586, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; must read notes correctly, operate Remington machine, and live with parents; low wages to start. Address M J 10, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON OPERATor. Call at 728 Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON; PUBLISHING house. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Miscellaneous.

BARBERS—$10 PER WEEK FOR YOUNG LAdies at barber trade after 8 weeks' practice. Barber School, 394 Wabash-av.

LADY—BRIGHT, ATTRACTIVE, BETWEEN 16 and 24 years; good salary. 413, 160 Adams-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS — FRENCH; FULL charge of 2 children; must be good seamstress; bring first-class references. Call 5035 Madison-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago and West Ridge Railroad Company will be held in pursuance of a resolution of the directors at the office of the company, Room 212, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering the issuing and negotiation of $50,000.00 of bonds of this company and executing a deed of trust upon the property of the company to secure the payment of the same.
THEODORE SUTTON, Secretary.

MASTER'S SALE.
The undersigned as Special Master Commissioner, duly appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder complying with the terms of sale, on Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of C. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio, all and singular the following described real estate situate in the City of Canton, Stark County, Ohio, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the right of way of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and the east line of South Market street in said city; thence southwardly on the east line of Market street to the north line of Ball street; thence eastwardly along the north line of Ball street to the east line of the first alley east of Market street and parallel thereto; thence following said east line to the southwest corner of lot No. 444; thence to the northwest corner of lot No. 625; thence along the west line of lots Nos. 625 and 624 to the southeast corner of lot No. 624; thence along the south line of lot No. 624, and continuing said line to the westerly boundary of a parcel of land conveyed by E. Ball and wife to C. Aultman & Co., by deed dated September 11, 1869, and recorded in volume 106, page 443, of the Deed Records of Stark County; thence along the westerly boundary of said last mentioned parcel (and being the east line of Albert street) to its southwesterly corner; thence along said parcel's south boundary south 80 degrees, east 10.47 chains to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence north 15 degrees east 7.61 chains to the intersection of the south line of Hane street at its west end; thence along the easterly boundary of land conveyed by Melancthon L. Fast, assignee of Ephraim Ball, by deed dated October 10, 1888, and recorded in volume 101, page 555, of the deed records of Stark County; thence continuing said course along the east line of Shriver's run, so called, to a bend in said run; thence crossing the same, but continuing in the same course to the right of way of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad; thence along said right of way to the place of beginning; also lots numbered 1,199, 1,200, and 1,201, in said city; also twelve feet off the north side of lot No. 427 and a strip off lots Nos. 417 and 418 twenty feet in width extending along the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad and parallel there to the entire distance which said lots border on said railway, supposed to contain twenty-four and a fraction acres of land, intending to include herein all the lands of C. Aultman & Co. in said city, subject, however, to the rights of the Valley railway company in a certain right of way through said lands heretofore conveyed, with the buildings, fixtures, easements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; also all other real estate and rights, and interest in real estate, and mortgages, and fee leasehold or other legal or equitable interest therein, with all the easements and appurtenances thereunto belonging and wheresoever situate or being; also the entire plant, good-will, letters patent, and patent rights, machinery, tools, fixtures, materials, supplies, machines, repairs, machines and engines or parts thereof, made or being made, horses, vehicles, and all other property wheresoever situate or being, belonging to the corporation of C. Aultman & Co. or to the receiver thereof; also all notes dues, accounts, demands, choses in action, claims, or debts owing said company and said receiver, or either of them, or to which said company or receiver may be entitled, and all property, choses in action, rights, demands, and assets in the hands of any other receiver of said corporation of C. Aultman & Co., ancillary or otherwise, being the intention and order of said court to sell all and singular the entire property, good will, and assets of all kinds of said receivership, or any receivership of said corporation and of said corporation. Said real estate and balance of said assets of property will be offered separately, and said real estate will not be sold for less than two-thirds the appraised value thereof. Also said real estate, assets, and property will be offered as a whole and sold so as to bring the highest price, and said entire property will not be sold for less than $300,000.00. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of $10,000 in cash, the balance of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale by said Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and before the delivery of the property or deeds for the same. Purchasers may have the privilege as to one-fourth of the purchase money of paying the same within four months from the date of sale, at six per cent interest thereon, secured to the satisfaction of the court. The Master will receive in lieu of money as part of the purchase price any valid claim against said C. Aultman & Co. for the amount which will be payable on said claim out of the proceeds of sale, which amount shall be credited on any such claim and receipted to the Master.
HIRAM DOLL, Special Master Commissioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THOMAS O. Ingling of the Township of West Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation to the subscriber at his office, No. 17 Washington-place, East Orange, New Jersey. WILLIAM C. SCHMIDT,
Dated January 4th, 1895. Assignee.
JOHN FRANKLIN FORT,
Attorney of Assignee,
No. 800 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the sixth regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m.
The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business Jan. 25, 1895, to the opening of business on the 15th day of February, 1895.
H. A. GRAY, Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED.

A MAN TRAVELING THROUGHOUT THE State of Illinois having an extended acquaintance with traveling men in every section of the territory, carrying lines of dry goods or other samples into the small country towns, can learn of an opportunity to handle the State agency for a cheap advertised shoe. Only men holding responsible positions. Address for interview E. K. A., Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—OR SALESMEN DESIRING SIDE line to take orders by sample; staple seller, easily carried; we pay expenses and salary or commission and furnish samples on application. Address Lock Box 125, New York City.

AGENTS IN EVERY STATE ON SALARY AND commission. Agents making $25 to $50 weekly. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

ORGANIZER—FIRST-CLASS AGENT TO ACT as organizer; must have had experience and come with A1 references; one acquainted in electrical circles preferred. Address K 517, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—WITH CAPITAL IN SASH AND door mnfg.; good location and well-established business. Address M J 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5,000 CASH TO invest in established business in the South; investigate. Room 720 Chicago Opera-House Block.

DRESSMAKING.

THE KELLOGG SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING, 913 Masonic Temple, will employ pupils when through learning; open evenings.

ACCOUNTANTS.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, JOHN ALEX. COOPER, 706 Stock Exchange Bldg.

C. W. HAWLEY, 514 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—21 years' experience; bank references.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—370 OGDEN-AV.—High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2427 MICHIGAN-AV., THE GREYLOCK—Rooms and board, best in city for price asked, accommodations and location considered.

2548 INDIANA-AV.—SINGLE ROOM WITH board; suitable for gentleman; with ref.

3023 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT, WARM rooms; all conveniences; private family; natural gas; heat.

North Side.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT AND connecting rooms, with board; steam heat.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED double and single rooms, with board.

West Side.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—LARGE WARM SINgle, also double room, with board.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House, warm, cozy rooms $1.50 to $5 a week; table board, 50c a day; $3 a week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG LADY IN REfined and strictly private family where there are no children; home comforts are expected; South Side; Michigan-av. preferred; references exchanged. Address H 739, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY MIDDLE-AGED GENtleman; steam heat; walking distance; South Side preferred; no other boarders. References. Address K 578, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—THE HOTEL "RAINIER," 55 33D-ST., s. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. American and European; a strictly first-class family hotel; rooms single or en suite; reasonable rates; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Managers.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE RUGIA—473 DEARBORN-AV., corner Goethe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs; rooms en suite and single; American or European plan.

TO RENT—360 ONTARIO-ST., WARM, PLEASant single room; walking distance; all conveniences; choice location; reasonable.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS with gas range for housekeeping or small furnished flat near 43d-st. I. C. Ry. depot; must be reasonable. Address B Z 407, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping by man and wife, South Side; reasonable. 2552 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

FOR RENT—1119 NORTH CLARK-ST., ONE block from Lincoln Park, 10-room stone front low rent, with extra reductions to May 1, 1895. McCONNELL BROS., R. 19, 143 La Salle-st.

South Side.

FOR RENT—KENWOOD—HANDSOME 9-ROOM stone front house, 4806 Lake-av., $40. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn-st., R. 4.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3 TO 7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN "The Renfost," newly decorated throughout, overlooking Washington Park; $25 to $45, including electric light, steam heat, passenger elevator all night; handsome public reception-room, telephone, gas ranges, gas logs, laundry, in fact, every convenience; n. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 52d-st.; cable cars pass the door, and elevated road within 5 blocks. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc., steam laundry, drying rooms; janitor service; $18, $20, $25, $26. Office 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—574 43D-ST., CHOICE 6 ROOM STEAM heated flat; half block from "L" road. Apply branch office, 574 43d-st., or F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—289 43D-ST., 6-ROOM FLATS; STEAM heat, hardwood floor, etc.; $30. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SECOND FLAT; EVERY convenience; price $50; bargain. Address "S.," 545 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FLAT, 5 rooms, heat, gas range, etc. Call at 18 Bellevue-pl.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—8 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, first or second floor; $25. K 518, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RANDMcNally Building. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE, COR. VAN BUren and Lincoln-sts.; also small stores suitable for cigars and stationery. 211½ W. Adams-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A PART OF ROOM 19 IN ADAMS Building, 185 Dearborn-st., suitable for real estate business; can give more or less space as desired. CHARLES G. FRENCH, R. 19, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN REAL ESTATE OFfice; use of telephone and complete set of city atlases. 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HANDSOME AND LIGHT offices at reduced prices; call and see them before renting elsewhere. 226-228 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR, AND OTHER offices at 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE OFFICE, HOME INSURANCE Bldg, cheap. Call at Room 604.

TO RENT—NICE PRIVATE OFFICE; CARPETed. 53, 115 Dearborn-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—LARGE OR SMALL ROOMS, ALL conveniences, with power. CHAS. KAESTNER & CO., 241-259 S. Jefferson-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM AND DESK in office building; must be cheap. Address K 590, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM, VICINITY Board of Trade. Address J 494, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR INvestors and capitalists—A large tract of unusual merit in the famous Santa Clara Valley, Cal., must be sold. This is a proposition which will bear investigation, and will only keep until July 7. Call on or address J. C. RASMUSSEN, 38 E. Randolph-st., care Chicago Photo Stock Co.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOLMES, 134 Market.

CASH FOR STORES OF ANY KIND; STOCK. FRANK A. CHAPIN, 637 Monadnock Bldg.

FOR SALE—THE COMPLETE OUTFIT OF A clothing factory, consisting of 55 Singer sewing machines, including buttonhole, overcasting, tucking, and double stitching machines, put up in sections for motor, also sponging machine, pressing machines, cutting tables, electric motor, and everything else pertaining to the factory, complete and in perfect order. Address KUHL & CUMMING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE, first-class corner saloons. Call O'DONNELL & DUERS, Bavarian Brewing company, corner 40th and Wallace-st.

TO RENT—ON EASY TERMS — FIRST-CLASS North Side drug store, corner Maple and Clark; living apartments in rear; steam heat, electric light, etc. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—MAN ABLE TO HANDLE A STATE agency or branch business for a regular manufacturing house and invest small cash capital in merchandise to be carried at his headquarters; applicant please give business experience, amount of money he can invest, and references; fair salary and commission to suitable party. Address Manufacturer, L X 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST SOME MONEY WITH services in an established office business or light manufacturing company; references given and required. Address K 588, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500 TO PUT UPON THE MARKET a sure cure for rheumatism (testimonials). Address P.-O. Box 753.

WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY TO BID ON your printing. Martin Grace Printing Co., 85 Fifth-av. Tel. main 699.

WILL SELL MY PROCESS FOR REMOVING all facial blemishes. Address M J 32, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BUY—SMALL MAIL ORDER business. Address K 525, Tribune office.

$35 WILL ESTABLISH A LADY IN A profitable, legitimate business; locate or travel. Address for interview K 579, Tribune office.

$500 BUYS ½ INTEREST IN A PROFITABLE office bus.; a good partner wanted. THOS. P. KEYES, 167 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 BUYS ½ INTEREST IN A MANUFACTuring business which is not affected by hard times nor legislation; a fortune in it. THOS. P. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS—SMITH PREMIER AND CABinet, cost new recently $120; will sell for $80 cash. 305 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED — SECOND-HAND REMINGTON IN good condition; must be cheap for cash. Address K 519, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMITH OR REMINGTON TYPEwriter; state lowest cash price. K 587, Tribune.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—100 TO 500 CARS ICE DELIVERED either Hammond or Chicago. Will make low price. Inquire Room 620, 118 La Salle-st.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAMBLER BICYCLES, 85 MADISON-ST. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT $10,000 CASH—CLEAR OF ENcumbrance, or will exchange for clear ranch or farm, my fine stone residence, 623 78th-st., Chicago (Auburn Park). Address or call in afternoon, Room 803 Goff Building, 234 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— —SPECIALS— —FOOT.
RHODES-AV., nr. 60th, 27½x125; st. impd... $ 60
PRAIRIE-AV., cor. nr. 44th-st., 50 ft. 150
COTTAGE GROVE, nr. 44th, 50 ft., with bldgs.. 225
EDWIN J. BOWES JR. & BROS., 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$4,500—48 FT. clear; on Cottage Grove-av. (Midway plaisance); want equity in modern, well located flat building; South Side. L. S. ALDRIDGE, 710, 108 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOUSES—
$4,000 TO $14,250.
EASY TERMS—DONT PAY RENT ANOTHER YEAR—EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

FOR SALE—25 FT. PRAIRIE AND 55TH-BLVD. only $110; equity in 3-story flat, Indiana and 43d, to exchange for vacant. J. F. DUFFY, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—FULLERTON-BLVD.; brick house on 50-foot lot near the park. A. B. TITCOMB, 177 La Salle-st., R. 28.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—COMMISSION TO BROkers; 125 ft. front (will divide) on Hermitage-av. near Harrison st., two blocks from Metropolitan Elevated road; would give builders time to erect buildings before paying; will take part in second mortgage. J. W. HEDENBERG, Owner, 132 La Salle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—$2,500, 3 STORY BRICK FLAT building, new; lot 25x125; well rented; on Breslau-st., bet. Hamburg and Ems-sts; must sell quick. L. S. ALDRIDGE, 710, 108 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house; brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; paved street; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 3 blocks from depot; 56 trains daily, 23 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; prices $2,100 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner, Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT GLENCOE, NEW COTTAGE WITH 8 rooms, furnace, and water; lot 132x200; near depot; price $3,000. RALPH MILLER, Glencoe, Ill.

FOR SALE—WINDSOR PARK VACANT $40; EXpress trains going there within 60 days; also Winnetka vacant cheap on time. WM. LAING, 108 Washington-st., R. 11.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY HOMES, COUNTRY places, farms; all sizes in and near Wheaton; no exchange. E. J. LEWIS, Wheaton, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—DIRECT FROM OWNERS—GOOD equities in Chicago property and good farm lands, wild or improved, to be placed in my hands for exchange; satisfactory work guaranteed and references given. C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69 Major Block.

WANTED—CLEAR, POORLY IMPROVED CITY property for well improved and good paying South Side with small incumbrance. Address K 550, Tribune office.

WANTED—$70,000 OF GOOD ACRE PROPERTY (clear) for well-rented property on South Side. Address M J 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—HAVE A FEW THOUSAND DOLlars to invest in desirable vacant property; what have you to offer? Address K 576, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—COTTAGE GROVE, NR. 30TH-ST.; improved; will take choice vacant for equity $20,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT $10,000 CASH—CLEAR OF ENcumbrance, or will exchange for clear ranch or farm, my fine stone residence, 623 78th-st., Chicago (Auburn Park). Address or call in afternoon, Room 803 Goff Building, 234 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

ADDRESS LODBELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT VALUE of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 733 New Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., 508 Chamber of Commerce. Geo. Mills Rogers, Counsel.

A. HEILE & SON, 94 WASHINGTON, AMOUNTS of $500 to $5,000 to loan at 6 per cent.

A LARGE AMOUNT BY E. C. COLE & CO., 908 Cham. Com. 5 and 6 per cent; 1½ commission.

CLIENT'S MONEY TO LOAN. FRANK COMPTON, Att'y. Tel. M. 594. No. 171 La Salle-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

FARM LOANS MADE ON 2D MORTGAGE ON Illinois by private party; give full particulars. R. 14, 175 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS TO BUILD OR RENEWAL, STRAIT OR loan association, 6 per cent, no commission. JAS. D. HORTON, Suit 28, 94 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 85 Dearborn.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN, BUILDING LOANS. OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

PRIVATE MONEY FOR LOAN, 5, 5½, 6 PER cent. H. S. PRESCOTT, 603 1st Nat Bank.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT MADE on Chicago property at lowest rates; building loans made. VAN VLISSINGEN, 149 La Salle-st.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—$1,000 UP TO ANY SUM ON FIRST-class mortgages on Chicago real estate; Chicago money; no delay. WILL H. MOORE, 113 Adams. Mortgage loans only.

TO LOAN—$1,000 UP TO ANY SUM ON FIRST-class mortgages on Chicago real estate; Chicago money; no delay. WILL H. MOORE, 113 Adams. No business but mortgage loans.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON VACANT AND IMproved. Address L X 88, Tribune office.

WANTED — $60,000 LOAN ON GILT-EDGED real estate security for 5 or 10 years at 5 per ct. Principals only. Address M J 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN $300 ON SHORT TIME ON vacant property; free of incumbrance; value $1,000; good interest. Address K 599, Tribune.

W. F. O'REARNE & CO., 716 VAN BUREN, mortgage bankers and real estate loans.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rate. ALBERT WAHL, 521 Chicago Stock Exchange Building.

$1,500,000 ON HAND; WILL LOAN IN small and large sums on vacant or improved. Address P.-O. Box 753.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR), FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET, OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 3, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD.
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., (ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

ADVANCES— —LOANS
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 3.
At the lowest rates and on favorable terms; we make loans on mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, notes, and all good collaterals, and will reduce interest as payments are made.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates; long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, COLLATERAL SECURIties, real estate loans; no delay. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Building, Madison-st. and 5th-av.

ENDOWMENT TONTINE LIFE INSURANCE policies purchased. R. HERZFELD, 171 La Salle, Room 617.

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND LOAN STOCK, 3 years old, in best local association in Chicago. Address H 876, Tribune office.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle. Private entrance, Lobby Hotel Brevoort.

LIFE POLICY LOANS, OLD LINE CO.'S; SAME purchased. EDGAR HOLMES, 200, 167 Dearborn.

LOANS—ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES AT LOW rates or will purchase. Room 1, 97 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at H. BAUMAN & CO., 159 S. Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN; WARRANTS AND BONDS bought and sold. H. C. BUNN & CO., 407 Chamber of Commerce.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Building.

WANTED—$800 LOAN; HAVE GOOD SECURITY. Address K 529, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD POSITION WILL PAY $10 for the loan of $50 for 60 days. K 538, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLEARING SALE OF SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS!

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New York Piano Co. upright, rosewood	$135
Reed & Sons upright, ebony	185
Colby upright, largest size	200
Stoddart parlor grand	100
Steinway parlor grand	375
Fischer upright, ebony	150
Kimball upright, light fancy case	195
Sterling upright, rosewood	180
Ludwig upright, mahogany	190
Washburn upright, mahogany	200
Knabe upright, walnut	225
Henry F. Miller upright, ebony	250
Fischer upright, mahogany	275
Knabe upright, rosewood	375
Steinway upright, rosewood	425
Hallet & Davis, mahogany	275
Mehlin upright, special style	290
SECOND HAND SQUARES.	
Lindeman square	50
Kimball square	85
Gilbert square	115
Hallet & Davis square	140
Steinway square	150
Haines Bros. square	125

No economically disposed purchaser should fail to make an early visit of inspection. Very easy terms of payments may be arranged.

A handsome stool and cover included with every piano without additional charge.

LYON & HEALY,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

NOTE—Our factories produce over 100,000 musical instruments per annum.

MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO., 248 Wabash-av.
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Easy monthly installments. Pianos tuned, rented, and exchanged.
MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.,
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NOW IS YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. We are offering slightly used pianos at extremely low prices.
You can now get a choice bargain, and at just the right figure, too.
Installment plan if you desire, or we'll accommodate you by taking the cash.
Don't miss the sale.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
We have a number of standard makes of pianos that we have taken in exchange. Some of these instruments are almost equal to new and can be bought at less than ONE-HALF their original price.
One Lyon & Healy at $125.
One Bush & Gerts at $150.
One Steinway at $150.
One Harrington at $200.
One Bradbury at $250.
FREEBORN G. SMITH,
Manufacturer Bradbury Pianos,
Salesrooms, 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

THIS WEEK WE OFFER SLIGHTLY USED and second-hand upright pianos; every one a decided bargain and fully guaranteed:

1 Fischer upright	$125	1 Emerson upright	$165
1 Arion upright	150	1 Bauer upright	225
1 Steinway upright	300	1 Briggs upright	225
1 Hale upright	100	1 Opera upright	180
1 Sohmer upright	190	1 Weber upright	200
1 Biadel upright	85	1 Gilbert upright	175
1 Chickering upright	225	1 Knabe upright	300
1 Decker Bros. upr't	235	1 Kimball upright	175

And many others. New pianos for rent, rent applied if purchased. Terms to suit.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF—ESTABLISHED 1873—New improved pianos, unexcelled in sweetness, power, and singing quality of tone; none but the best material is used; in workmanship they are first-class; in durability they are guaranteed equal to any made in the world; in design they are beautiful; do not fail to call and examine these matchless instruments; quality considered, our prices are lower and terms easier than any other house. Pianos to rent. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

50 SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS AWAY UNDER VALUE.
PRICES from $15.00 upward.
TERMS from $3.00 per month upward.
RENTING—$1.00 per month and upward.
Rent to apply if bought. Tuning free.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVES of the DECKER BROS., ESTEY PIANO CO., CAMP & CO., and ARION PIANOS and ESTEY ORGAN CO. ORGANS.
ESTEY & CAMP,
The Leading House,
233 State-st. .... 49-53 Jackson-st.

THE REED & SON'S NEW SYSTEM PIANOS were the only American instruments at the World's Columbian Exposition that received the honor of a SPECIAL MENTION, with high praise, in the official report made to the German Government by HERR MAX SCHIEDMAYER, the celebrated piano manufacturer in Stuttgard, and member of the piano jury; circulars mailed free.
A. REED & SONS,
3 and 5 Adams-st., near Michigan-av.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO. (Pianomakers), Are closing out the elegant stock of medium and fine grade pianos of
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.
Secure some of the bargains. Open evenings.

SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS BY following makers: Matthusek, Chickering & Son, B. Shoninger, Vose & Sons, Decker & Sons, Colby, and others; prices $85, $100, $125, $145, $155, and $165 each; easy payments to suit customers; established 1873. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

THE EMERSON PIANO CO. ARE OFFERing several GENUINE BARGAINS in second hand pianos.
CASH—INSTALLMENTS—RENTED.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager, 218 Wabash-av.

A NUMBER OF KNABE UPRIGHT pianos, also Steinway's, Chickering's, and Sohmer's, from $190 upwards. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

SOHMER PIANOS | The Thompson Music Co.
SOHMER PIANOS | sole representatives.
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SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Rintelman Piano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

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DR. KINGSTON HANNA, GRADUATE UNIVERSity of Edinburg; ladies' special physician. 1023 Masonic Temple; hours, 10 to 6; private home for patients requiring such.

DR. WOOD, 609 MASONIC TEMPLE, LADIES' expert specialist; private hospital for patients.

DR. KATIE HAAGE, 654 W. TAYLOR-ST., COR. Ashland-blvd., expert ladies' special physician.

MADISON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, DR. BIGelow, Manager—Established 1880; successful specialists in all chronic, blood, skin, and nervous diseases. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

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EXCHANGE—$125 MUSIC BOX, HARP ATTACHment, for anything useful. K 520, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE DOUBLE DESK AND ONE fireproof safe; will take handsome revolving chair in payment for either. Address K 523, Tribune office.

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A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

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VAUGHAN'S RECLEANED BIRD SEED; THE best and cleanest. Also sunflower seed. Vaughan's Seed Store, 88 State-st.

WE SOLICIT MERCHANDISE OF ALL DEscriptions on consignment or buy outright for spot cash. Haymarket Salvage Co., 134 and 136 W. Washington-st.

WILL BUILD 6 OR 8 STORY BUILDING TO suit tenant. CHAS. KAESTNER & CO., 241-249 South Jefferson-st.

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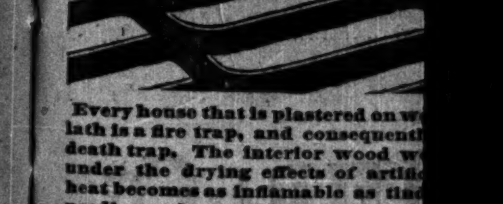

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needing only a spark to flash the
from cellar to roof.

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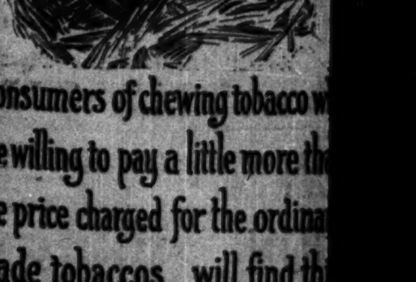

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Is a medical treatise on Exhausted Vitali
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MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at H. BAUMAN & CO., 159 S. Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN: WARRANTS AND BONDS bought and sold. H. C. BUNN & CO., 407 Chamber of Commerce.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co. refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

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WE SOLICIT MERCHANDISE OF ALL DEscriptions on consignment or buy outright for spot cash. Haymarket Salvage Co., 134 and 136 W. Washington-st.

WILL BUILD 6 OR 8 STORY BUILDING TO suit tenant. CHAS. KAESTNER & CO., 241-249 South Jefferson-st.

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL EXAMINATION BY FOUR STATES' INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association

OF NEW YORK CITY.

E. B. HARPER, ... President.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATE.

NEW YORK CITY, January 24, 1895.

WE, the Insurance Commissioners and Superintendents of the States of Illinois, Ohio, Texas, and South Dakota, do hereby certify that we have been for the last two months engaged in **an exhaustive and thorough examination of the books and accounts of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association** and of all receipts and disbursements during the period extending from the 1st day of January, 1894, to the 13th day of November, 1894. We further certify that we have carefully checked and proved all items; that the loans on bond and mortgage have been checked and verified; that stocks and bonds have been accounted for through receipts held for deposits; that cash on hand has been counted, and that cash deposited with sundry banks has been proved by the books of said banks or by proper certificates therefrom; that the real estate has been valued upon the basis of net rentals and from information derived from reliable sources, and that the operations of the Association have been subjected to a thorough examination in which every facility has been afforded us by the officers and managers, **every book, record, and source of information having been laid open to us without reservation.**

We further certify that we find the Association possessed of admitted invested and non-invested *assets* on the said November 13, 1894, to the amount of **$4,228,120.93,** and of contingent mortuary assets to the amount of **$1,340,490.31,** making *gross assets* as of said date to the amount of **$5,568,611.24;** that against said assets we have charged actual liabilities to the amount of $675,767.84 [including bonds, but not bond statements] and contingent mortuary liabilities to the amount of $1,175,041.32, making the *surplus* of the Association on basis of gross invested and non-invested assets **$3,552,353.09,** and on basis of gross assets [contingent mortuary assets and liabilities being included] **$3,717,802.08.**

We further certify that we have verified by a competent expert the value of the Association's interest in the building known as the Mutual Reserve Building, and that we are satisfied that its value is largely in excess of the amount at which it stands upon the Association's books. We further certify that we have made a very careful examination of the death claims paid by the Association during the period covered by this examination, and that we are of the opinion that *the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association pays its death claims honorably and promptly, and that it does not in any case willfully attempt to resist payment of any honest death claim that is made upon it;* and that the work of the death claim department is handled with all possible despatch and in such a way that the most critical can have no just cause or reasonable ground of complaint. While under the operation of the fundamental principle of the Association, which calls for the collection after death of the sum required to pay a claim, there may be some seeming delay, *payment is just as sure as with any other company or association,* which fact is fully established by our examination. We further certify that we have made a personal examination of the methods of the Medical Department, and feel warranted in saying that *the utmost care is exercised in the selection of risks, and that in this respect the Association will compare favorably with any other life insurance company or association.* The financial statement furnishes abundant proof of the healthy and prosperous condition of the Association, and the gradually increasing assets show prudence and economy. The management, the public, and the members are to be warmly congratulated upon the solidity and security of the Association.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our respective names, in the city of New York, the day and year above written.

SEAL.

Bradford K. Durfee
Insurance Superintendent, State of Illinois, Chairman.

W. M. Hahn
Superintendent of Insurance, State of Ohio.

Jno. E. Hollingsworth
Insurance Commissioner and Examiner, State of Texas.

C. H. Anderson
Examiner, State of South Dakota.

EXPANDED METAL STEEL PLASTERING LATH.

Every house that is plastered on wood lath is a fire trap, and consequently a death trap. The interior wood work under the drying effects of artificial heat becomes as inflamable as tinder, needing only a spark to flash the fire from cellar to roof.

Expanded Metal Steel Lath when covered with its coating of mortar (the best known fire proof material) insures safety and costs but little in excess of wood. **It prevents cracking and falling of plaster.**

Adopted for all U. S. Government Buildings and specified by leading Architects for Hotels, Theaters, Asylums, Hospitals, School Houses and Residences. Write for catalogue of lathing, fencing, etc.

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Address Wm. H. PARKER, M. D., the author and chief consulting physician of the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass. May be consulted in person or by letter from 9 to 6; Sundays, 11 to 1. CONFIDENTIAL.

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WHY BE SICK when a trifle will buy the greatest healing invention of the day? Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is a complete body battery for self-treatment, and guaranteed, or money refunded. It will cure without medicine Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility Weakness, Losses, Drains, and all effects of early indiscretion or excess. To weak men it is the greatest possible boon, as the mild, soothing electric current is applied direct to the nerve centers, and improvements are felt from the first hour used. A pocket edition of the celebrated electro-medical work,

"THREE CLASSES OF MEN,"

Illustrated, is sent free, sealed, by mail upon application. Every young, middle-aged, or old man suffering the slightest weakness should read it. It will show an easy, sure, and speedy way to regain strength and health when everything else has failed. Address

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PERISTYLE and PLAISANCE

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This series was printed exclusively for "The Tribune." It includes all the views issued with the Sunday paper during the Fair and many others. In addition are scores of pen and ink sketches and a valuable history of the Fair.

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The black and white pictures were sketched by "Tribune" artists, and illustrate nooks and corners of the Fair as no photograph could do.

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For Sale in Room 9, Second Floor, Tribune Building.

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OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL
Stands like an acropolis on the summit of a mountain, 2,600 feet above tide, around the foot of which is built the Famous City of Asheville. It has every convenience known in a modern hotel, including Edison Electric Lights in every room; Hydraulic Elevator; Open Fireplace and Steam Heat throughout; Public and Private Porcelain Baths and Closets; Billiards; Bowling Alley; Shooting Gallery; Chess Parlors, etc., for ladies and gentlemen, and magnificent Ball Room with Stage for theatricals, and 500 feet of Piazza with Southern exposure. Center of social entertainments in the South. The new club-house of the famous Swannanoa Hunt Club is situated in Battery Park grounds. The Hunt Club dances will be given at the Battery Park this winter, and will be among the swellest affairs in this county. Cuisine conducted by French chefs—unexcelled.
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Amidst historic surroundings. 22 miles from Charleston. The delightful climate and wholesome pine-laden, health-giving atmosphere unrivaled. The most thoroughly appointed Hotel in the country.
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A most charming resort, 1,800 feet elevation. Its justly celebrated NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, flowing through luxurious marble baths, have a NATIONAL REPUTATION. DR. F. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of CARLSBAD, AUSTRIA, in charge. The hotel is first-class in all its appointments. Address DOOLITTLE & BODEN, MANAGERS, SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT CO., PROPRIETORS.

The Crescent Hotel,
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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
A popular resort for health, rest, change, or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam heat, sun parlor and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Dry, tonic air, Saratoga waters, and winter sports; massage, electricity; all baths and health appliances; new Turkish and Russian baths. Send for illustrated circular.

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Unrivalled as a health and pleasure resort. Air balmy and full of life giving ozone. New plumbing throughout and perfect drainage and other sanitary arrangements. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
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In the Highlands of Florida. Now open. A modern hotel. Pamphlet on request.
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ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 500.
Located in the healthiest and most desirable part of the city. A hotel of the first class in every detail at moderate prices. Send for circulars.
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TO THE YOUNG FACE
Pozzoni's Complexion Powder gives fresher charms, to the old renewed youth. Try it.

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AMERICAN LINE NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON. Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays New York, Feb. 13, 11 am | Berlin......Feb. 20, 11 am
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Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

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PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP. Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

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Werra	March 9	Algiers, Naples,	Genoa
Fulda	March 23	Algiers, Naples,	Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	March 30		Genoa
Werra	April 13		Genoa
Fulda	April 27		Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	May 4		Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS. I cabin, $60; II cabin, $45 and $55. ROUND TRIP $95 and $100. To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Ems....Tues., Feb. 5, 6 am	Lahn, Tues., Feb. 26, 9 am
Elbe....Tues., Feb. 12, 9 am	Saale, Tues., April 2, 9 am
Saale..Tues., Feb. 19, 6 am	Ems......Sat., April 6, 7 am

SPRING SAILINGS 1895. TO SOUTHAMPTON (LONDON), BREMEN.

Trave.....Tues., April 16	Ems..........Sat., June 1
Elbe........Sat., April 20	Havel.......Tues., June 4
Lahn.......Tues., April 23	Kaiser W. II. Sat., June 8
Saale......Tues., April 30	Trave........Tues., June 11
Ems..........Sat., May 4	Elbe.........Sat., June 15
Havel.......Tues., May 7	Lahn.........Tues., June 18
Trave......Tues., May 14	Aller.........Tues., June 25
Elbe.........Sat., May 18	Ems..........Sat., June 29
Lahn.......Tues., May 21	Havel........Tues., July 2
Saale.......Tues., May 28	

NOTICE. Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26th, these steamers from New York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 a. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa. Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 a.m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa. All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonville, Fla	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:30 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 4:45 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:35 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y, ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	* 3:00 am	* 6:15 pm
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	* 3:45 pm
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Milwaukee and Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn.	* 6:20 pm	¶ 9:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee	† 8:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Madison, P. du Chien & West.	*10:30 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn.	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Omaha, Sioux City & Dakota	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE. Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

†Daily. *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:20 pm
Kansas City Vestibule Limited	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Colorado and Utah Express	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:45 pm	* 9:12 am
California Limited	†10:00 pm	† 9:00 am
California and Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	†10:00 pm
Kansas City Fast Mail	†10:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	* 8:45 pm
Kansas City Express	† 2:00 am	†10:00 pm

Subject to change without notice.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 6:15 pm / *10:30 pm / *10:40 pm	* 8:15 am / * 8:45 am / * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Clinton and Cedar Rapids	*12:30 pm	* 3:15 pm
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am / * 6:30 pm / *10:30 pm	† 8:00 pm / * 9:30 am / * 9:35 am
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	* 6:59 pm	† 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	* 6:15 pm	* 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am / * 9:00 pm	* 6:15 pm / * 7:25 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	* 3:00 pm	* 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm / * 5:00 pm	* 7:35 am / * 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	a 3:00 am	* 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Lv. *3 a. m. †7 a. m. *8:30 a. m. †11:30 a. m. †2 p. m. *3 p. m. *5 p. m. *8 p. m. *11 p. m. Ar. *7:35 a. m. *9:30 a. m. †10:05 a. m. *11:30 a. m. *1:15 p. m. †4 p. m. *6:15 p. m. *9:30 p. m. Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7 a. m. †10:15 a. m. †4:15 p. m. †11:20 p. m. Ar. †10:30 a. m. †3:15 p. m. †6:55 p. m. †11:10 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Ft. Howard.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:15 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:15 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Burlington Express	* 2:00 pm	* 2:30 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 5:25 pm	* 9:20 am
All points in Texas	* 5:25 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe, & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
Black Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	* 9:30 am	* 2:30 pm
Minneapolis, St. P., & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	† 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo, Leavenworth, Kan. City, Colorado and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Big Five, to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, Peoria, and Denver	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Peoria Sleeper is carried on Big Five Saturday night.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 2:00 pm
Kansas City, Denver & California	* 5:15 pm
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*12:01 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am
California Limited, via St. Louis	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Day Local	* 9:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Night Express	*12:01 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 6:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. Tel. 3765 Main.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am / * 6:00 pm / *11:45 pm	†11:20 pm / * 9:10 am / * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	†10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	† 9:45 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:20 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:22 pm	* 6:35 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. †Ex. Sun. xEx. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm / *11:00 pm	*9:20 am / *6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	*9:20 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x11:00 pm	‡6:30 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	†6:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:35 pm	†2:15 pm
Waukesha Passenger	3:45 pm	*10:45 am

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.—THROUGH trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days Buffet	8:25 am	1:25 pm
Week days Parlor Car	5:00 pm	4:30 pm
Daily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:20 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. Ticket Offices at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 8:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st. and Station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

Nov. 18, 1894. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	* 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited	*	* 4:20 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit and Bay City Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. R'y, leave †8:25 a. m.; †3:00 p. m.; *11:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20 a. m.; †1:25 p. m.; †6:30 p. m. Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †3:30 p. m.; *11:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:25 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	* 2:20 pm	†12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	†10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:23 am	† 5:57 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm / * 5:25 pm	*11:00 am / † 9:45 am
Walkerton Accommodation		
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:35 pm	* 8:05 am
Daily Night Express	11:35 pm	2:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Ry's, Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22nd-st. City Ticket office, 66 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Atlantic Express	‡11:30 pm	*11:30 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:35 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:30 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	† 4:40 pm	8:30 am
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:48 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:20 am

GREENHUT IS EJECTED

DISMISSED IN DISGRACE AS WHISKY TRUST RECEIVER.

Judge Grosscup Says That When He Accepted the Position He Was Guilty of an Imposition on the Court—The Order of Dismissal Full of Strong Expressions—Gen. McNulta and John J. Mitchell Will Act with E. F. Lawrence—Speedy Reorganization.

Joseph B. Greenhut was yesterday removed as receiver of the whisky trust by Judge Grosscup after having been in possession of simply the empty title since Monday night. In removing Mr. Greenhut Judge Grosscup declared after referring to the fact that Mr. Greenhut was short 15,000 shares of stock of the company, that "under these circumstances his acceptance of the receivership was simply an imposition upon the court." In his place Gen. John C. McNulta was appointed chief receiver, as the personal representative of the court, and John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, representing the Stockholders' Reorganization committee. E. F. Lawrence, who was appointed at the same time and under the same circumstances as Mr. Greenhut, was not disturbed by the court, though it is probable his personal character having been thus vindicated he will offer his resignation.

The bond of John J. Mitchell for $300,000 was filed during the afternoon, with L. Z. Leiter as surety. Gen. McNulta's bond for a similar amount will be presented to the court this morning.

Immediately after the decision of the court was announced motion was renewed by Attorney Mack, representing Charles Heinsheimer and S. I. Wormser, to have the names of his clients removed from the original application for a receivership. Mr. Mack presented an affidavit, signed and sworn to by Messrs. Heinsheimer and Wormser, setting forth that their names were used without their direction, consent, and knowledge, and that neither of them was now or ever had been a beneficiary holder of stock in the company. Attorney Mayer objected to the motion and the court took the matter under advisement, announcing that he would decide it at 10 o'clock this morning. Attorney Burry, who signed the names of Heinsheimer and Wormser to the application and swore to it, explains that his authority to do so came from the firm of P. J. Goodhart & Co., New York stock brokers, in which Heinsheimer has an interest, while Wormser, who is but 18 years old, is employed as a messenger or sub-clerk. It is possible that investigation along this line will be pushed further when court meets this morning.

Say Greenhut Has Spent Trust Money.

Another motion which was contested by attorneys for the stockholders, and on which decision was reserved, was to dismiss the sureties and the $300,000 bond of J. B. Greenhut as receiver. In opposing the motion Attorney Mayer claimed that he had proof Greenhut had paid out certain funds of the trust after the issuance of the injunction last Wednesday ordering that no money be disbursed.

In the removal of President Greenhut as receiver and the appointment of Gen. McNulta and John J. Mitchell the stockholders' committee feels that it has won a substantial victory, while on the other hand President Greenhut expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the turn affairs had taken.

Judge Grosscup, in his decision, laid special stress on the fact that all the officers of the great $35,000,000 corporation were now under the control of the court and that the court would see there was a thorough and searching investigation of its records and methods of doing business. As an evidence that this work is to be begun at once, immediately after the adjournment of court, at noon yesterday, the three receivers went to the Chicago club with Judge Grosscup, where, after lunch, a conference was held. It is understood that as soon as the receivers have selected attorneys and the property of the trust has been turned over to them they will send a committee of experts to Peoria to go over the books and prepare a schedule of assets and liabilities. This investigation will also doubtless result in bringing to light the exact truth in regard to the alleged mismanagement of President Greenhut and his alleged conduct in making contracts in his position at the head of the company with himself as a private individual.

Getting Ready for Reorganization.

Meanwhile the stockholders' committee will prepare for the reorganization of the company. With this object in view Chairman Hartshorne will leave tonight for New York. Arrangements have already been made with many holders of large blocks of stock to deposit their holdings with the Metropolitan Trust company of New York, and when a majority has thus been obtained the control of the company, as far as the stockholders can go, will be practically in the hands of the committee. Further than this the plans of reorganization have not yet been perfected, though doubtless an effort will be made to secure a majority of the board of directors at the coming annual election in April next.

On the strength of the removal of Greenhut and the appointment of two new receivers yesterday the certificates of the trust which closed on the New York Stock Exchange Saturday at 9 yesterday touched 10¼, between which and 9¼ a large quantity of trading was done.

Besides his removal yesterday, under the humiliating circumstances which surrounded it, Mr. Greenhut is likely to suffer in another way. His own admission is that at the time of his appointment he was somewhere about 15,000 shares short of the stock. On the day following he covered to the extent of 3,000 or 4,000 shares, leaving him still with a large shortage. It is common gossip about the stock exchange that several other officers of the company are associated with Mr. Greenhut in the deal, and that there is a short interest in New York aggregating over 60,000 shares. Brokers, too, seem to be of the opinion that the stock has touched its lowest point, and the opinion was prevalent that the short sellers would be severely pinched.

The Decision of Judge Grosscup.

The following is the text of Judge Grosscup's order and review:

In the case of Olmsted vs. The Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. This is an application to remove the receivers appointed Jan. 28. The bill, in effect, avers that the defendant company is insolvent; that its assets are scattered throughout the United States; that large amounts of liabilities are becoming due upon which attachment proceedings and local receiverships are threatened; and that the nature of the property and the general situation of the company is such that, unless a court of equity with power to administer upon the whole estate through original and ancillary receiverships, as if the property and parties were all within its own jurisdiction, is successfully appealed, the estate would be wasted by a multitude of attachments and other proceedings, and the interests of the stockholders and creditors thus irreparably damaged.

The bill was filed by a stockholder and the appointment of the receiver consented to by the company. Thus practically the company surrendered to the court the custody and administration of its estate. The intervenors moving for the removal of the receivers practically admit this condition of things by asking the court not to vacate the receivership, but to change merely the persons of the receivers. The case is thus divested of serious and perplexing questions that would otherwise arise. It was clearly shown that the proceedings under which the receivers were appointed were not adverse. The company held and represented a very small portion of the stock. I am convinced that the steps taken by them were at the instance of the President of the company and were not a contest, but merely the execution of the legal formula necessary to give the court upon the face of the record the requisite jurisdiction.

The admissions of counsel upon the hearing disclose that but a small proportion of the 350,000 shares of the stock is held for investment purposes. The counsel for the directors could recall less than 10,000 shares, and the counsel for the committee named but 64,000 shares of this character. There is probably some more, but the fact remains that the vastly large proportion of the stock is in the hands of New York brokers for speculative purposes, and thus subject to such rapid mutation of ownership that the stockholders' list of today furnishes no guide and but little suggestion of what it may be tomorrow.

"Chessboard of Speculative Finance."

This vast issue of certificates, instead of representing substantial ownership of the property of the company, is only the chessboard upon which has been played the game of speculative finance. It is probably necessary that such game should have a fair and impartial umpirage, but its appeal, I confess, does not excite my sympathy as does that of men and women whose real investments were tied up in the property. My chief solicitude on this hearing is not for those whose sole interest in the stock is for a point or two in its market quotations, but for those who have invested their means in these certificates as a source of constant and lasting income.

There was nothing in the appointment of these receivers or the secrecy that attended the proceedings until the papers reached the clerk's office at Peoria that of themselves were either unusual or improper. The application was necessarily made out of court and without notice, otherwise its presumably legitimate purpose might have been defeated by bringing on the adverse attacks which the proceedings were intended to forestall. It was not only the right but the duty of the clerk to keep the proceedings veiled until they had reached their destination in Peoria. But this does not relieve the case of the considerations to some of which I have already averted and of others of which I shall now speak. It is shown that not only were the complaining stockholders without any considerable interest in the property, and that of a temporary character, but neither had the consenting President or directors any substantial interest. The practical effect of the proceedings, therefore, was the bringing into the custody of the court and away from the control of its owners a vast property without invoking upon full inquiry the independent judgment of the court as to the necessity of such a step and at the instance of those who had only a small fraction of interest therein. I felt at liberty, therefore, to look upon the case as if this were an original application for the appointment of receivers and the stockholders were in court urging their several preferences.

I have never felt that an officer of a corporation whose misfortunes necessitated a receivership should be ineligible to employment by the court, but this case convinces me that where the corporation is one that covers a vast diversity of conflicting interests, and especially of speculation, a stockholder's appointment to a receivership should be preceded by a most careful and thorough scrutiny into his official and personal antecedents and inetrests.

The admissions in this case disclose that Mr. Greenhut at the time of his appointment was under an agreement upon the New York Stock exchange to deliver upon demand 15,000 shares of stock of the company, and he was not the possessor of any of them. In such a situation he could have but one personal interest; every appreciation of the stock amounted to a large cut in his personal fortune. As a receiver his duty would be to conserve the property and enhance its value; as a private individual his interest was to depreciate its value. Under such circumstances his acceptance of the receivership was simply an imposition upon the court.

No Speculator Need Apply.

Indeed, I will not knowingly accept any man as a receiver for any corporation who is or has been a speculator in its stocks. Private interests and official duty do not go well hand in hand. The interests of the man is very apt to color, if not overcome, the duty of the official. The need of the day in corporation affairs is for managers who have an eye single to the interests of their trusts. Such men will never be found as long as stockholders permit them to gamble upon their securities. Especially is it the need of the day that officials who only come into contact with these affairs by virtue of their office, should keep clean of any personal intermedling that might, even remotely, tend to affect their official conduct. The only safe rule is to touch not with private fingers that which is intended only for the official hand. For these reasons I shall remove Mr. Greenhut.

I am determined as far as possible to have a searching inquiry into the affairs of the company and in the interest of the conserving and rounding up of its assets, and for that purpose I shall name a man who has no interest with any official or faction in the company, and who has by his experience in like situations proven himself both trustworthy and efficient. He will be the representative of the court upon whose judgment the court will largely rely. I shall associate with him one of the nominees of the petitioners because of their large interest in the assets, and also on account of their proposal to finance them out of their present difficulties if given an opportunity. I think also the unanimous wish of the directors should be recognized. They are the parties in power, and would naturally continue in power until the 1st of April next, and they are especially intimate with the practical workings of the distillery business. I shall therefore associate with the principal receiver a man whose appointment will be agreeable to him and whose experience as a distiller will aid in the administration of the trust.

An order may be entered removing Mr. Greenhut and appointing Gen. John McNulta and John J. Mitchell to act along with Mr. Lawrence as receivers. Gen. McNulta will be regarded as the principal receiver.

PEORIA GLAD GREENHUT IS OUT OF IT.

Arguments Made Why His Removal Will Help the Distillers.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Peoria distillers, without entering into a discussion of the effect of the removal of President Greenhut as one of the receivers of the whisky trust, consider it a remarkably good thing for the general welfare of the city. They look back with pride to the time when every distillery in Peoria ran the year around at nearly its full capacity, for spirits and alcohol could be produced here more cheaply than at any other place. Since the formation of the trust, however, the business has been gradually removed from Peoria, until today instead of thirteen distillery plants being in full operation there are but four, and last fall there was a shut-down of several months on account of an overproduction. The business of Pekin and many other cities has been slowly but surely built up at the expense of Peoria and it is asserted that with a return of the old conditions the business will all return to Peoria.

The prediction is made that if a new management is secured which will operate the business for the best interest of the stockholders the business will return to Peoria and that the long idle plants will be started up. It is asserted that each member of the Board of Directors had a pet house which he insisted on running even if the goods could be manufactured at less cost in this city.

The question of ouster was discussed at length today, and the opinions expressed were quite varied. Many were satisfied and but few could be found to complain. John Beggs, the Vice-President of the company, was in sole charge of headquarters this afternoon. He declared he had known Receiver Lawrence for many years and considered him a most excellent man. He presumed the others were equally so, though he did not know. He thought possibly the officers would arrive here tomorrow, but regarding the future of the company he had nothing to say. John H. Francis, for many years one of the most prominent distillers of Peoria, was satisfied with the decision of Judge Grosscup. Henry Schwabacher thought the company would be reorganized at the next meeting of the stockholders. He looked for the election of an entire Board of Directors to be followed by new officers. Sam Woolner Jr. thought the receivership would result in a general improvement of the distilling business. His uncle, Samuel Woolner Sr., was in Chicago watching the course of events. An officer of the company thought steps would be taken to secure a new Board of Directors, but just how this would be done he was unable to say.

DO NOT APPROVE THE BLOW BILL.

Illinois State Game Association to Oppose His Plan.

There was a meeting of the Executive committee of the Illinois State Game Association at the Sherman House yesterday. R. G. Organ presided. The Law committee reported two amendments to the present game law, which will be submitted to take the place of the measure which Game Warden Blow is backing. Word was received from the Warden he had or would change some features of his bill, but as it is understood he is still in favor of the section which allows the sale of game at all seasons, including even the nesting time, provided the game comes from other States, his proposed changes were not indorsed. The amendments to the present law proposed are one making it illegal to sell game at any time of the year except in the months of October, November, and December. Illinois killed game is not to be allowed to be sold at all. An amendment to the Game Warden act provides for a Chief Warden and an Under Warden in each county where twenty-five citizens petition for one. The whole amount of fines is to go to the warden securing conviction.

A dispatch was sent to the Chairman of the Game committee of the Legislature asking that action be deferred on the Blow bill until the other side could be heard. A number of sportsmen will go to Springfield to appear before the committee when the hearing is on.

South Water street merchants who favor the Blow bill and the Game Warden have been asked to meet with the sportsmen at the Sherman House at 3 p. m. Wednesday to discuss the situation. A petition to the Governor and the Legislature protesting against the passage of the Blow bill has been signed by many prominent citizens. George S. Sloan is at the head of a committee favoring the bill. A petition to the Governor asking him to sign the bill in the event of its passage is being circulated among business-men.

California.

The Santa Fé route is the best and quickest line to California. Through palace and tourist sleepers daily without change. For descriptive books and full information apply to J. M. Connell, City Passenger Agent, 212 Clark-street.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Recognized by medical faculty as a useful stimulant.

The United States excel in champagne. Cook's extra dry takes the lead.

The best Pearline, pound size, reduced to 10c. Rooney Bros., 450 So. Western-av.

FIND A MISSING LINK.

SEARCHING FOR A WEAK SPOT IN CHILDREN'S TRAINING.

Perplexing Query Intended to Bring to Light the Best Material with Which to Fill a Void in the Chain of Education—Wide Gap Between the Kindergarten and the Public School Methods—Miss Josephine Locke's Lucid Explanation—Event of Interest to the Women.

Is there a missing link in the training of children? If so, at what point of the intricate system?

This rather perplexing query was anxiously put to a reporter for The Tribune yesterday by a Chicago woman, the mother of three unmanageable boys. "There is, I believe, a missing link in their educational training," she continued. "Of this fact I am convinced, having studied the problem of child training for years. My three boys, for instance, have had every considerate care in home and educational life. At an early age they were placed in a kindergarten school, when their interest in kindergarten life made them all that could be desired in behavior. However, since the lads have been promoted, as it were, into the public schools, they have developed unruly manners," to which statement the boys bore loud testimony by vigorously kicking on the door despite maternal expostulations.

The thought was emphasized by the mother that no criticism was to be urged against the public school system, but, nevertheless, she is seeking to find that desirable something which the kindergarten supplies to child nature and which is painfully lacking after the kindergarten period.

The problem was placed before Miss Josephine Locke, supervisor of one of the important departments of our public schools, in the form of these three queries:

Is there a missing link between the kindergarten system and the manual training school?

How shall a mother, an inexperienced mother, make up for this deficiency in the training of her children?

Does this deficiency account for the oftenheard complaint—that kindergarten children in the public schools are unmanageable?

A Knowing Woman's Explanation.

In reply Miss Locke prepared this written statement:

In the first place there is a distinct chasm between the kindergarten and manual training system. The child outgrows the kindergarten about his sixth year. Manual training schools, properly so-called, receive him in his fourteenth year. Within the last few years, however, manual training has been introduced into the seventh and eighth grades of the Chicago common schools. About twenty-one schools in Chicago are thus reached. Still there remains a great unabridged gulf. Children leaving the kindergarten enter the first primary grade, where there is no continuation of the kindergarten occupations, no clay modeling, no paper folding, no weaving, no block building, no games. They have a little singing, a little physical drill, and a little nature study. For the rest, it is learning the three R's.

The second grade, strange to say, goes back where the kindergarten leaves off, and continues its paper folding and cutting, with the stick laying and block building. It begins drawing with charcoal and in many ways seeks to revive the spirit of Froebel.

Third, fourth, fifth, and sixth grades continue drawing with paper construction until they connect with the woodwork in manual training. But the missing link is even greater in the spirit than in the letter. Legislation and public interest are steadily seeking to mediate the latter, but the permeating of the middle grades and the years between 7 and 14 with the spirit of Froebel, seizing the activity of the child and making it the motive power of all his work, preserving his spontaneity yet, at the same time, disciplining it, developing his imagination and lifting his general education from a dead and lifeless formalism to a breathing, pulsating nutrition—this is another story.

Manual training, per se, is not an infallible remedy for the ignorances of youth. A great deal of the manual training administered is as mechanical, as cut and dried, as the work done in other studies. Material and conditions must not be mistaken for the end—they are but the means to the end—and if the parent or teacher is not himself alive; have not insight, intuition, and discernment all the training at lathe and bench becomes a mere automaton for the exercises of sinew and muscle. There is no quickening of mind power; there is no awakening of soul; there is no unity established between the child and his environment.

Simply bringing lathe work and bench work to children from 7 to 14 will not bridge over the whole chasm. Moreover, from a psychological standpoint the writer is convinced that construction in wood and iron can never take the place of working in plastic material like clay. Clay is of all mediums the one that can best be used to express an unbroken sequence of thought, from the mud pie of a tiny urchin to the clay model of a MacMonnies fountain or a Quadriga. It is preeminently the medium for the development of the imagination. In nine cases out of ten Western nations have expressed their highest originality through forms of clay.

Where Parents Are Neglectful.

In answer to the second query, it may be said that mothers can make up for all school shortcomings in the training of their children by educating themselves in the deficient studies. They should do what E. P. Powell of Clinton, N. Y., has done—have a workroom in their own home, where clay modeling and paper or wood construction can be carried on under their own supervision and where they can take a direct interest in their children's development. No school system or teacher should be expected to atone for the neglect of parents, and public education cannot improve until fathers and mothers begin to take an interest in the soul-growth of their children and to lend the State a helping hand.

As to the third question; the kindergarten is per se a school for child growth, for development of child mind along natural lines. The kindergarten child touches the universe at nine points to the primary child's one. But he can formulate very little, if any. What he knows cannot be tested, weighed, or measured; it is an invisible and not a visible product. The primary school, on the contrary, is first and last an information school, where facts are poured in, where reading and writing, the means for formal and social intercourse, must be acquired. The inquisitive, inquiring, investigating child of the kindergarten with its hundred and one questions, its determination to experiment and learn through its individual experience, is naturally out of place and in the way. It refuses obedience, becomes sullen and irritable 'neath its self-repression.

The average kindergarten child is entirely too lively for the average grade teacher, who, however much of a genius she may be, is hampered by the sixty-odd pupils that demand her attention equally with the new arrival. On the other hand, did the kindergarten child continue in his old surroundings as he grew older he would become as unmanageable as under the grade teacher, for he would outgrow them. No, it is not altogether the fault of the primary school but the general mistake of the social order that makes the kindergarten child so often an unwelcome addition.

What Makes a Household Tease

The same thing can be observed in the home where parents, treating the child as a purely physical being, do not develop its mental powers, fearing lest its health might be injured. And so the child mentally outgrows its pabulum and becomes restless and dissatisfied, a household tease. I am persuaded it is not withholding mental food, but administering the right kind, suited to the age and individuality of the child, in the right manner, that is the cure for the fickleness, the restlessness, and mischief incident to every healthy child. An infinite atom, he requires an infinite variety of methods, ways, and occupations through which to get his development. No two children are alike; no two blades of grass are alike! What does all this mean? Simply that more and more the individual child, the unit, must be studied and provided for in any scheme of education at home and in school. Until the child is permitted to move from his own center, and methods are subordinated to this, until school-room instruction abandons its analytical, mathematical, and abstract character and rises into the realm of the synthetic, the imaginative, the poetic, and the constructive, missing links will continue to exist, alike in home and school. The letter killeth—it is the spirit that giveth life.

Josephine Locke.

News Notes for Women.

A meeting of Republican women will be held at the Grand Pacific this afternoon.

The White City Women's club will meet at the Leland this evening and a paper on "Art" will be presented by Miss Annette Cole.

The Thirty-first Ward Republican Woman's club will give a political program Wednesday afternoon at Newman's Hall on Sixty-third street.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer addressed the university women last night on the social and educational outlook for the women of the University of Chicago.

For the benefit of the University Settlement a "Trilby" program, including music and tableaux, will be given this evening by the Young Ladies' Guild of the Lake Avenue Union Church, Forty-fifth street and Lake avenue.

The Arché club will give a Japanese tea Friday, Feb. 8, at 2:30 p. m. The usual lecture by Mrs. Ford will be given. Prof. Buckley of the university will exhibit and speak of a Japanese Buddhist shrine, the only completely furnished example in America.

Twenty-five members of the study department of the Thirty-second Ward Women's Republican club met at the residence of Mrs. Alfred Taylor yesterday afternoon. Mrs. H. F. Mayer read a paper on "The Continental Congress" and Mrs. Alfred Taylor discussed "The War of the Revolution." Miss Ella Taylor rendered several vocal selections during the afternoon.

The National Association of Women Stenographers will hold their regular quarterly meeting at Central Music Hall this evening.

A lecture on "India" was given at the People's Institute last evening by Mrs. J. G. Hauser, for many years a missionary abroad. Living pictures represented the costumes of that country. The affair was for the benefit of Hope Mission.

JOHN J. IMPERSONATES DANIEL J.

Forges the Latter's Name to an Application for a Loan.

C. H. Marshall is an inventor, with offices in the Security Building. John J. Healy is in the Harrison Street Station. Lawyer John C. Wallis of the Security Building says a well-dressed man 30 years of age called on Mr. Marshall and introduced himself as Daniel J. Healy, President of the Board of County Commissioners, and said he wanted to borrow $100 on some real estate on Central Park boulevard. Mr. Marshall referred him to his attorney, Mr. Wallis, in the same building. Lawyer Wallis, who is acquainted with the County Commissioner, was somewhat surprised when the young man presented himself and stated that he was Mr. Healy. The abstract which he produced was for ten lots on Central Park avenue, near Homan, and worth, he said, $10,000. Mr. Wallis told him to leave the abstract and to call again in a few days, as the examination would require some time. This Healy agreed to do, and he signed an application for the loan in the name of Daniel J. Healy. Mr. Wallis hurried to the County Building. Commissioner Healy denied all knowledge of the man and said he had authorized no one to use his name. An arrangement was made by which Commissioner Healy was to confront the other Healy Saturday.

"Saturday morning," said Mr. Healy in speaking of the matter yesterday, "I received a telephone message saying the young man with the abstract was then in Mr. Marshall's office. I went there at once and found a man named John J. Healy, the manager of a money loaning concern which advances money to city employés. I said: 'How are you, John, and what are you doing with my abstract?' He explained that he was trying to make a loan on the property as a basis of valuation as he thought he could sell it for me. I told him that was no excuse for forging my name and that I thought he was trying to swindle me out of my land and that I intended to have him arrested."

The property involved consists of ten lots on Central Park avenue, having a total frontage of 260 feet, and valued by Mr. Healy at $20,000.

GOVERNMENT RESTS IN DEBS CASE.

Failure of Witnesses to Appear Given as the Reason.

Notwithstanding the prosecution in the case of the United States against Eugene V. Debs and others had caused to be issued subpœnas for forty-five more witnesses, returnable yesterday, much to the surprise of everybody interested, at 4 o'clock Attorney Walker announced that the government rested its case. Upon request of Judge Grosscup the jury retired. Thereupon counsel for the defendants asked that they be dismissed. Mr. Thoman moved that his client, John P. McVean, be discharged, and Mr. Darrow asked for the peremptory discharge of Frank Dreyer, Dennis Larkin, James McDonald, John Burke, and John J. Hannahan on the ground that not a single act set forth in the indictment had been proven against them. On this point he made a lengthy argument and the court said he would take the matter under advisement and give his decision this morning.

John Wiggins, Superintendent of the Terminal railroad company; George A. Smith, a Deputy Marshal; James H. Conlon, an employé of the Rock Island road; Deputy Marshal George Q. Allen, and Marshal Arnold were the witnesses examined yesterday. All except Conlon told about various acts of violence witnessed by them during the strike, and Conlon's testimony was to the effect that while in a cell next to James Merwin he had heard the latter confess to having thrown the switch in front of No. 19 at Blue Island.

The failure to secure in time all the witnesses for whom subpœnas were issued Saturday night was the cause given by the prosecution for the sudden closing of the government's side of the trial.

March Grand Jury Drawn.

The March grand jury was drawn yesterday. It is: Louis N. Fox, Austin; James N. Comstock, Evanston; Martin Ellickson, No. 349 Fifteenth street; G. Abt, No. 218 Market street; Frank Fredericks, Riverside; J. H. Rumsfeld, No. 143 Oak street; H. Herschfield, No. 125 Brown street; Andrew Anderson, No. 313 Market street, Fred Brosch, No. 332 Larrabee street; Peter Paulson, Proviso; A. Brody, No. 254 Maxwell street; Lemont Kittering, Lemont; Chris Malone, No. 235 S. Halsted street; Louis H. Hebel, No. 229 Chestnut street; William Kruse, Schaumberg; Fred Rosener, No. 1050 West Fiftieth street; W. H. Campbell, No. 126 North Western avenue; Fred Henke, Bremen; Henry Kolze, Leyden; Fred Dettmering, Town of Rich; A. M. Morrison, No. 5028 Sangamon street; L. B. Hullingsworth, No. 1157 Fifty-eighth street.

Heavy Rainfall.

The rainfall of British Guiana is 110 inches a year.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

That Silk Sale

Started in yesterday with wonderful eclat. Of course we expected the tremendous price and quality inducements would draw a crowd, but our most sanguine expectations were far outdone. In spite of the cold weather there was a crush; and, the inducements being maintained the crush should continue—guess it will when you can get:

Wash Silks.

White Habutai Wash Silks—500 pieces. 21 to 36 inches wide—selling for 48c, 39c, 29c, and 23c

Fancy Stripe and Check Habutai and Kai Kai Wash Silks—selling for 48c, 38c, 29c, 25c, and 19c

500 pieces Fancy Washable Brocade and Satin Stripe Silks—selling for, per yard 68c

Wash Surah Silks—350 pieces in large variety of designs, including all styles in Roman stripes—25 inches wide—per yard 75c

Taffeta Silks.

EXTRA SPECIAL TAFFETA SILK BARGAIN.

250 pieces Figured Glace Taffeta Silks—assortment of odds in various qualities and designs, worth up to $1.50—per yard 49c

Striped, Plaid, and Faconne Taffeta Glace Silks selling for $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, 85c, 75c, 68c, and 59c

Plaid Taffeta and Surah Silks—in all the clans and French combinations—selling for $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, 85c, 78c, and 68c

Great Values in Black Silks.

24-inch, 90c quality All-Silk Black Rhadame 49c

200 pieces $1.00 quality All-Silk Black Satin Duchesse 59c

250 pieces 26-inch Imported All-Silk Black Satin Duchesse—the $2 quality $1.18

Black Satin Duchesse.

200 pieces highest grades from the greatest Lyons manufacturers and dyers, each yard worth considerably more than our Monday price—$2.50, $2.25, $1.98, $1.68, and $1.48

Black Taffeta Silks.

High-grade, excellent and durable Taffeta Silks selling at 88c, 75c, 58c, and 48c

Black Peau de Soie.

150 pieces All-Silk Satin-Faced Black Peau de Soie 68c

75 pieces All-Silk Satin-Faced Black Peau de Soie 88c

60 pieces All-Silk Satin-Faced Black Peau de Soie 98c

Extra Special.

50 pieces 24-inch All-Silk Surahs—worth fully double today's price 50c

Black Satin Gros Grain—very superior value—per yard, $1.50, $1.25, 98c, and 88c

New Dress Goods.

This sale also began with a crowd, auguring spontaneous and continued success. Being an incomparable line and sold at incomparable prices, it should "draw" you.

Special sale today of solid color dress goods—Cheviots, Whipcords, Brilliantine Velours with small dots, fancy Granite Cloth, Bengaline and fancy diagonals—although prices should be $1.50, $1.75, and $2.00 you can buy these today at, per yard 88c

52-inch German Cheviot in neat mixtures—46-inch Illuminated Suitings—42-inch German de Beiges in new spring colors—all are 75c goods—today, per yard 58c

Crepons.

Wonderful assortment in all colors and combination mixture effects—the very newest, brightest, and best that money could buy—and bought by us cheaper—therefore selling cheaper than any others. Thousands of yards of Novelty All-Wool Crepons, worth up to $2.00 a yard, going today at 95c and 85c

Silk Stripe Challie De Laine. New, handsome, pretty, elegant designs and color combinations—lovely and very effective silk stripe conceits—a very remarkable offer today in our first floor Dress Goods section—per yard 20c

Black Dress Goods.

Another instance of superiority demonstrating itself. Our department of Black Dress Fabrics was never so alluringly equipped as now—and never—nowhere—were prices as depressed. These today:

46-inch All-Wool Serges—fabrics unexcelled—at 75c—Our price 35c

40-inch Silk and Wool, Mohair and Wool and Fine All-Wool Jacquards, Armures, and Brocades—goods worth a dollar a yard—Our price now 50c

50-inch All-Wool French Serge, 46-inch All-Wool Corkscrew Serge—46-inch All-Wool Henriettas—all worth $1.00 a yard—Our price now—per yard 50c

Crepons—Large assortment French and English—all the very latest styles—the new and taking effects—Prices upward from, per yard 65c

Men's Underwear.

Two special and unusually meritorious bargains—just the thing for this sort of weather—especially when you can get it now so much cheaper than the true worth.

Men's heavy ribbed wool, heavy random stripe, plain merino in odd sizes, or all-wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers—values $1.25 and $1.50—all reduced to one price today—each 78c

Seven lines of Men's finest ribbed wool Shirts and Drawers—assorted colors, sizes somewhat broken but not badly—likely we can fit you—former prices up to $2.50—choice now, each $1.48

Neckwear—One line Men's Tecks, Four-in-Hands, and De Joinvilles, worth 50c and 75c—goods that are in no sense inferior to the qualities regularly sold at the prices named—Today 25c

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.
111 State Street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SILKS.

It was a downright treat to all the customers at the Silk Store yesterday. 12,000 yards of the choicest cable-cord Silks were sold here at only 19 cents per yard, while our would-be competitors who advertised them so largely at much higher prices only showed a small stock of short lengths and remnants.

The remark, *"I knew it would pay us to come in here before we bought,"* was heard many times. *Really, you can't afford to buy any kind of Silks without first looking at the Silk Store.*

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Special Clearing Sale of

Men's Neckwear.

Our Men's Neckwear Department, conceded to be "the reliable index" to all newest ideas in Neckwear, will this year attain a prominence that will place it *farther than ever in the lead.* It will show, during 1895, greater strength, greater scope in securing the new ideas as soon as they are fashioned, and will control more novelties than ever.

Tomorrow a "clearing sale" will begin, and it will be an unusual sale in regard to high qualities at "*special clearing prices.*" The goods to be closed out have been collected into two large lots, as follows:

In One Lot—Four-in-Hand and Tecks—in the new shapes—and all in the desirable dark street shades—*50c and 75c qualities* 35c

The Second Lot—Consists of Ties worth up to $1.50—in four-in-hand and teck shapes—in dark street shades—*excellent bargains* 50c

These special prices "35c" and "50c" seem inconsistent with good qualities and do not at all convey a proper idea of the values. The ties must be examined to be appreciated.

See Blackall's Coffee Pot
IN OPERATION.
105 MADISON STREET.

THOUSANDS IN USE.
ECONOMY AND PERFECTION.
NEW INVOICE OF
Delicious Government Coffee $1.00
2¾ pounds ....
DELIVER ANYWHERE.

Consult Us. We test and fit your Eyes. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Optical Instruments of all kinds. Artificial Human Eyes, &c. L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 E. Madison-st., Tribune Bldg. 1866—The Old Reliable—1894

By the West Side Auction House Co., 209 and 211 West Madison-st.

Auction Sale AT OUR ROOMS This Morning at 10 O'Clock, of all classes of FURNITURE, CARPETS, And General Household Goods and a Complete Restaurant Outfit, including large Range, Boiler, Tank, Etc., Etc. Tel. West 592.

CANDY Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of candy by express, prepaid east of Denver or west of New York. Suitable for presents. Sample orders solicited. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

TO PUT A "WANT AD." —IN— The Tribune, GO TO THE NEAREST BRANCH OFFICE (SEE LIST). It will be sent in or telephoned for you.

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At Our Gallery,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
THE
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CERAMIC ARTS.

Authentic Old Marseilles, Mayence, Lille, Capo di Monte, LOWESTOFT, Crown Derby, Strasburg, Chelsea, Rouen, Royal Worcester, Imperial Sevres, Dresden, ROYAL VIENNA PORCELAINES. Sixty pieces Soft Paste (Pale Tendre) ROYAL SEVRES PORCELAINES from the

JOSSE COLLECTION.

A magnificent selection Ivory Miniatures, Louis XIV., XV., XVI., and Empire Marqueterie and Buhl Furniture. Under direction of B. GROSSMAN & SONS, Art Collectors and Connoisseurs of London and Paris.

AUCTION SALES.

Sales Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Feb. 6, 7, 8, and 9, at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. each day. Catalogues ready.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN, Auctioneers.

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